



Literature Review on Minority and Majority in Community as Times Developed

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Abstract: This study aims to describe the literature review about the minority and the majority in society over the times. Minorities and the majority in Indonesia are closely related to religious groups, however, this study examines minorities and the majority in general, whether gender, race, ethnicity, culture and so on. So that several classifications of minorities emerged, namely religious, ethnic, linguistic and different gender expression groups. The method used in this study is a qualitative method with a literature review approach. The research stages were carried out starting from article collection, article reduction, article display, discussion, and conclusion. The source of research data is in the form of national articles for the period 2013-2022. The results of this literature review show that it is true that in previous years, Indonesia was still hard on discrimination against minority groups. However, as time goes by and the efforts of resistance and self-defense from minority groups, eventually they are slowly able to convince the majority to be accepted and treated fairly without discrimination, whether discrimination in the form of verbal or non-verbal, directly or indirectly.

Keywords: Literature Study, Minority and Majority of Society, Development of the Ages



Introduction

Indonesian society is a multicultural society, which means that there are many differences in society, ranging from gender, race, ethnicity, culture and so on. This has become common knowledge for the people of Indonesia. Everything has its advantages and disadvantages, as well as the diversity of people in Indonesia. The uniqueness of the Indonesian people in various kinds of differences from one group to another is a distinct advantage.

According to Horace Kallen (Liliweri, 2005), if the culture of a nation has many faces, we can call it cultural pluralism. Kallen was the first to form a theory of cultural pluralism. If we allow various cultures to have levels or degrees in diversity or differences that are varied to live and develop in a nation, then we have made efforts towards national unity, or at least we have national experience. In his theory, Kallen emphasizes that every ethnic and cultural group in a nation has an important and unique role because they contribute to the increasing variety and enrichment of culture. Although he does not explicitly explain the dominant culture, he admits that the dominant culture still requires intervention from other ethnic cultures in society.

However, there are also shortcomings that arise, one of which is the creation of a minority and a majority in an association or group. Minorities in society are generally seen as groups of people who lack *power*. Minorities and the majority in society both in terms of religion, race, ethnicity and so on, affect how they behave in the midst of the wider community.

According to Noelle Neuman, in the *Spiral of Silence theory*, the majority view believes that groups that are in that view have high confidence in expressing their opinions, while the minority view is the opposite, they are usually more careful and silent in expressing their opinions. If in a community group, a person or minority group does not agree with the opinion of the majority group, it is not impossible that the minority will be isolated and considered strange, rebellious and not following the wishes of the community in general (Oktarina, Yetty. Abdullah, 2017).



The existence and life of minorities which are seen in their differences with the majority, is an approach to see minorities who have limitations they are discriminated against and get unfair treatment. In this view, majority-minority is seen as a power relationship. A larger number or dominance of society becomes a force, that is why minority groups are discriminated against because of a small population which means they also have little power (Suparlan, 2014).

This is in contrast to the opinion expressed by Serge Moscovici (1980) (Muradi, 2019), one of Moscovici's criticisms of mainstream theory which puts too much pressure on minorities as passive parties who seem to have no power at all. In fact, minorities can become active parties or figures who can change the views of many people.

Method and Research Design

Method. The method used in this study is a literature review. Literature review is a literature search and research by reading various books, journals, and other publications related to the research topic, to produce an article regarding a particular topic or issue (Marzali, 2016). Based on this explanation, the researchers used a literature review by analyzing scientific articles from several national journals.

Research Design. The stages used are:

1) Article Collection (Search and download articles)

At the article collection stage, this is carried out by searching through the internet network, namely e-books or from the official website <https://sinta.kemdikbud.go.id/journals/index/> to obtain several journals from various sources. In this case, the key words are multicultural society, majority or dominant society, minority community.



2) Article reduction (reducing the number of articles based on the variables in the title)

Reduction of this article means summarizing, determining the main points, focusing on the important things, looking for appropriate themes, sub-themes and patterns and eliminating those that are not needed. That way, the reduced articles will provide a clear picture and make it easier for researchers to carry out data collection.

3) *Display* (compilation and arrangement of selected articles)

After finishing reducing the article, the next step is to *display* the article, which means that the presentation of this article is done in the form of tables, brief descriptions and relationships between variables.

4) Organizing and discussing

At this stage, organization and discussion are carried out based on the type of literature review used. In this case, the selected literature review is in the form of a theoretical study. This type of literature review in the form of a theory study is a special study in which the author describes several theories or concepts that are centered on one particular topic and compares these theories or concepts on the basis of assumptions, logical consistency, and scope of explanation.

5) Conclusion

After several stages above have been completed, conclusions are drawn based on the results of the previous organization and discussion.

