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The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. In sociology, multiculturalism describes how a given society deals with cultural diversity. Multiculturalism assumes members of different cultures can coexist peacefully and society is enriched by preserving, respecting, and encouraging cultural diversity. In the area of political philosophy, multiculturalism refers to ways societies formulate and implement official policies dealing with the equitable treatment of different cultures.Multiculturalism is how a society deals with cultural diversity at national and community levels.Sociologically, multiculturalism assumes that society benefits from increased diversity through the harmonious coexistence of different cultures.Multiculturalism typically develops according to one of two theories: the melting pot or the salad bowl. Multiculturalism can take place on a nationwide scale or within a nations communities. It may occur naturally through immigration or artificially when jurisdictions of different cultures are combined through legislative decree, as in the case of French and English Canada. Proponents of multiculturalism believe that people should retain at least some features of their traditional cultures. Opponents say that multiculturalism threatens the social order by diminishing the identity and influence of the predominant culture. While acknowledging that it is a sociopolitical issue, this article will focus on the sociological aspects of multiculturalism. The two primary theories or models of multiculturalism as how different cultures are integrated into a single society are best defined by the metaphors commonly used to describe them: the melting pot and the salad bowl theories. The melting pot theory of multiculturalism assumes that various immigrant groups will tend to melt together, abandoning their cultures and eventually becoming fully assimilated into the predominant society. Typically used to describe the assimilation of immigrants into the United States, the melting pot theory is often illustrated by the metaphor of a foundrys smelting pots in which the elements iron and carbon are melted together to create a single, stronger metal: steel. In 1782, French-American immigrant J. Hector St. John de Crevecoeur wrote that in America, individuals of all nations are melted into a new race of men, whose labors and posterity will one day cause great changes in the world. The melting pot model has been criticized for reducing diversity, causing people to lose their traditions, and having to be enforced through governmental policy. For example, the U.S. Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 forced the assimilation of nearly 350,000 Indigenous peoples into American society without any regard for the diversity of their heritages and lifestyles. A more liberal theory of multiculturalism than the melting pot, the salad bowl theory describes a heterogeneous society in which people coexist but retain at least some of the unique characteristics of their traditional culture. Like a salads ingredients, different cultures are brought together, but rather than coalescing into a single homogeneous culture, retain their distinct flavors. In the United States, New York City, with its many unique ethnic communities like Little India, Little Odessa, and Chinatown is considered an example of a salad bowl society. The salad bowl theory asserts people don't have to give up their cultural heritage to be considered members of the dominant society. For example, African Americans do not need to stop observing Kwanzaa rather than Christmas to be considered Americans. On the negative side, the cultural differences encouraged by the salad bowl model can divide a society resulting in prejudice and discrimination. In addition, critics point to a 2007 study by American political scientist Robert Putnam showed people living in salad bowl multicultural communities were less likely to vote or volunteer for community improvement projects. Multicultural societies are characterized by people of different races, ethnicities, and nationalities living together in the same community. In multicultural communities, people retain, pass down, celebrate, and share their unique cultural ways of life, languages, art, traditions, and behaviors. The characteristics of multiculturalism often spread into the communitys public schools, where curricula are crafted to introduce young people to the qualities and benefits of cultural diversity. Though sometimes criticized as a form of political correctness, educational systems in multicultural societies stress the histories and traditions of minorities in classrooms and textbooks. A 2018 study conducted by the Pew Research Center found that the post-Millennial generation of people ages 6 to 21 is the most diverse generation in American society. Far from an exclusively American phenomenon, examples of multiculturalism are found worldwide. In Argentina, for example, newspaper articles, and radio and television programs are commonly presented in English, German, Italian, French, or Portuguese, as well as the countrys native Spanish. Indeed, Argentinas constitution promotes immigration by recognizing the right of individuals to retain multiple citizenships from other countries. As a key element of the countrys society, Canada adopted multiculturalism as an official policy during the premiership of Pierre Trudeau in the 1970s and 1980s. In addition, the Canadian constitution, along with laws such as the Canadian Multiculturalism Act and the Broadcasting Act of 1991, recognize the importance of multicultural diversity. According to the Canadian Library and Archives, more than 200,000 people representing at least 26 different ethnocultural groups immigrate to Canada every year. Multiculturalism is the key to achieving a high degree of cultural diversity. Diversity occurs when people of different races, nationalities, religions, ethnicities, and philosophies come together to form a community. A truly diverse society recognizes and values the cultural differences in its people. Proponents of cultural diversity argue it makes humanity stronger and may be vital to its long-term survival. In 2001, the General Conference of UNESCO took this position when it asserted in its Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity that ...cultural diversity is as necessary for humankind as biodiversity is for nature. Today, entire countries, workplaces, and schools are increasingly made up of various cultural, racial, and ethnic groups. By recognizing and learning about these groups, communities build trust, respect, and understanding across all cultures. Communities and organizations in all settings benefit from the different backgrounds, skills, experiences, and new ways of thinking that come with cultural diversity.scoresvideosteachers Skip to content Skip to content Cross-cultural, intercultural and multicultural dont mean the same thing. Although these terms are often used interchangeably, they do, in fact, have very different meanings. We're going to briefly look at what they mean, before talking about whether this difference in meanings really matters. First, we'll look at multicultural Second, intercultural Third, cross-cultural Lets start with 'multicultural' 'Multicultural' essentially describes the presence of diverse ethnic groups, and cultural traditions, within the same space. It is a passive description that simply acknowledges the existence of many different groups living within their own cultural frameworks without sacrificing their own cultural identities. Multiculturalism has characterised human societies for tens of thousands of years. Take, for example, the Anglo Saxon communities established following the migration of Germanic Angle and Saxon tribes who migrated to Britain over 1.5 thousand years ago, or the Europeans who migrated to Australia, America and New Zealand hundreds of years ago, but who now make up the dominant ethnic identity of these countries. These groups of migrating Europeans certainly didnt sacrifice their own cultural identities to ease assimilation into the indigenous groups of the countries they eventually colonised. Instead, they retained their own cultures and occupied their own space. 