### JISPENDIORA: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial, Pendidikan Dan Humaniora Vol. 2, No.2 Agustus 2023





E-ISSN: 2829-3886, P-ISSN: 2829-3479, Hal 219-235 DOI: https://doi.org/10.56910/jispendiora.v2i2.663

## Promoting Multicultural Awareness In Social Studies At Madrasah Ibtidaiyah

### Muqarramah Sulaiman Kurdi

Universitas Islam Negeri Antasari Banjarmasin Email: muqarramah@uin-antasari.ac.id

Abstract. This study explores the strategies and approaches used to promote multicultural awareness in Social Studies at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah and examines their effectiveness in fostering intercultural understanding among students. It also addresses the key challenges and barriers faced by teachers in integrating multicultural perspectives into the curriculum and suggests strategies to overcome these obstacles. Furthermore, the research investigates the extent to which the inclusion of multicultural content in social studies contributes to students' cultural competence and empathy towards diverse cultures and religions. The research methodology employed is library research, utilizing a descriptive analytic approach. The findings of the research indicate that various strategies, such as incorporating diverse literature, utilizing inclusive teaching methods, engaging in intercultural dialogue, and involving the local community, effectively promote multicultural awareness in Social Studies at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah. These recommendations encompass establishing a supportive school culture, integrating multicultural perspectives across the curriculum, engaging with local communities, and implementing ongoing evaluation and assessment. This research emphasizes the significance of promoting multicultural awareness in Social Studies at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah.

**Keywords**:Instructional Design, Promoting, Multicultural Awareness, Social Studies Education, Madrasah Ibtidaiyah

Abstrak. Penelitian ini mengeksplorasi strategi dan pendekatan yang digunakan untuk mempromosikan kesadaran multikultural dalam Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial di Madrasah Ibtidaiyah dan menguji efektivitasnya dalam memupuk pemahaman antarbudaya di antara siswa. Penelitian ini juga membahas tantangan dan hambatan utama yang dihadapi oleh guru dalam mengintegrasikan perspektif multikultural ke dalam kurikulum, serta memberikan strategi untuk mengatasi hambatan-hambatan tersebut. Selain itu, penelitian ini menyelidiki sejauh mana inklusi konten multikultural dalam Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial dalam ruang lingkup pendidikan Islam berkontribusi pada kemampuan budaya siswa dan empati terhadap budaya dan agama yang beragam. Metodologi penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian kepustakaan dengan pendekatan deskriptif analitis. Temuan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa berbagai strategi, seperti menggabungkan literatur yang beragam, menggunakan metode pengajaran inklusif, terlibat dalam dialog antarbudaya, dan melibatkan komunitas lokal, secara efektif mempromosikan kesadaran multikultural dalam Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial di Madrasah Ibtidaiyah. Rekomendasi ini mencakup pembentukan budaya sekolah yang mendukung, integrasi perspektif multikultural di seluruh kurikulum, keterlibatan dengan komunitas lokal, dan implementasi evaluasi dan penilaian yang berkelanjutan. Penelitian ini menekankan pentingnya mempromosikan kesadaran multikultural dalam Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial di Madrasah Ibtidaiyah.

**Kata kunci**: desain instruksional, mempromosikan, kesadaran multikultural, Pendidikan Studi Sosial, Madrasah Ibtidaiyah.

#### INTRODUCTION

In today's globalized world, cultural diversity and intercultural understanding have become increasingly significant in educational contexts. The recognition of multicultural awareness as a fundamental aspect of education is crucial for fostering inclusive societies and promoting harmonious coexistence. This study focuses on the promotion of multicultural awareness in Social Studies Education at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah, Islamic primary schools that play a vital role in shaping students' understanding of their own Islamic identity and their perceptions of other cultures and religions. The objective of this study is to explore the strategies and approaches employed in promoting multicultural awareness within the Islamic social studies curriculum at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah, and to assess their effectiveness in fostering intercultural understanding among students. By addressing this objective, we aim to contribute to the existing body of knowledge on multicultural education, specifically within the Islamic educational context.

The significance of this work lies in the need to address the challenges and opportunities associated with promoting multicultural awareness in Social Studies Education. While multicultural education has gained attention globally, there remains a gap in the literature regarding its implementation and effectiveness within Islamic educational settings, particularly at the primary school level. Madrasah Ibtidaiyah, as institutions that provide Islamic education, have a unique role in shaping students' worldview and understanding of cultural diversity. Hence, it is crucial to investigate how multicultural perspectives can be integrated into the Islamic social studies curriculum effectively. The pertinent literature highlights the importance of multicultural education in fostering intercultural understanding and promoting inclusive societies. Scholars such as Banks (2004) and Nieto (2017) have emphasized the significance of incorporating diverse perspectives into the curriculum to cultivate students' cultural competence and empathy. Furthermore, within the Islamic context, researchers like Rosyad (2020) have explored the potential of Islamic education in promoting multicultural awareness and interfaith dialogue. However, a comprehensive understanding of the strategies, challenges, and outcomes of promoting multicultural awareness specifically in Social Studies Education at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah is lacking.

