



Description Of Threat Perception Types To Chinese Ethnic Traders After The Burning Event Of 4 Viharas, 7 Temple And Social House In Tanjung Balai

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe the type of threat perception felt by ethnic Chinese traders after the burning of 4 Vihara 7 Temples and Social Houses in Tanjungbalai. This study used a descriptive quantitative method with 550 research subjects with a scale built based on the type of threat perception in theory Intergroup Threat Theory (ITT) by Stephan (2009). The results of the analysis show that ethnic Chinese traders perceive the symbolic threat perception type more than the realistic threat perception type, this shows that ethnic Chinese traders do not feel a threat to their resources but rather threat to values, beliefs or morals. The implication of this research is that it can help ethnic Chinese traders to reduce the perception of threats against the non-Chinese ethnicity so as to make them feel more secure with their identity as ethnic Chinese and to worship at the temple or temple.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Historically, social conflicts have been a part of Indonesia since Indonesia was not yet independent. (Muthalib in Qodir, 2008). In 1912, conflicts that were motivated by ethnic differences occurred in Indonesia, precisely in the Surabaya area. The Chinese violated the local government's prohibition on burning firecrackers in the middle of a public road. This incident was very detrimental to local economic life because many Chinese traders closed all their shops (Setiono, 2008). Six years after the riots in 1918, anti-Chinese riots occurred again in a different city, namely Kudus.

A series of conflicts in Indonesia became more and more frequent after Indonesia's independence and since the monetary crisis accompanied by economic and political crises took place in mid-1997. Events occurred in several cities, namely Tasikmalaya, Rengasdengklok, Pasuruan, Probolinggo, Pekalongan, Situbundo, Banjarmasin, Ujungpandang and Ketpang. involving non-Chinese and ethnic Chinese (Ariestha, 2013).

The biggest event that hit almost all cities in Indonesia and created fear in all levels of society was the May 12-14, 1998 incident which is often referred to as "May Gray". The May 1998 riots were also felt by the people of Tanjungbalai. They experienced acts of violence, persecution, rape

and even murder, and material losses reached Rp 2.5 trillion. The losses were not only in the material sector, Chinese women who were raped at that time reached 168 people and the exodus abroad reached 100,000 people. (Herlianto, 2003).

Conflicts between ethnic Chinese and non-Chinese occurred again on July 29, 2016 in the North Sumatra area, precisely in Tanjungbalai City, which is a densely populated and heterogeneous area that is prone to conflict as stated by Neta S. Pane as Chair of the Presidium of Indonesia Police Watch (IPW): " Data from IPW (Indonesia Police Watch) explains that Tanjungbalai is an area that is classified as prone to social conflict because of its diverse ethnicity, religion and culture, and this city was once the most populous city in Southeast Asia."

The conflict that occurred in Tanjungbalai on July 29, 2016 was suspected by many to be a SARA (Ethnic, Religion and Race) continental conflict. This conflict involved non-Chinese and ethnic Chinese due to errors in conveying information as shown in the following excerpt from the researcher's interview with a Chinese citizen who opened a business near the location of the incident: "In my opinion, the problem that occurs is trivial, yes, the delivery of information that is not suitable, I have lived here for 25 years and live next door to other ethnicities, the cause of this is the heated situation caused by the words of the Chinese ethnic to their non-Chinese neighbors that the call to prayer is now really loud. It's a bit big, can you please lower the sound of the call to prayer, or not?, The neighbor told the Imam of the Mosque, when it was clarified there were several residents who heard wrong information when the mother said the call to prayer was noisy, plus there was a provocation so that the situation heated up and triggered the burning of temples and social houses by the locals..."

The assessment made by the ethnic Chinese who chose to close the shop for fear of the non-Chinese ethnic group burning again is called prejudice. Prejudice is the forerunner of the threat felt by individuals or groups (David. 1991). Prejudice or prejudice is negative behavior that leads the group to misinformation about the group. Prejudice actually occurred before the burning of 4 monasteries, 7 temples and social houses in Tanjungbalai. The difference in economic status between ethnic Chinese and non-Chinese is one of the causes of social prejudice due to feelings of being different from other groups (Blumer in Zanden, 1984).

According to the Intergroup Threat Theory proposed by Stephan (2000), threats between groups arise because of prejudice between groups fighting for power or resources and negative experiences experienced by the group. predictors of the emergence of perceived threat between groups.