'Intercultural', on the other hand, is a more active description This term moves beyond the cultural segregation inherent in the descriptions of multiculturalism and instead expresses interaction, communication and relationships across cultures. So, whereas one description denotes silos, the other denotes collaboration. Lets use the example of intercultural training to further describe this. Intercultural training endeavours to help learners from different cultural groups understand essential cultural frameworks so that they can interact and communicate effectively with their colleagues regardless of cultural membership. Intercultural efforts typically strive to create understanding, increase trust, build relationships and drive collaboration. For this reason, intercultural work is usually focused on teams or communities. 'Cross cultural' is less about the community or group and instead about specific responses to specific cultures A project that is due to be rolled out across a number of different cultures might, for example, be reviewed to ensure the materials are suitable cross-culturally (across all cultures). Alternatively, an individual with responsibility for regular international business assignments may well gain cross-cultural skills to help them communicate and business relationships regardless of where they are in the world. As such, cross-cultural matters are more about particular responses across different cultures its not necessarily about bringing cultures together. So, back to our initial question of, do these differences in meaning matter? Well, essentially, wed say yes. Whilst multicultural can describe segregation and even alienation, intercultural and cross-cultural describe collaboration and mixing. The European migrants moving to the USA created a multicultural existence, as did the Brits migrating to Australia. It doesnt mean that these multicultural setups were positive or healthy. Likewise, although many large cities are increasingly multicultural its not always a good thing as its often the case that migrating ethnic groups live in ghettos below the poverty line and with little support. So, with multiculturalism being an increasing feature of our increasingly global world, and a term used in many settings, perhaps we should be making greater efforts to make interculturalism the subject of our discussions? Intercultural, well-integrated teams and societies have an abundance of opportunity and potential. Perhaps by understanding the meaning of multiculturalism and changing the narrative, we can move the conversation into a less passive and more active space. CHECK OUT THESE FREE RESOURCES ON CULTURE Photo by fauxels from Pexels Lifestyles & Social Issues Social Movements & Trends multiculturalism, the view that cultures, races, and ethnicities, particularly those of minority groups, deserve special acknowledgment of their differences within a dominant political culture. That acknowledgment can take the forms of recognition of contributions to the cultural life of the political community as a whole, a demand for special protection under the law for certain cultural groups, or autonomous rights of governance for certain cultures; identity politics may be tied to each of these actions. Multiculturalism is both a response to the fact of cultural pluralism in modern democracies and a way of compensating cultural groups for past exclusion, discrimination, and oppression. Most modern democracies comprise members with diverse cultural viewpoints, practices, and contributions. Many minority cultural groups have experienced exclusion or the denigration of their contributions and identities in the past. Multiculturalism seeks the inclusion of the views and contributions of diverse members of society while maintaining respect for their differences and withholding the demand for their assimilation into the dominant culture. Multiculturalism stands as a challenge to liberal democracy. In liberal democracies, all citizens should be treated equally under the law by abstracting the common identity of citizen from the real social, cultural, political, and economic positions and identities of real members of society. That leads to a tendency to homogenize the collective of citizens and assume a common political culture that all participate in. However, that abstract view ignores other politically salient features of the identities of political subjects that exceed the category of citizen, such as race, religion, class, and sex. Although claiming the formal equality of citizens, the liberal democratic view tends to underemphasize ways in which citizens are not in fact equal in society. Rather than embracing the traditional liberal image of the melting pot into which people of different cultures are assimilated into a unified national culture, multiculturalism generally holds the image of a tossed salad to be more appropriate. Although being an integral and recognizable part of the whole, diverse members of society can maintain their particular identities while residing in the collective. Some more radical multicultural theorists have claimed that some cultural groups need more than recognition to ensure the integrity and maintenance of their distinct identities and contributions. In addition to individual equal rights, some have advocated for special group rights and autonomous governance for certain cultural groups. Because the continued existence of protected minority cultures ultimately contributes to the good of all and the enrichment of the dominant culture, those theorists have argued that the preserving of cultures that cannot withstand the pressures to assimilate into a dominant culture can be given preference over the usual norm of equal rights for all. Some examples of how multiculturalism has affected the social and political spheres are found in revisions of curricula, particularly in Europe and North America, and the expansion of the Western literary and other canons that began during the last quarter of the 20th century. Curricula from the elementary to the university levels were revised and expanded to include the contributions of minority and neglected cultural groups. That revision was designed to correct what is perceived to be a falsely Eurocentric perspective that overemphasizes the contributions of white European colonial powers and underemphasizes the contributions made by indigenous people and people of colour. In addition to that correction, the contributions that cultural groups have made in a variety of fields have been added to curricula to give special recognition for contributions that were previously ignored. The establishment of African American History Month, National Hispanic Heritage Month, and Asian American and Pacific Islander Heritage Month in the United States is an example of the movement. The addition of works by members of minority cultural groups to the canons of literary, historical, philosophical, and artistic works further reflects the desire to recognize and include multicultural contributions to the broader culture as a whole.

## Multicultural context. What is diverse context. Multicultural context example. Diverse context meaning.

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