To address this gap, this study employs a library research approach, utilizing scholarly articles, books, and relevant research studies. By conducting an extensive review of the existing literature, the researcher will synthesize the current state of the art in promoting multicultural awareness within Social Studies Education. Additionally, the researcher will explore any

debates surrounding this case, such as the balance between preserving Islamic identity and promoting multicultural understanding. This study aims to fill the existing gap in the literature by examining the strategies, challenges, and outcomes of promoting multicultural awareness in Social Studies Education at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah. Through a comprehensive review of the pertinent literature, we seek to contribute to the field of multicultural education and provide recommendations for educators and policymakers to enhance intercultural understanding within Islamic educational contexts.

#### LITERATURE REVIEW

Promoting multicultural awareness in Social Studies at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah is a crucial endeavor that requires a comprehensive understanding of effective strategies and their impact on students' intercultural understanding and cultural competence. Research has shown that incorporating diverse literature into the curriculum is an effective way to foster multicultural awareness (Banks, 2008). By exposing students to literature from different cultural backgrounds, they gain insights into diverse perspectives and experiences, which promotes empathy and appreciation for multiculturalism.

Inclusive teaching methods have also been found to be effective in promoting multicultural awareness. Research by Gay (2010) emphasizes the importance of incorporating culturally responsive pedagogy that validates students' cultural identities and experiences. This approach fosters a positive learning environment where students from different backgrounds feel valued and included. Engaging students in intercultural dialogue is another powerful strategy. Dialogues encourage students to share their experiences, challenge stereotypes, and develop a deeper understanding and respect for each other's cultures.

The involvement of the local community plays a pivotal role in promoting multicultural awareness. Studies have shown that community engagement initiatives, such as inviting guest speakers from diverse backgrounds or organizing field trips to culturally significant sites, enhance students' cultural understanding and appreciation (Banks, 2009). Despite the effectiveness of these strategies, integrating multicultural perspectives into the curriculum faces challenges. Limited resources, lack of teacher training in multicultural education, and time constraints are common barriers. Research by Sleeter and Grant (2009) emphasizes the need for professional development programs that provide teachers with the necessary knowledge and skills to effectively integrate multicultural content into their lessons.

Creating a supportive school culture is essential for promoting multicultural awareness. The work of Villegas and Lucas (2002) highlights the importance of establishing a safe and

inclusive learning environment that respects and values diverse cultures. This can be achieved through staff development programs that foster cultural competence among educators.

Integrating multicultural perspectives across the curriculum is also crucial. Research by Lee et al. (2019) suggests that incorporating multicultural content into various subject areas, including language arts, mathematics, and science, enhances students' understanding of multiculturalism and its relevance in different domains. Regular evaluation and assessment of multicultural initiatives are necessary to gauge their effectiveness. Research by Grant and Sleeter (2007) stresses the importance of ongoing monitoring to measure students' progress in developing cultural competence and to identify areas that require improvement.

Promoting multicultural awareness in Social Studies at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah requires the implementation of effective strategies supported by previous research. These include incorporating diverse literature, utilizing inclusive teaching methods, engaging in intercultural dialogue, involving the local community, providing professional development for teachers, creating a supportive school culture, integrating multicultural perspectives across the curriculum, and implementing regular evaluation and assessment. By employing these strategies, Madrasah Ibtidaiyah can cultivate an inclusive educational environment that fosters intercultural understanding and cultural competence among its students.

#### RESEARCH METHODS

This research on promoting multicultural awareness in Social Studies Education at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah will primarily utilize a library research methodology. Library research involves conducting a comprehensive review and analysis of existing literature (Danandjaja, 2014), scholarly articles, books, and relevant research studies pertaining to the research topic. This method is particularly suitable for this study as it allows for an in-depth exploration of the strategies, challenges, and outcomes associated with multicultural awareness in Islamic education. The library research approach provides several advantages. *Firstly*, it enables the researcher to gain access to a wide range of published materials and scholarly works that have explored similar topics or addressed relevant issues. By thoroughly examining these sources, the researcher can develop a comprehensive understanding of the current state of the art in promoting multicultural awareness in Social Studies Education . *Secondly*, the library research approach allows for a systematic and rigorous analysis of the literature (Khatibah, 2011). This includes identifying key themes, trends, and gaps in the existing research, which can contribute to the development of the research questions and the identification of potential best practices.

