

# Chinese Indonesian Cultural Orientation Analysis

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# INTRODUCTION

- Indonesia is well known as a plural country that consists of various ethnicities.
- Chinese Indonesian is Indonesia's largest non-indigenous ethnic.
- Chinese Indonesian has been affected by many issues, particularly its relations with the general Indonesian society.
- According to the history, the social environment has never been kind to the Chinese Indonesian, since the Dutch colonial period and the last one May 1998 Riot (Dawis, 2012).
- The label of Chinese Indonesian is closely related to an identity that differs from one to another due to religious, family, origin, or language background (Christian, 2017).

# INTRODUCTION

- Identity crisis of Chinese Indonesian occurred due to rejection to be part of Indonesian community, though efforts to mend the issue has been done. Therefore, the identity crisis is far from over with the appearance of the exclusion from time to time.
- Chinese Indonesian can be defined as Chinese descendants who are born in Indonesia. Related to Bandura's 'Triadic' model, Dawis (2012) noted the complex relations in regards of self-identity or the Chinese Indonesian identity, particularly about 'environment' (one of the 'Triadic').

# LITERATURE REVIEW

- Every individual has an identity. The primary source of the identity consists of gender, sexual orientation, nationality, ethnicity or social class (Giddens, 2009). Identity is a project, a process, not something frozen and static, not change (Giddens, 2009). Therefore, it can be said that identity never stops evolving.
- Individual personality is something that actively formed in an individual (who owns plasticity and hoping for reward) in the 'triadic' relation model (behaviour, environment, and personal factor).
- An individual's identity can adapt with the environment. This argument is known as plasticity, as mentioned by Myers and Twenge (2018: 107) 'plasticity related with the ability to learn and adapt'.

# RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

We employ both quantitative and qualitative research methodologies for this study. The quantitative method is done by spreading questionnaires in three cities, Medan, Jakarta, and Yogyakarta. This study opted those cities because they have a few of Chinese-Indonesian youth organizations. Then we will hold a focus group discussion (FGD) based on the collected questionnaires and invite some participants as our resources for in-depth interviews.

We plan the questionnaires' conceptual framework to cover three basic concepts:

PERSONAL which has these dimensions:

- Value
- Self-evaluation
- Self-reflection
- Self-reaction

# RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

ENVIRONMENT has subvariants of physical and social/culture/politics:

- Physical has dimensions as follow:
  - Dialects
  - Region
  - Family name
- Social/Politics/Culture has these dimensions:
  - Discrimination/stereotype
  - Generation
  - Religion
  - Event

# RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

CULTURAL ORIENTATION, has dimensions as follow:

- Nationalism
- Ethnicity
- Professionalism
- Social Organization
- Mass and social media
- Leisure activity

# CONCLUSION

- The abolishment of discriminative rules that preserved the gap between Chinese-Indonesians and the so-called indigenous Indonesians (*pribumi*), definitely changed the view of those Indonesians of Chinese descendants who did not experience the regulations. Those Chinese-Indonesians who did not possess the bad memory of discrimination are the younger generation, though their parents have gone through such experience. The social environmental change and difference of their life will affect people's way of thinking and behaviours as well as the cultural orientation. Furthermore, it is possible that those youths have a new view to the changing social environment which is different with their parents.
- This background has led us to some questions. What are the differences between these younger generation Chinese Indonesians compared to the previous? What kind of differences? Are there any similarities between the different generations? What elements contribute to the change? What kind of behaviours that are the characteristics of the difference?
- As this study is still at the preliminary stage, we have not yet shown any data and results from the field research in the article.





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## CERTIFICATE

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