

Jurnal Prosiding Bu Sisca

by Imma Yedida Ardi

Submission date: 06-Sep-2021 05:17AM (UTC-0400)

Submission ID: 1642380910

File name: Prosiding_MICLLC_2016-381-385.pdf (387.84K)

Word count: 2106

Character count: 12098

Adolescent Resiliency of Chinese Benteng Community: Indigenous Perspective

Fransisca Iriani R. Dewi and Samsunuwiyati Marat
Tarumanagara University & fransiscar@fpsi.untar.ac.id
Tarumanagara University & Samsunuwiyatimarat@yahoo.com

4 ABSTRACT

Poverty, violence, substance abuse, family dissonance, and illness represent a few potential vulnerability such as the case of Cina Benteng Community. They who succeeded in their lives, in spite of their adversities, has been identified as a resilient community (Dewi & Marat, 2011). That meant they possessed strengths and benefiting from the protective factors that helped them to survive. Further research found that adolescence resilience of Cina Benteng has found seven dimension of risk factors to be a handle to become resilient people (Dewi & Marat, 2013). In the research, using focus group discussion (FGD) found seven dimensions: flood, free sex, drug use, bullying traffic jam, pickpocketing, and negative information via social network.

The aim of this study is to verify resiliency questionnaire contains seven dimensions. Method: Participants are 336 students (157 male and 175 female) from 3 schools with similar characteristics, namely the Cina Benteng Community which is predominantly Buddhist. The age ranges of 12-19 years. The results: adolescent resilience questionnaire consist of 70 items, and after testing it with Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) there are 61 valid items. The 61 items confirm of its dimensions at first orders stage.

Key Words: *Adolescent, Resilience, Cina Benteng Community, Indigenous Perspective*

1. INTRODUCTION

The term resilience is associated with the ability to bounce back or recover from adverse conditions. A resilient individual is identified by having the ability to do a good deed. Resilient, according to Reivich and Shatte (2002), is the capacity of the person who is able to survive, rise and adapt in a difficult condition. Glicken (2006), explained that resilient is the ability to rise above hardship and avoids negativity which usually holds back any success. Grotberg (1995) expressed that resilient is an important quality for humans, who are able to cope and become strong, even change their poor fate. Studying resilience is important since understanding human capacity for positive adaptation.

Resilient as a concept has several meanings. According to Kirby and Fraser (cited in Ungar 2008). First of all, a person who grew up well despite their difficult and suffering situation. Secondly, resilient can refer to the ability to take control during a stressful period. Someone who is strong or resilient could show their capability or competence when it comes to dealing with something threatening their well being. Thirdly, resilient positively refers to trauma recovery.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW/THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Resiliency is the ability to adapt positively towards certain condition and situation that is difficult. Rutts (cited in Unger 2013) focuses on: (a) contextual and social trajectories development, and (b) critical change identification, and which scope of environment leads to a certain journey that leads to a person well being and goodness. According to what has been mentioned above, the need to proof these theories are high. As to why and how human respond to difficulties and suffering differently.

1

History of Cina Benteng

Ethnic Chinese are spread out in some cities in Indonesia. The latest population census in 2010 notes that there are approximately 2.8 million Chinese Indonesians (Franciska, cited in Arif, 2015). The most well-known ones are Cina Medan (based in Medan, North Sumatera), Cina Bangka (in Bangka), Cina Jawa (in Semarang and Surabaya) and Cina Singkawang (West Kalimantan). There are also some smaller Chinese groups such as Cina Benteng, based in Tangerang (a greater area of Jakarta), Banten province. In the 1900s, Arif (2014), Cina Benteng gave significant contribution to the Dutch colonialism in Tangerang. It then created anger from the pribumi and an ethnic clash between the pribumi and Cina Benteng occurred in 1946.