The analysis in this research will be descriptive and analytic in nature. Descriptive analysis (Vaismoradi, 2013) involves summarizing and organizing the information gathered from the literature review, while analytic analysis involves critically evaluating the findings and identifying patterns, themes, and relationships among the data. Through this approach, the researcher will be able to synthesize the relevant information and insights from the literature, identify common strategies and approaches used in promoting multicultural awareness in Social Studies Education, and assess their effectiveness. The analysis will also involve identifying the key challenges and barriers faced by teachers in integrating multicultural perspectives into the curriculum, as well as exploring the impact of multicultural content on students' cultural competence and empathy. Additionally, the analysis will help to generate best practices and recommendations for enhancing multicultural awareness in Social Studies Education at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah, based on successful initiatives implemented in other educational institutions with similar objectives.

### RESULT AND DISCUSSION

# Strategies and Effectiveness of Multicultural Awareness in Social Studies Education at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah

In promoting multicultural awareness in Social Studies Education at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah, various strategies and approaches have been employed. One prevalent strategy is the incorporation of diverse cultural perspectives and examples into the curriculum. This involves selecting educational materials, textbooks, and resources that highlight the contributions, histories, and cultures of different civilizations and religious traditions. Nilainilai multikultural disajikan dengan komprehensif dan akurat di dalam buku-buku pelajaran (Hajiannor, et. al., 2023). By including these diverse perspectives, students are exposed to a broader understanding of the world and its cultural diversity. By exposing students to a wide range of cultural narratives, social studies education can foster a deeper understanding and appreciation for diversity.

Another approach is the integration of experiential learning activities and interactive methods in the classroom (Mak, et. al., 2008). Teachers utilize group discussions, role-playing exercises, and simulations to engage students actively in exploring different cultural perspectives. These activities encourage students to interact with peers from diverse backgrounds, enabling them to learn from one another's experiences and foster intercultural understanding. promoting inclusive classroom discussions and activities can help students engage with multicultural topics. Teachers can encourage students to share their own cultural

experiences, perspectives, and traditions. This creates a supportive environment that values diversity and encourages respectful dialogue. Through interactive activities, such as role-plays or group projects, students can actively explore and learn from different cultures, fostering empathy and cultural sensitivity. Field trips to culturally significant sites, museums, or community events can expose students to different cultures and traditions firsthand. These immersive experiences provide a tangible and memorable way for students to engage with multiculturalism and deepen their understanding.

The use of technology and multimedia resources plays a significant role in promoting multicultural awareness (Sleeter, et. al., 2002). Teachers may employ multimedia presentations, videos, and online resources to bring real-life examples of multiculturalism into the classroom. Teachers can utilize multimedia materials, online databases, and interactive platforms to expose students to a wider range of cultural content. Virtual tours, video conferences with guest speakers from diverse backgrounds, and online collaborations with students from other regions or countries can facilitate cross-cultural exchanges and expand students' global perspectives. This approach allows students to visualize and experience cultural diversity firsthand, enhancing their understanding and empathy towards different cultures

Incorporating project-based learning and research activities can enable students to delve deeper into specific cultural topics of interest (Shadiev, et. al., 2005). By conducting research, students can explore the history, traditions, and contemporary issues of different cultures. This allows them to develop critical thinking skills, analyze diverse perspectives, and present their findings to their peers, promoting a deeper understanding of multiculturalism. Furthermore, promoting cultural celebrations and events within the Madrasah Ibtidaiyah community can foster multicultural awareness. Organizing cultural fairs, where students and their families share their traditions, languages, and cuisines, creates an inclusive and festive atmosphere that celebrates diversity. These events provide opportunities for students to learn from one another, challenge stereotypes, and appreciate the richness of different cultures (Watkins, 2019)...

The effectiveness of these strategies in fostering intercultural understanding among students at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah is a topic of investigation. The impact of these approaches can be assessed through qualitative measures such as student interviews, surveys, and observations. These methods enable researchers to gauge students' perspectives, attitudes, and knowledge regarding multiculturalism and their ability to engage with diverse cultures and religions respectfully. Additionally, quantitative measures, such as pre- and post-tests or assessments,

can be used to evaluate students' learning outcomes in terms of their multicultural awareness and understanding. By comparing the results before and after the implementation of these strategies, researchers can determine the effectiveness of the approaches in promoting intercultural understanding. Feedback and input from teachers and educators who implement these strategies in the classroom can provide valuable insights into their effectiveness. Teacher reflections, focus group discussions, or interviews can shed light on the challenges and successes they encounter while employing these approaches.