Results and Discussion

In the early stages of collecting articles based on the variables contained in the title, namely the minority and the majority in society along with the times, from 10 articles, 5 articles were obtained that matched the topic of the title. At the article reduction stage, there were 5 articles that had to be discarded because there were several variables that did not match the title topic. Minority and majority articles in society along with the times, totaling 4 articles are *displayed* in the following table:



No	Article Author Name	Publication Year	Article Title	Journal Name
1	M. Imaduddin Nasution	2013	Democracy and Minority Politics in Indonesia	Journal Politica
2	Zaenal Abidin As	2016	Embedding the Concept of Multiculturalism in Indonesia	Global Dynamics
3	Murdianto	2018	Stereotypes, Prejudice and Their Resistance (Case Study on Ethnic Madurese and Chinese in Indonesia)	Qalmuna
4	Budi Chrismanto Sirait	2019	The Threat of Minority Discrimination and the Disappearance of Multiculturalism in Indonesia: A Case Study of the Closing of GKI Yasmin Bogor	Journal of Political Science
5	Wasisto Raharjo Jati	2021	The Relationship Between Majority And Minority: A Study of Chinese Society in Surabaya	Harmony Journal

In article 1, it discusses how minority politics in Indonesia, political participation of certain minority groups in Indonesian politics, minority rights and obligations, and the influence of the existence of minority groups on political life in Indonesia. It is stated that there are several classifications of minorities in Indonesia. First, religious minorities, for example Muslims in Bali, Christians in Indonesia, Muslims in India and Sunni Muslims in Iran. Second, ethnic minorities, such as



ethnic Turks in several European countries, Arab ethnic minorities in the United States, ethnic Chinese minorities in several countries, ethnic Javanese minorities in Suriname and ethnic Moroccan minorities in the Netherlands. Third, language minorities, including the Gayo language in Aceh, the French-speaking minority and Gronings in the Netherlands, the Spanish-speaking minority in the United States and the French-speaking minority in Canada.

In addition, there are also those who argue that women, lesbians, gays, bisexuals and transgender are minority groups who also face social, cultural, religious, economic, political and legal discrimination wherever they are domiciled (Nasution, 2013).

In article 2, it describes a multicultural society that turns out to be democratic and social justice has not yet been fully achieved. Thus, it can be seen that the slogans 'one nation, one homeland and one language' and 'Bhinneka Tunggal Ika' are still far from historical reality. It is still a myth that needs to be brought closer to historical reality. That the Indonesian nation is a strong nation, diverse in culture, ethnicity, ethnicity, race and religion, all of which will make Indonesia a nation capable of accommodating pluralism into a formidable one. So that the threat of disintegration and division of the nation can be avoided (Abidin As, 2016).

Article 3 describes the findings on social realities that show stereotypes and prejudices against several ethnic minorities in Indonesia, namely Chinese and Madurese, which can lead to acts of violence against these two ethnic groups. However, these two ethnic groups also carry out resistance actions to fend off stereotypes and prejudices directed at them, through open and closed resistance actions (Murdianto, 2018).

In article 4, explaining the findings that there are still minority groups in Indonesia who feel so persecuted. The issue raised in this research is the closure of GKI Yasmin. This minority group has received a very fatal discriminatory attitude. In this case, people can only hope that the central government and local governments



will immediately agree on regional regulations to eliminate discrimination and can guarantee religious freedom for all Indonesian people (Chrismanto Sirait, 2019).

Article 5 states that there are findings showing that the majority and minority communities in the Chinese ethnicity with the majority ethnic and religious communities have linguistic integration. This finding shows that there is a fluid relationship between the minority and the majority by trying to maintain their original identity. The long existence of the Chinese as one of the ethnic minorities has allowed the social acceptance of the majority society to be more open. It was these conditions that later influenced state politics and were then also accommodative in managing the relationship between the minority and the majority (Raharjo Jati, 2021).

Discussion and Recommendation

The conclusion from the five articles above is that the grouping of people in the minority and majority categories is still common in Indonesia. If sorted in research in 2013, 2016, 2018, and 2019 still illustrates the severity of discrimination against minority groups in Indonesia. However, in 2021 progress has been seen, namely the research findings from Raharjo regarding the fluid relationship between the minority and the majority in one of the ethnic minorities, namely the Chinese, which even now they have entered into the majority environment. One example is the industrial market, which means that they are slowly starting to be accepted by the majority community group in Indonesia.

Based on the results of the research, the results show that there is a change in the acceptance of the minority to the majority in Indonesia every year. Therefore, this progress can be a motivation in building an Indonesia that loves peace and strong unity in *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*. Thus, recommendations regarding the minority and majority in Indonesia are shown to other researchers so that they can reveal the problems of the minority and majority in Indonesia that have not been raised to be resolved immediately and help in realizing an Indonesia that is rich in culture, language, ethnicity, race in Indonesia peace bond.



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