Stephan and Stephan (1996) argue that threat perception is one of the causes of inter-group conflict. Threat perception occurs when an individual experiences an adverse event and involves himself and his group so that it disrupts the pattern of interaction with other individuals outside the group (Stephan, 2009).

Threat perception arises when individuals perceive actions taken by other individuals to be harmful and detrimental to themselves. When individuals are in these circumstances the main response that arises is to face the situation or even avoid it (Stephan in Stephan, Ybarra & Morrison, 2009).

2. RESEARCH METHOD

2.1 Testing of Measuring Instruments

The validity and reliability of a measuring instrument is a requirement that must be met to fulfill a measuring instrument. The aim is to see the extent to which this measuring instrument shows the accuracy of measurements to show the actual situation (Azwar, 2003).

2.2 Measuring Instrument Validity

The validity test is carried out to determine the extent of the accuracy and accuracy of a measuring instrument in carrying out its main function (Azwar, 2003). The validity used in this study is content validity. Content validity indicates the extent to which the items in the test are relevant and do not come out of the box. measurement objective limits.

Content validity testing is carried out by professional judgment. Through consultation with the supervisor, items are obtained which are feasible and not feasible to be tested as measuring tools.

2.3 Item Difference Power Test

The difference power test of statement items is to see to what extent the statement items are able to distinguish between individuals or groups of individuals who have or do not have the measured attributes (Azwar, 2012).

The test of the differentiating power of this statement item is carried out by computing the correlation coefficient between the distribution of scores on each statement item with a relevant criterion, namely the total score of the test itself using the Pearson Product Moment correlation coefficient. This test procedure will produce a total item correlation coefficient known as the item discriminatory power index (Azwar, 2012). The item discrepancy test of this statement will be carried out on the measuring instrument in this study, namely the threat perception type scale.

The magnitude of the total item correlation coefficient moves from 0 to 1.00 with positive and negative values. The better the discrimination power of the system, the closer the correlation coefficient to 1.00 (Azwar, 2012). The limit value of the index of discrepancy of items in this study is 0.25, so that each item that has a critical value of 0.25 will only be used in the actual data collection.

2.4 Measuring Instrument Reliability

Reliability testing was conducted to determine the consistency of the measurement results. The measurement results can be trusted if several times the measurement implementation of the same group obtains relatively the same results, as long as the aspects measured in the subject have not changed (Azwar, 2003). Reliability is obtained by calculating Cronbach's Alpha. If the reliability coefficient is closer to one then the reliability is said to be high.

Researchers scored each answer from the items. After obtaining the results on the threat perception type scale, then data processing was carried out using the SPSS 17.0 for windows computer program with descriptive statistical analysis.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1 Overview of Research Subjects

a. Description of research subjects by gender.

Based on gender, the distribution of research subjects can be seen in table 1 below:

Table 1. Subject Distribution by Gender

Gender	Frequency (N)	Percentage
Man	228	41.45%
Woman	322	58.55%
Total	550	100%

b. Description of research subjects by gender

Based on gender, the distribution of research subjects can be seen in table 2 below:

Table 2. Subject Distribution by Gender

Gender	Frequency (N)	Percentage
Man	228	41.45%
Woman	322	58.55%
Total	550	100%

3.2 Main Results of Research

a. Overview of Threat Perception Types

The description of the type of threat perception in the realistic and symbolic type can be seen in table 2 below:

Table 3. Overview of Realistic and Symbolic Threat Perception Types

Type	Hypothetical				Type	Hypothetical			
Realistic Threat	Min	Max	mean	SD	Symbolic Threat	Min	Max	mean	SD
	18	41	25.93	3.48		13	65	39	8.67

Table 3 shows that the hypothetical mean (39) and SD (8.67) of the symbolic threat perception type are higher than the mean (25.93) and SD (3.48) of the realistic threat so that it can be concluded that ethnic Chinese traders feel the symbolic threat perception type is higher than the realistic threat perception.

b. Categorization of research data types of realistic threat perception

The description of the type of realistic threat perception on ethnic Chinese traders in Tanjungbalai can be seen through the hypothetical mean and empirical mean owned by ethnic Chinese traders in Tanjungbalai which are shown in table 6 below:

Table 4. Calculation of the empirical mean and the hypothetical mean for the type of realistic threat