Understanding their perspectives can help refine and improve the strategies to better meet the objectives of promoting multicultural awareness. It is important to note that the effectiveness of these strategies may vary depending on various factors, such as the students' age, prior knowledge, cultural backgrounds, and the support provided by the school administration. These contextual factors should be considered when evaluating the impact of the strategies on fostering intercultural understanding among students.

# Challenges and Strategies for Integrating Multicultural Perspectives in Islamic Social Studies Curriculum at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah

Integrating multicultural perspectives into the Islamic social studies curriculum at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah comes with its own set of challenges and barriers for teachers. One significant challenge is the potential clash between cultural sensitivity and preserving Islamic identity (Hughes, 2013; Crabtree, et. al., 2016). Teachers may face the difficulty of striking a balance between providing an inclusive education that embraces diverse perspectives and ensuring the preservation and promotion of Islamic values and teachings. This challenge requires careful navigation and consideration to avoid diluting or misrepresenting Islamic principles while promoting multicultural awareness. Another challenge is the availability and suitability of educational resources (Causey, 2000; Stunnel, 2021). Teachers may encounter a lack of diverse and culturally appropriate teaching materials that align with the Islamic social studies curriculum. This scarcity can impede their efforts to effectively integrate multicultural perspectives into their lessons. Overcoming this challenge involves the development and adaptation of instructional resources that accurately reflect different cultures and religious traditions while aligning with the Islamic educational framework.

The limited training and professional development opportunities for teachers in multicultural education may pose a barrier (McAllister, 2000). Teachers may lack the necessary knowledge, skills, and pedagogical strategies to effectively incorporate multicultural perspectives into their teaching practices. To address this challenge, providing comprehensive training and professional development programs that focus on multicultural education can

equip teachers with the necessary tools and understanding to integrate diverse perspectives into their lessons successfully.

Cultural biases and prejudices within the school community can also present challenges (Banks, 2019). Teachers may encounter resistance or skepticism from students, parents, or even colleagues who hold ethnocentric views or exhibit resistance towards multicultural education. Overcoming this barrier requires fostering an open and inclusive school culture that promotes dialogue, understanding, and respect for diverse perspectives. Creating opportunities for intercultural dialogue, parent involvement, and community engagement can contribute to overcoming these challenges.

Time constraints within the curriculum can be another obstacle for teachers (Stallworth, et. al., 2006). The Islamic social studies curriculum may already be dense and packed with content, leaving limited room for the integration of multicultural perspectives. To overcome this challenge, teachers can strategically identify key areas or topics where multicultural perspectives can be integrated without compromising essential Islamic educational content. Prioritizing certain themes or adopting an interdisciplinary approach can help maximize the incorporation of multicultural perspectives within the available curriculum time.

Furthermore, language barriers may pose a challenge (Banks, 2004), especially when attempting to incorporate multicultural perspectives that require understanding and using different languages. Teachers and students may face difficulties in accessing and comprehending resources written in languages other than their native language. Addressing this barrier involves providing language support and resources that enable students to engage effectively with multicultural perspectives, ensuring that language barriers do not hinder their learning experience.

The promotion of inclusivity and equity can face challenges related to societal attitudes and biases (McAllister, 2000). Discrimination, stereotypes, or prejudices based on cultural, racial, or religious differences can impede the successful integration of multicultural perspectives. Strategies to overcome this barrier include implementing anti-bias and anti-discrimination policies, fostering an inclusive and respectful school environment, and promoting intercultural understanding and empathy through educational activities and initiatives. Collaboration and partnership with stakeholders, such as parents, community members, and educational institutions, can also play a vital role in overcoming challenges. Engaging parents and the wider community in discussions and activities that promote

multicultural awareness and understanding can help address resistance and garner support for the integration of diverse perspectives into the curriculum.

By acknowledging and addressing the key challenges and barriers faced by teachers in integrating multicultural perspectives into the Islamic social studies curriculum, strategies can be implemented to overcome these obstacles. A comprehensive and multi-faceted approach that combines teacher training, availability of appropriate resources, fostering an inclusive school culture, addressing time constraints, addressing language barriers, promoting equity and inclusivity, and fostering collaboration can help teachers successfully integrate multicultural perspectives into the curriculum at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah.

# Impact of Multicultural Content on Students' Cultural Competence in Islamic Social Studies at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah

The inclusion of multicultural content in Social Studies Education at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah has the potential to significantly contribute to the development of students' cultural competence and empathy towards diverse cultures and religions. By exposing students to diverse perspectives, cultures, and religions, it broadens their understanding of the world and nurtures a sense of respect and appreciation for different cultural traditions.

