

SURAT TUGAS

Nomor: 962-D/1483/FPsi-UNTAR/VI/2021

Dekan Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Tarumanagara, dengan ini menugaskan kepada :

Nama : Dra. Ninawati, M.M.
NIK / NIDN : 10795004 / 0312106101

Untuk melakukan **Presentasi Ilmiah** pada :

Acara : International Seminar on Psychology 2021
Tanggal : 12 Juni 2021
Tingkat Penyelenggaraan : Internasional
Status : **Presenter**
Judul Makalah : The Correlation Between Discrimination Narrative and Chinese Indonesians' National Identity
Penyelenggara : Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Muhammadiyah Purwokerto

Melaporkan hasil penugasan kepada Pimpinan Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Tarumanagara, sesuai format laporan kegiatan perjalanan dinas, paling lambat 1 (satu) minggu setelah kegiatan selesai (Pasal 13 PUT No. 057 tentang Perjalanan Dinas).

Surat Tugas ini dibuat untuk dilaksanakan dengan sebaik-baiknya dan penuh rasa tanggung jawab.

8 Juni 2021

Dekan



Dr. Rostiana, M.Si., Psikolog

Tembusan:

1. Ketua Lembaga Sistem Informasi & Database
2. Patrick N. Nicktow, S.Psi.

Correlation Between Discrimination Narrative and Chinese Indonesians' National Identity

**Ninawati, Kurnia Setiawan, Meiske Yunitree Suparman
(Universitas Tarumanagara, Jakarta Indonesia)**

International Seminar on Psychology

Introduction

- Chinese Indonesian is one of Indonesia's minority groups that often received discrimination (Juditha, 2015).
- According to Suryadinata (2014), the discrimination against Chinese Indonesians occurred due to the ethnicity.
- Those discriminative acts relate with personal and social elements as well as citizenship. Chinese Indonesians keep receiving such discrimination from time to time (Melissa, 2017).
- Chinese Indonesians had a different legal status compared to those ethnics that considered as *pribumi* or indigenous (Burhan & Sani, 2014a).
- Chinese Indonesians often faced discrimination when dealing with administrative matters, such as identity card, birth certificate, and marriage certificate (Korstchak, 2012; dalam Burhan & Sani, 2014).
- This research is proposed based on the discrimination that faced by Chinese Indonesian. This paper focuses to answer: is there a relation between discrimination narrative with Chinese Indonesian's national identity?

Theoretical Framework

- Identity is differentiating elements from an individual or group characters, whereby those differentiating factors are very meaningful for them (Giddens, 2009).
- Tajfel and Turner (2004) noted three phases of social identity formation: social categorisation, social comparison and social identification.
- National identity is an identity that owns by a particular state and no other states possess it, special characteristics of a nation. Formation of national identity requires fundamental identity, instrumental identity, and natural identity (Sumaludin, 2018).
- Discrimination is related with ethnic identity. Ethnic identity is crucial when a group of people become immigrant in a particular country. Brown dan Chu (2012) argued orientation on ethnic identity reduce discrimination level.
- Berry dan Sabatier (2010), said respondents who have ethnic identity and national identity orientation have better 'psychological well-being'; they can also adapt better in their school and community.

Research Methodology

- This research employed correlational quantitative method which focused on the relation between national identity and discrimination narrative. Data gathering was done through questionnaire which consisted of three parts: demography data, national identity and discrimination narrative.
- We listed 126 persons as our subjects. The subjects are Chinese Indonesian university students at a private university in Jakarta. We utilised convenience sampling technique to select our subjects.
- We utilised Google Form questionnaire, which needed 15-20 minutes to fill, as our measuring tool.
- The questionnaire consisted of several parts. The first part contained introduction, information on research objectives, and consent form. The next part consisted of items on national identity variables. The last part is items on discrimination narrative.
- The items that used in the questionnaire have gone through validity and reliability test which try outed to 30 participants. Initially we had 23 items on national identity before validity test.
- Meanwhile, the total of initial items on discrimination narrative was 20 items went down to 18 items following the validity test.
- Data analysis was done with Spearman test correlational method.

Relation Between Variables

- From the master narrative correlational test on discrimination experience not related with national identity with $p = 0.170$ ($p > 0.05$) value means failed to reject H_0 , no correlation between master narrative with national identity.
- Meanwhile for counter narrative has relation with national identity, $p = 0.008$ ($p < 0.05$) value, means reject H_0 , there is a correlation between counter narrative with national identity with coefficient correlation 0.234 value. As a result, we can conclude that counter narrative gave a contribution in the formation of national identity.
- A narration which received by an individual was a master narrative on non-correlated national identity discrimination experience, but counter narrative on correlated national identity discrimination experience. This result is in line with Hammack dan Pilecki (2012)'s study, a person's discrimination narrative affected mind, feeling, and actions.
- Each narration that accepted by an individual will form the identity of the individual. The test result showed that master narrative did not contribute in forming national identity. A different situation occurred in the case of counter narrative. This condition reflected Berry dan Hou (2016)'s argument that an individual in a foreign country can accept or reject a new culture, the form a specific cultural pattern which includes identity.

Conclusion

- Counter narrative can strengthen national identity of Chinese Indonesian.
- This research has shown that counter narrative has a positive correlation with national identity. Meanwhile, narrations on discrimination towards Chinese Indonesians seemed no longer relevant.
- From this research, we can see that master narrative did not correlate at all with national identity. Consequently, increasing counter narrative, such as through mass media, social media, education institutions, and advocacy organisations, must be done. Meanwhile, those that are considered as master narrative statements must be stopped.



FAKULTAS
PSIKOLOGI



CERTIFICATE

this note to certify that

Ninawati

has taken part as a

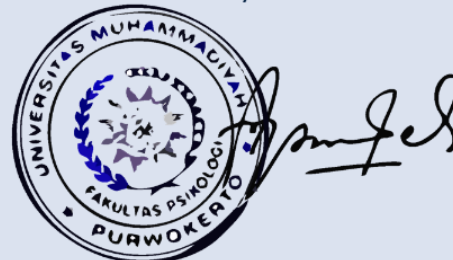
Presenter

The correlation of the narrative of discrimination on Chinese ethnic national identity

In the Visiting 4th International Seminar on Psychology
"Psychology in individual and Community Empowerment
to Build New Normal Life Style"

June 12th 2021

The Dean of
Faculty of Psychology
Universitas Muhammadiyah Purwokerto, Indonesia



Dr. Nur'aeni, M.Si.

NIK. 2160205