Type	Empirical				Hypothetical			
Realistic Threat	Min	Max	mean	SD	Min	Max	mean	SD
	18	41	25.93	3.48	11	55	33	7.32

Table 4 shows that the average realistic threat perceived by research subjects ($X_{emp.}=25.93$) is lower than the estimated measuring instrument ($X_{hip.}=33$). realistic as follows:

Table 5. Categorization of realistic threat perception data types

Value Range	Categorization	Amount	Percentage (%)
$X < 25.7$	Low	172	31.27%
$25.7 < X < 40.3$	Currently	378	68.73%
$X > 40.3$	Tall	0	0%
	Total	550	100%

Table 5 shows that ethnic Chinese traders in Tanjungbalai feel the type of realistic threat which is in the low category as many as 172 people (31.27%), in the medium category as many as 378 people (68.73%) and none in the high category (0%); Thus, it can be concluded that most of the ethnic Chinese traders feel that there is a realistic but not high threat.

c. Categorization of research data types of symbolic threat perception

The description of the type of symbolic threat perception on ethnic Chinese traders in Tanjungbalai can be seen through the hypothetical mean and empirical mean owned by ethnic Chinese traders in Tanjungbalai as shown in table 8 below:

Table 6. Calculation results of empirical mean and hypothetical mean of symbolic threat type

Type	Empirical				Hypothetical			
Symbolic Threat	Min	Max	mean	SD	Min	Max	mean	SD
	23	60	41.83	5.22	13	65	39	8.67

Table 6 shows that on average the symbolic threat felt by the research subjects ($X_{emp.}=41.83$) was higher than the estimation of the measuring instrument ($X_{hip.}=39$). Based on this comparison of the empirical and hypothetical mean values, the categorization norm for the symbolic threat perception type is obtained as follows:

Table 7. Categorization of symbolic threat perception data types

Value Range	Categorization	Amount	Percentage (%)
$X < 30.4$	Low	15	2.85%
$30.4 < X < 47.6$	Currently	193	36.76%
$X > 47.6$	Tall	342	60.39%

Total	550	100%
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Table 7 shows that ethnic Chinese traders in Tanjungbalai feel the type of symbolic threat which is in the low category as many as 15 people (2.85%), in the medium category as many as 193 people (36.76%), and in the high category as many as 342 people (60.39%); Thus, it can be concluded that the majority of ethnic Chinese traders in Tanjungbalai perceive the symbolic threat perception type which is relatively high compared to the realistic threat perception type.

3.3 Additional Research Results

a. Research results based on realistic threat perception indicators

This study also provides an overview of the difference in the mean and standard deviation of the indicators of the type of realistic threat perception on ethnic Chinese traders in Tanjungbalai.

Table 8. Description of the difference in the mean and standard deviation of the type of realistic threat perception

Indicator Score		Score
1. Physical	mean	7.71
	SD	96.30
2. Health	mean	2.71
	SD	52.91
3. Personal Security	mean	8.75
	SD	129.21
4. Material harm	mean	6.11
	SD	55.56

b. Research results based on indicators of symbolic threat perception

This study also provides an overview of the difference in the mean and standard deviation of the indicators of the type of symbolic threat perception on ethnic Chinese traders in Tanjungbalai.

Table 9. Description of the difference in the mean and standard deviation of the type of symbolic threat perception

Indicator Score		Score
1. Religious life	mean	9.02
	SD	118.85
2. Life view	mean	1.57
	SD	58.9
3. Values of life	mean	8.32
	SD	98.26
4. Trust system	mean	1.36
	SD	57.05

4. CONCLUSION

Ethnic Chinese traders in Tanjungbalai perceive more the symbolic type of threat than the realistic type of threat. This shows that ethnic Chinese traders feel that non-Chinese ethnic actions that threaten their religious life, values, belief system and way of life are higher than actions that endanger physical and/or material harm as well as health and personal safety.

Measurement of indicators of the type of symbolic threat perception shows that indicators of religious life are higher than other indicators. This shows that ethnic Chinese traders feel worried when worshipping at a monastery or temple and feel isolated from making friends with people who have different religions from them.

Measurement of indicators of the type of realistic threat perception shows that personal security indicators are higher than other indicators. This shows that ethnic Chinese traders are worried about entrusting non-Chinese to work in their shops and worried about serving non-Chinese customers especially at night.

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