The inclusion of multicultural content provides students with opportunities to learn about the histories, values, and practices of various cultures and religions (Banks, 1993; Dilworth, 2004). It allows them to gain knowledge and insights that go beyond their own cultural and religious background, promoting a more comprehensive understanding of the diversity that exists in the world. This exposure helps students develop cultural competence, which involves the ability to interact and communicate effectively with individuals from different cultural backgrounds. Moreover, the inclusion of multicultural content encourages students to develop empathy towards diverse cultures and religions. By learning about the experiences, challenges, and achievements of individuals from different cultural and religious backgrounds, students can better understand and relate to their perspectives. This empathy allows them to appreciate the richness of diverse cultures and develop a sense of solidarity and inclusivity.

Through the study of multicultural content, students are exposed to different ways of thinking, beliefs, and traditions as well (mcAllister, 2002). This exposure challenges ethnocentrism and stereotypes, fostering critical thinking skills and promoting a more nuanced understanding of cultural diversity. Students develop the ability to critically analyze and question their own assumptions and biases, leading to a more inclusive and tolerant outlook. The inclusion of multicultural content also enhances students' intercultural communication skills (See also Eide, 1998). By learning about different cultural practices, norms, and values,

students become more adept at navigating and engaging with individuals from diverse backgrounds. They acquire the skills to communicate respectfully, resolve conflicts, and build meaningful relationships with people from different cultures and religions (Yang, 2018).

The inclusion of multicultural content promotes a sense of global citizenship (Brigham, 2011; Pashby, 2015). Students develop a broader awareness of the interconnectedness and interdependence of societies around the world. This awareness fosters a sense of responsibility towards promoting social justice, human rights, and equality, as they understand the importance of valuing and respecting cultural diversity.

In conclusion, the inclusion of multicultural content in Social Studies Education at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah has the potential to significantly contribute to the development of students' cultural competence and empathy towards diverse cultures and religions. It broadens their understanding, challenges stereotypes, fosters empathy, enhances intercultural communication skills, and promotes a sense of global citizenship.

# Influencing Factors on Students' Perceptions of Multiculturalism in Islamic Social Studies at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah

The perceptions of students regarding multiculturalism in the context of Islamic social studies at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah are influenced by various factors. These factors shape how students perceive and understand cultural diversity within the framework of their education. Understanding these influencing factors is essential in promoting effective multicultural education within the school setting. One influential factor is students' personal experiences (Higbee, 2007; Zinga, 2016). Positive experiences, such as engaging with individuals from diverse cultures, participating in multicultural activities, or attending events that celebrate different traditions, can foster a more inclusive and accepting perspective towards multiculturalism. Conversely, negative experiences, such as encountering discrimination or stereotypes, may contribute to the development of negative attitudes or biases.

The family background and religious teachings of students also play a significant role in shaping their perceptions of multiculturalism (Beqiri, 2015; Khairutdinova, 2015). Families that value cultural diversity and promote tolerance can positively influence students' attitudes towards multiculturalism. Likewise, Islamic teachings that emphasize respect for others and the importance of embracing diversity can contribute to a positive perception of cultural differences among students.

Peer interactions and socialization (Antonio, 2001; Hudley, 2008), within the school environment, are additional influencing factors. Positive peer relationships and opportunities

for intercultural interactions can foster empathy, understanding, and appreciation for diverse cultures. On the contrary, negative peer influences or a lack of exposure to diverse perspectives may hinder the development of positive attitudes towards cultural diversity. The societal context, including media representation and prevailing societal attitudes (Cox, 1994; Wilson, 2003; Fürsich, 2010), also has an impact on perceptions of multiculturalism. Media portrayals of different cultures and religions can either reinforce stereotypes or challenge them. Additionally, the prevailing societal attitudes towards cultural diversity, acceptance, and inclusion can influence students' own perspectives and attitudes.

The curriculum and teaching approaches employed (Bankss, 1995; Haberman, 1998), at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah, are vital factors in shaping students' perceptions of multiculturalism. The presence of multicultural content, diverse examples, and inclusive teaching practices can positively influence students' understanding and appreciation of cultural diversity. Conversely, a lack of representation or the omission of diverse perspectives may limit students' exposure to multiculturalism. Furthermore, individual factors such as age, cognitive development, and personal beliefs can influence students' attitudes and perceptions towards cultural diversity. Older students may have a more developed understanding of multiculturalism compared to younger students (Morrell, 2012). Cognitive development plays a role in students' ability to process and integrate information about cultural diversity (Hofstede, 1986). Personal beliefs, including pre-existing biases or prejudices, can also shape students' attitudes towards multiculturalism.

The perceptions of students regarding multiculturalism in Islamic social studies at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah are influenced by various factors, including personal experiences, family background, religious teachings, peer interactions, societal context, curriculum, and individual factors. Recognizing and understanding these influencing factors are essential in developing effective strategies to promote positive attitudes, empathy, and a deeper understanding of multiculturalism among students.

# Best Practices for Promoting Multicultural Awareness in Social Studies Education at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah

To enhance the promotion of multicultural awareness in Social Studies Education at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah, it is beneficial to draw upon best practices and recommendations from successful initiatives implemented in other educational institutions with similar objectives. These practices can provide valuable insights and guidance for fostering a more inclusive and culturally aware learning environment. One key best practice is the integration of multicultural content throughout the curriculum (Fox & Gay, 1995; Banks, 2015). This involves

incorporating diverse perspectives, historical narratives, and cultural practices into lesson plans and teaching materials. By presenting a comprehensive view of different cultures and religions, students can develop a broader understanding of multiculturalism and appreciate the richness of cultural diversity.

Another recommendation is to encourage open and respectful discussions about cultural diversity in the classroom (Jones, 2014; Sue, 2022). Creating a safe space where students can share their thoughts, ask questions, and express their opinions fosters a sense of inclusivity and promotes critical thinking. Teachers can facilitate these discussions by using thought-provoking prompts, encouraging active participation, and ensuring that all voices are heard.

Experiential learning opportunities (Shen, 2011; Donley, 2018) are highly effective in promoting multicultural awareness. Organizing field trips to culturally diverse communities, inviting guest speakers from different backgrounds, or arranging cultural exchange programs can provide students with firsthand experiences and exposure to different cultures. These experiences allow students to develop empathy, challenge stereotypes, and gain a deeper understanding of multiculturalism. Collaboration and partnerships with the local community can also contribute to promoting multicultural awareness (Boyle-Baise, 2002; Sleeter, 2005). Engaging community members from diverse backgrounds as guest speakers, involving local cultural organizations in school events, or organizing cultural festivals can create opportunities for students to interact with individuals from different cultures and gain insights into their traditions and customs.

Professional development for teachers is crucial for effective implementation of multicultural education (Parkshoue, et. al., 2019; Zeichner, et.al., 1998). Providing training and workshops on topics such as cultural competence, intercultural communication, and inclusive teaching practices can equip teachers with the necessary skills and knowledge to create an inclusive classroom environment. Ongoing professional development ensures that teachers stay updated with current best practices and can continuously improve their instructional strategies. Emphasizing the importance of empathy and respect for cultural differences is another vital aspect of promoting multicultural awareness. Teachers can incorporate activities that encourage students to empathize with individuals from diverse backgrounds, challenge stereotypes, and appreciate the value of cultural diversity. Building empathy helps create a positive and inclusive classroom climate where students can embrace multiculturalism.

The use of technology can also enhance multicultural awareness (Yarbrough, 1993; Henson, 2015). Integrating digital resources, multimedia tools, and online platforms that

showcase diverse cultures and perspectives can engage students and provide them with access to a broader range of multicultural content. Virtual exchanges with students from different parts of the world can foster global connections and promote cross-cultural understanding. Evaluation and assessment are crucial for monitoring the effectiveness of multicultural awareness initiatives (Redmond, 1990). Regularly assessing students' knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions towards cultural diversity can provide valuable feedback to guide instructional practices. Surveys, self-reflection assignments, or project-based assessments can be employed to measure the impact of implemented strategies and identify areas that require improvement.

Establishing a supportive school culture that values diversity and inclusivity is essential (Zollers, et.al., 1999; Ainscow, 2006). Schools can create policies and guidelines that promote multicultural awareness, develop a code of conduct that fosters respect and tolerance, and celebrate cultural diversity through school-wide events and initiatives. By embedding multicultural values into the school culture, educational institutions can ensure that promoting multicultural awareness becomes an integral part of the school's identity.

Enhancing the promotion of multicultural awareness in Social Studies Education at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah can be achieved by adopting best practices and recommendations from successful initiatives implemented in other educational institutions. These practices include integrating multicultural content, facilitating open discussions, providing experiential learning opportunities, fostering community collaboration, offering professional development for teachers, emphasizing empathy and respect, utilizing technology, conducting evaluation and assessment, and establishing a supportive school culture. By implementing these recommendations, Madrasah Ibtidaiyah can create a more inclusive and culturally aware educational environment that empowers students to embrace multiculturalism.