Culture and Resiliency

Michael Ungar (2012) expressed highly on culture specifically the role of context. Culture in terms of context becomes the main source for the specific study on reliance within the Chinese Benteng Community in their daily lives dealing with constant change. Teenagers in Chinese Benteng Community, as individuals cannot be separated from their social identity as a minority which suffers from suffering and unpleasant conditions. Chinese Benteng Community is a group of people who has culturally integrated with the local people (*pribumi*). They no longer feel different because they have assured themselves to be a part of one integrated Indonesia. The Chinese Benteng community has a unique characteristic. Their physical appearance is not very different from any locals. They are both physically alike with dark tan skin, large eyes, and commonly cannot speak Chinese (Kijm, 2007). A certain community which is from Tangerang area has a certain uniqueness or characteristic. This Chinese ethnicity has a low social economy, which is very different to the rest of the Chinese ethnics in Indonesia

This marks our third research regarding the matter. Our previous study showcases different result under different study: Our first study: family resilience and value system in Chinese Benteng Community, with qualitative approach (Dewi & Marat, 2011). Result of the study show that: (a) family resilience has influenced the teenagers in a very high level and has tendency to become resilient. (b) strategies and abilities that a family own also influences the outcome of their child (teenagers). In this case our part as researchers argues that this is mainly caused by the given economic condition the parents have. This directly affect the education and job opportunities. Although the lack of this opportunity is made up with the fact that most teenagers in the Chinese Benteng Community doesn't go through the struggles that normally urban teenagers faces specifically in Jakarta. Even though they both live under the same metropolitan city.

Second study: we continues to conduct the same study with a different approach, which is through an indigenous psychology approach. Indigenous psychology approach offers a new set of attempt in terms of instrument construction context and measurements. Kim (2006) expressed that there has been many new critics for psychologies researchers (majority from East Asia) which has studied in the West (North America – Europe). Once returned to their own country and attempted to apply and

develop psychology there, they would often face many difficulties. They would start to question the validity from the university they studied in regarding applicability from psychologies theories.

These researchers would then conclude that each culture needs to be studied separately according to their characteristics. Including ecology, history, philosophy, and religion background that are under psychologies elements. Definition of indigenous psychological according to Kim and Berry (1993) is a scientific study about behavior and human mentality that has an Indigenous characteristics. It does not come from an outside environment and designed specifically to its own community. This approach supports a variety of discussion about knowledge, expertise, and confidence. All within its own traits according to their own context. Theory, concept and methodology, are developed indigenously costumed with the psychologies phenomena which are contextual.

In this second study, we questioned some of the factors that are faced daily amongst this community, especially in the teenagers under difficult situation (risk factors). The purpose is to describe resiliency that are occurring amongst teenagers in the Chinese Benteng Community. We offer a new approach in the context of instrument construction and attribute psychologies measurement.

The method used is psychology construct exploration resiliency with an Indigenous Psychology approach. A survey method is used to collect sample data exploration, using an instrument open ended questionnaire with a resiliency theme. Open ended questionnaire has been used many times in different type of research within the scope of indigenous psychologies approach (Kim&Yamaguchi,1995) (Kim&Park,2005) Research in Indonesia (UGM : Trust, happiness, rage) Using an FGD (Focus Group Discussion) method towards Chinese Benteng teenagers has resulted in 7 risk factors.

Risk factors are included flood, drugs usage, free sex, bullying, traffic jam, theft, negative information through social media. Items are in the form of open question : What are the factors that can make you strive under difficult situations? Qualitative answers coming from these subjects will then be categorized based on certain keywords in line with similar respond, and meaning.

We analyze these data in two type of process. First Open Coding second is categorizing an axial coding. The process of categorizing is conducted using each subject's answer that has similarities. This process starts from a larger scope of categorization to the smallest.

Third Study Marat & Dewi (2016) was conduct developing a measurement tool in a study for Resiliency Teenagers with an Indigenous Psychologies approach. We expect the outcome will be able to help identify the dynamics within the resilience scope amongst the teenagers which are contextual based. (Chinese Benteng Community).

3. METHODOLOGY

Participants are 336 students (157 male and 175 female) from 3 schools with similar characteristics, namely the Cina Benteng community which is predominantly Buddhist. The age ranges of 12-19 years. We use data collection tehniqe are convinence sampling tehniqe.