#### **CONCLUSION**

Promoting multicultural awareness in Social Studies Education at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah is crucial for cultivating an inclusive and culturally enriched learning environment. By integrating multicultural content, engaging in open discussions, providing experiential learning opportunities, collaborating with the community, offering professional development for teachers, emphasizing empathy and respect, utilizing technology, conducting evaluation and assessment, and establishing a supportive school culture, Madrasah Ibtidaiyah can effectively enhance students' understanding and appreciation of diverse cultures and religions. By embracing these strategies and recommendations, Madrasah Ibtidaiyah can play a significant

role in fostering cultural competence, empathy, and intercultural understanding among its students, preparing them to thrive in an increasingly diverse and interconnected world.

#### REFERENCES

- Ainscow, M., Booth, T., & Dyson, A. (2006). Improving schools, developing inclusion. Routledge.
- Antonio, A. L. (2001). Diversity and the influence of friendship groups in college. *The Review* of Higher Education, 25(1), 63-89.
- Banks, J. A. (1995). Multicultural education and curriculum transformation. *Journal of Negro Education*, 390-400.
- Banks, J. A. (2015). Cultural diversity and education: Foundations, curriculum, and teaching. Routledge.
- Banks, J. A. (2008). Diversity, group identity, and citizenship education in a global age. Educational researcher, 37(3), 129-139.
- Banks, J. A. (2009). *Teaching strategies for ethnic studies (8th ed.)*. Pearson.
- Banks, J. A. (1993). Approaches to multicultural curriculum reform. *Multicultural education*: *Issues and perspectives*, 2, 195-214.
- Banks, J. A. (2004). Handbook of research on multicultural education (Vol. 2). C. A. M. Banks (Ed.). San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.
- Banks, J. A., & Banks, C. A. M. (Eds.). (2019). Multicultural education: Issues and perspectives. John Wiley & Sons.
- Beqiri, T., & Sylaj, V. (2021). The Perception of Multiculturalism and the Impact on the Social Sphere of Pupils. *Italian Journal of Sociology of Education*, 13(2).
- Boyle-Baise, M. (2002). Multicultural service learning: Educating teachers in diverse communities. Teachers College Press.
- Brigham, M. (2011). Creating a global citizen and assessing outcomes. Journal of Global Citizenship & Equity Education, 1(1), 15-43.
- Causey, V. E., Thomas, C. D., & Armento, B. J. (2000). Cultural diversity is basically a foreign term to me: The challenges of diversity for preservice teacher education. Teaching and teacher education, 16(1), 33-45.
- Cox, T. (1994). Cultural diversity in organizations: Theory, research and practice. Berrett-Koehler Publishers.
- Crabtree, S. A., Husain, F., & Spalek, B. (2016). Islam and social work: Culturally sensitive practice in a diverse world. Policy Press.
- Danandjaja, J. (2014). Metode penelitian kepustakaan. Antropologi Indonesia.
- Dilworth, P. P. (2004). Multicultural citizenship education: Case studies from social studies classrooms. Theory & Research in Social Education, 32(2), 153-186.
- Donley, J. (2018, April). Multicultural experiential learning: An approach to learning, developing, and maintaining multicultural skills. In Voices: A World Forum for Music *Therapy* (Vol. 18, No. 2).

- Eide, K. Y., & Heikkinen, M. W. (1998). The inclusion of multicultural material in middle school science teachers' resource manuals. *Science Education*, 82(2), 181-195.
- Fox, W., & Gay, G. (1995). Integrating multicultural and curriculum principles in teacher education. *Peabody Journal of Education*, 70(3), 64-82.
- Gay, G. (2018). Culturally responsive teaching: Theory, research, and practice. teachers college press.
- Fürsich, E. (2010). Media and the representation of Others. *International social science journal*, 61(199), 113-130.
- Haberman, M., & Post, L. (1998). Teachers for multicultural schools: The power of selection. *Theory into practice*, *37*(2), 96-104.
- Hajiannor, H., Saddhono, K., Elihami, E., Kurdi, M. S., & Kurdi, M. S. (2023). Analysis of the Content and Accuracy of Multicultural Values in Islamic Religious Education and Moral Textbook. *AL-ISHLAH: Jurnal Pendidikan*, *15*(1).
- Henson, K. T. (2015). Curriculum planning: Integrating multiculturalism, constructivism, and education reform. Waveland Press.
- Higbee, J. L., Siaka, K., & Bruch, P. L. (2007). Student perceptions of their multicultural learning environment: A closer look. *Diversity and the postsecondary experience*, 3-23.
- Hofstede, G. (1986). Cultural differences in teaching and learning. *International Journal of intercultural relations*, 10(3), 301-320.
- Hudley, C. Y. N. T. H. I. A. (2008). The influence of peers on the development of a multicultural worldview. J., Asamen, M., Ellis, G. Berry, (Eds.), Handbook of child development, multiculturalism, and media, 175-188.
- Hughes, A. W. (2013). Muslim identities: An introduction to Islam. Columbia University Press.
- Jones, J. (2014). Best practices in providing culturally responsive interventions. *Best practices in school psychology: Foundations*, *4*, 49-60.
- Khairutdinova, R., Birman, D., Kalimullin, A., Gromova, C., Semenova, E., & Troska, Z. (2019). Attitudes towards cultural diversity: A study of Russian teachers. *Journal for the Study of Religions and Ideologies*, 18(52), 80-95.
- Khatibah, K. (2011). Penelitian kepustakaan. *Iqra': Jurnal Perpustakaan dan Informasi*, 5(01), 36-39.
- Mak, A. S., DePercy, M., & Kennedy, M. (2008). Experiential learning in multicultural classes for internationalising the student experience. In *Proceedings of the 11th International Conference on Experiential Learning* (pp. 8-12).
- McAllister, G., & Irvine, J. J. (2000). Cross cultural competency and multicultural teacher education. *Review of educational research*, 70(1), 3-24.
- Morrell, E., & Morrell, J. (2012). Multicultural readings of multicultural literature and the promotion of social awareness. *New England Reading Association Journal*, 47(2), 10-16.
- Nieto, S. (2017). Re-imagining multicultural education: New visions, new possibilities. *Multicultural Education Review*, 9(1), 1-10.

- Parkhouse, H., Lu, C. Y., & Massaro, V. R. (2019). Multicultural education professional development: A review of the literature. *Review of Educational Research*, 89(3), 416-458.
- Pashby, K. (2015). Conflations, possibilities, and foreclosures: Global citizenship education in a multicultural context. *Curriculum Inquiry*, 45(4), 345-366.
- Redmond, S. P. (1990). Mentoring and cultural diversity in academic settings. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 34(2), 188-200.
- Rosyad, A. M. (2020). The integration of Islamic education and multicultural education in Indonesia. *Al-Afkar, Journal For Islamic Studies*, 164-181.
- Shadiev, R., Hwang, W. Y., & Huang, Y. M. (2015). A pilot study: Facilitating cross-cultural understanding with project-based collaborative learning in an online environment. *Australasian Journal of Educational Technology*, 31(2).
- Shen, L. (2011). The Role of Multicultural Information in Experiential Learning. *Education Libraries*, 34(1), 15-22.
- Sleeter, C., & Montecinos, C. (2005). Forging partnerships for multicultural teacher education. In *Critical Multiculturalism* (pp. 132-158). Routledge.
- Sleeter, C., & Tettegah, S. (2002). Technology as a tool in multiculural teaching. *Multicultural Education*, 10(2), 3.
- Sleeter, C. E., & Grant, C. A. (2007). Making choices for multicultural education: Five approaches to race, class and gender. Wiley.
- Stallworth, B. J., Gibbons, L., & Fauber, L. (2006). It's not on the list: An exploration of teachers' perspectives on using multicultural literature. *Journal of adolescent & adult literacy*, 49(6), 478-489.
- Stunell, K. (2021). Supporting student-teachers in the multicultural classroom. *European journal of teacher education*, 44(2), 217-233.
- Sue, D. W., Sue, D., Neville, H. A., & Smith, L. (2022). *Counseling the culturally diverse: Theory and practice*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Vaismoradi, M., Turunen, H., & Bondas, T. (2013). Content analysis and thematic analysis: Implications for conducting a qualitative descriptive study. *Nursing & health sciences*, *15*(3), 398-405.
- Watkins, M., & Noble, G. (2019). Lazy multiculturalism: Cultural essentialism and the persistence of the Multicultural Day in Australian schools. *Ethnography and Education*, 14(3), 295-310.
- Wilson II, C. C., Gutierrez, F., & Chao, L. (2003). Racism, sexism, and the media: The rise of class communication in multicultural America. Sage.
- Yang, P. (2018). Developing TESOL teacher intercultural identity: An intercultural communication competence approach. *TESOL journal*, 9(3), 525-541.
- Zeichner, K. M., Grant, C., Gay, G., Gillette, M., Valli, L., & Villegas, A. M. (1998). A research informed vision of good practice in multicultural teacher education: Design principles. *Theory into practice*, *37*(2), 163-171.
- Zinga, D. M., & Gordon, M. K. (2016). 'Racism under the radar': Student perceptions of school experiences in a multicultural context. *Race Ethnicity and Education*, 19(5), 1088-1116.

Zollers, N. J., Ramanathan, A. K., & Yu, M. (1999). The relationship between school culture and inclusion: How an inclusive culture supports inclusive education. *International Journal of Qualitative Studies in Education*, 12(2), 157-174.