4. FINDING/DISCUSSION/ANALYSIS

Using an FGD (Focus Group Discussion) method towards Chinese Benteng teenagers has resulted in 7 risk factors. Risk factors are included flood, drugs usage, free sex, bullying, traffic jam, theft, negative information through social media. Items are in the form of open question : What are the factors that can make you strive under difficult situations? Qualitative answers coming from these subjects will then be categorized based on certain keywords in line with similar respond, and meaning. We analyze these data in two type of process. First Open Coding second is categorizing an axial coding. The process of categorizing is conducted using each subject's answer that has similarities. This process

starts from a larger scope of categorization to the smallest. Third study was conduct developing a measurement tool in a study for Resiliency Teenagers with an Indigenous Psychologies approach. We expect the outcome will be able to help identify the dynamics within the resilience scope amongst the teenagers which are contextual based (Chinese Benteng Community).

5. CONCLUSION (AND RECOMMENDATION)

The scale of resiliency which is constructed through indigenous psychologies based approach has the degree of the study show that of internal reliable consistency and its construction validity can be accepted as psychometrics. The resiliency scale shows that there is a high coefficient reliability internal construction (factors and aspect are within alpha cronbah = 0,72-0.86). Showing that those scales have a certain reliability which is satisfying. It has the tendency to stabilized and confident enough on the measurement result. We found that the coefficient rehabilitation within the internal construction is high. Although further test in a confirmatory way needed to proceed (CFA = confirmatory factor analysis).

Furthermore we will conduct an unidimensional confirmatory analysis because the resiliency measurement tools are still in the early stages. The purpose of this analysis is to find out whether each dimensional aspect measure one dimension alone. Teenage resiliency is a construct psychology which has a strong contextual element in it, therefore the resilience measurement from the community sample from the chinese benteng community is expected to use an indigenous psychologies measurement tool approach.

References

- Arif, M. (2014). Model kerukunan sosial pada masyarakat multikultural Cina Benteng (Kajian Historis dan Sosiologis). *Sosio Didaktika*, 1(1), 52–63. Retrieved from <http://journal.uinjkt.ac.id/index.php/SOSIO-FITK/article/view/1212>
- Dewi, F.I R., & Marat, S. (2013). Resiliensi remaja Tionghoa di Jakarta (suatu kajian *indigenous psychology*). Laporan penelitian. Universitas Tarumanagara. Jakarta
- Glicken, M. D. (2006). *Learning from resilient people*. America: Sage Publication
- Grotberg, E. (1995). *A guide to promotion resilience in children*. Den Hag: Bernard Van Leer Fondation
- Ungar, M. (2008). Resilience across cultures. *British Journal of Social Work*. 38, 218–235
- Reivich, K., & Shatte, A. (2002). *The reseliency factor*. (1st ed.). New York, NY: Broadwaybooks
- Schoon, I. (2006). *Risk and resilience: adaptation in changing time*. Cambridge: Cambridge University.
- Setiawan, B.N (2015) Cina benteng: the latest generations and acculturation. *Jurnal LINGUA CULTURA* 9 (1), 35-39.

*Maranatha International Conference on Language, Literature & Culture,
Bandung, 24-25 November 2016*

Snyder, C. R. & Lopez, S. J. (2007). *Positive psychology*. American: Sage Publication

Zautra, A. J., Hall, J. S., & Murray, K. E. (2010). Resilience: A new definition of health for people and communities. Dalam J. W. Reich, A. J. Sutra, J. S. Hall (Eds.), *Handbook of Adult Resilience* (h. 3-29). New York, NY: The Guilford Press.

VanBreda, A.D (2001). *Resilience theory: a literature review*. South African Military Health Service, Military Psychological Institute, Social Work Reserach & Development: Pretoria, South Africa

Jurnal Prosiding Bu Sisca

ORIGINALITY REPORT

11%

SIMILARITY INDEX

11%

INTERNET SOURCES

1%

PUBLICATIONS

5%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	docplayer.net Internet Source	6%
2	eresearch.stikom-bali.ac.id Internet Source	2%
3	conference.upnvj.ac.id Internet Source	1%
4	www.sciencedirect.com Internet Source	1%
5	Submitted to Kaplan University Student Paper	1%

Exclude quotes On

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography On