

# Padepokan Pasundan Asih: Culture Psychosociology Adaptation of Chinese Ethnic Community on Sundanese Society

Asep Wasta  
Universitas Negeri Semarang  
asep.wasta@umtas.ac.id

Totok Sumaryanto  
Universitas Negeri Semarang  
totoksumaryanto@mail.unnes.ac.i  
d

Udi Utomo  
Universitas Negeri Semarang

**Abstract**---The consequences of diverse community with different backgrounds stimulate egocentric attitudes of society that improve primordialism and ethnicity. In the process of community survival, there is social interaction between individuals and groups as well as occurred between ethnic groups, vulnerable to frictions that triggers conflict. In West Java, the majority of Sundanese living side by side with other ethnic groups, one of them is Chinese. The Pasundan Asih community founded by Tan Deseng and several Chinese public figures in Bandung has an effort to display artistic Sundanese group trained and led by Tan Deseng. They studied Sundanese art and culture, especially in Bandung area and its surroundings to practice and present art from the Sunda region for special events. This study discusses the process of cultural psychosociology adaptation took place at the Padepokan Pasundan Asih in Bandung city. The results of this study indicate that the process of cultural adaptation within the community which become one of the factors driving the success of tolerance of cultural life in Indonesia.

**Keywords:** *cultural adaptation, psychosociology, Sundanese culture, cultural tolerance*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Padepokan Pasundan Asih community founded by the initiative of Liang Tze Hai and Mrs. Liem Cha Hin as Chinese ethnic community, initiated to present artistic group whose entire presentation trained by Tan Deseng as Sundanese figure from Chinese ethnic. They tried to unite the perceptions among others by creating a community of Chinese descendants in Bandung, especially strengthening of nationalism with cultural medium. They studied art and Sundanese culture, especially in Bandung area and surroundings, intensely practicing and displaying arts from Sunda region at certain events. Ontological questions about art, nature, and interrelated relationships that surround it. How art works and becomes a product which has an impact on its supporting aspects. In addition to aesthetic and empirical functions for the audience, art also has direct and indirect impact. Art is not only related to issues about its products, values, aspects of artists, and public viewers, but art also provides effects with various functions. For this reason, the author tries to examine the process of art and cultural inheritance,

assimilation, adaptation and social interaction occurred something interesting to be studied further with suitable studies and theories of scientific theory.

In this study about cultural adaptation with psychology and sociology, the process of art inheritance and social impacts that occur when parsed with scientific cultural theory. Including the Anthropology, Sociology, Psychology, Ethnomusicology, and other relevant sciences to dissect how processes take place, what stages can be analyzed to get its production.

Based on the background described, the research issues formulated as follows: What is the process of cultural psychology adaptation carried out by Padepokan Pasundan Asih towards Sundanese culture in Bandung area? Purpose of the research is to identify the process of cultural psychosociological adaptation conducted by Padepokan Pasundan Asih towards Sundanese culture in Bandung area. By expectation that the benefits of research are to find the theory or concept of reference development of cultural adaptation and the process of ethnic assimilation through cultural arts in order to strengthen the sense of nationalism and homeland belonging, as a reference for the development of arts, culture, anthropology, and other social educations.

The benefit of this research hopefully is to apply sociocultural contribution of nationalism value by traditional art learning. As role model achievement of art and culture study assimilation where the pluralism is the major issue in this country. Homeland belonging is the main effort with cultural psychosociology aspect lead to strengthen the nation spirit.

## II. METHODS

The rationale of several related aspects quite interesting in this study is the Socio-psychological aspects of cultural adaptation process through inheritance of Sundanese cultural arts for Chinese ethnic as members of the Padepokan Pasundan Asih in Bandung. Overall identification and understanding are explained in detail and gradually where the writer is directly involved in order to give focus of the study which can be clearly revealed. Art research is able to be done through involvement in the field or in real life situations in depth.

The suitable method used a qualitative approach according to the intends is to understand the phenomenon of what experienced by the subject of research, such as behavior, perception, motivation, actions, etc., holistically, and by description way in form of words and language, by specific natural context, also by utilizing various scientific methods. This process includes consideration of the initial, steps, or stages of the process. In a theoretical perspective, a multidisciplinary approach is used through various research designs, namely using the perspective theories of anthropology, sociology, aesthetic, and inheritance.

The focus of this research is about the efforts made by the Pasundan Asih community as a container Chinese ethnic groups in Bandung that accommodate members to practice and display Sundanese cultural arts. Several important points can become the focus of those researches.

In this study, data sources obtained from oral sources and recordings. In collecting written data, it needed method of learning, while to obtain oral data by interview and observation. The primary data sources form are original documents and other relics that are original from historical data about the object, main personals, and cultural.

Secondary data sources consist of people or artists who provide information from third party aware to the explored problems, relevant documents, and art performances related to this research. In conducting the research, data collection techniques needed observation techniques of interview and document. The data collection related to the form artwork of individual, community groups, certain cultural, or environmental units as background of related artworks.

Observations made to observe directly at the research location, especially getting data and facts in the field. This data collection technique supported by documentation tools such as photographic cameras, recording devices, camcorders, used to observe and record relating to the main issues of the research. Data collections related to the form of artwork from individual, community, certain cultural, or environmental units as background of related artworks. In this study, researcher participate fully involved with members of the group.

### III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Several scientific studies and writings carried out as references inspired and provided input on this research. The study of Chinese ethnic assimilation and adaptation in Bandung carried out by the ethnic Chinese community in the Padepokan Pasundan Asih. This study involves multiple scientific disciplines of Anthropology, Sociology, Psychology, Psychosociology, Ethnomusicology, and others.

The foundation study of this research was a form of grand and supporting theory. There are social changes occurred in the form of cultural adaptation, so we need social science about culture such as anthropology and sociology, while on the smaller side of the scale individuals and groups are peeled with the study of psychology even in collaboration both. Sociology and psychology as general theories narrowed down to Psychosociology. While the input of concepts, theories, and results of research from other social sciences come from cultural sciences included.

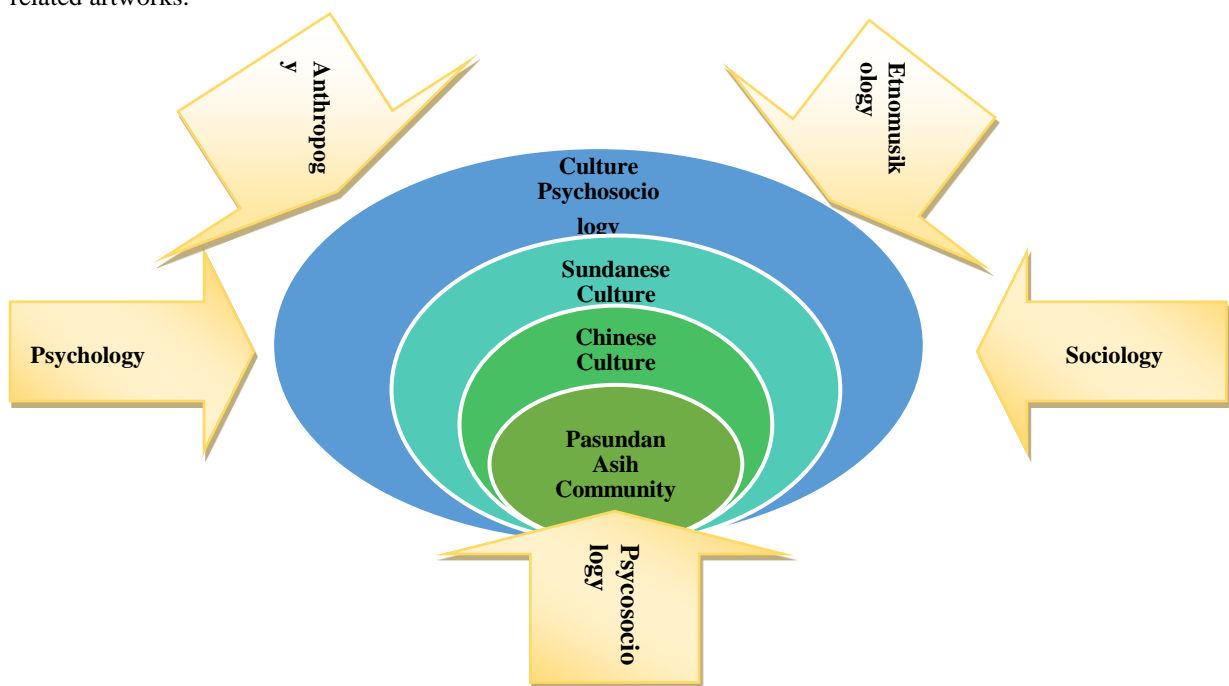


Figure 1 State of Art and Position of Research

Phenomenological studies describe the number general meaning of individuals for their various life experiences related to concepts and its phenomena. According to Creswell (2005: 109-111), it explains 2 approaches in phenomenology, namely hermeneutic phenomenology (focuses on interpreting life texts and experiences) and transdental phenomenology (trial of the researcher to examine overriding prejudice about the phenomenon).

This research is about efforts made by the Pasundan Asih community as a container Chinese ethnic in Bandung accommodate members to practice and display Sundanese cultural arts. From the above explanation, several important points namely;

- a. The process of inheriting Sundanese culture in the Padepokan Pasundan Asih
- b. The assimilation process through culture of the Chinese ethnic community in Bandung carried out in Padepokan Pasundan Asih
- c. Psychosocio-cultural studies of Chinese ethnic communities in Bandung.



**Figure 2.** Tan Deseng trained Sundanese tradition music

Many ethnic Chinese descendants were born and growth in Bandung, it means genetically are descendants but culturally were born and raised in Pasundan land, West Java, and other territories of Republic of Indonesia. Through learning art and culture, expected to be an input to the process of cultural adaptation and assimilation in order to strengthen sense of nationality and reduces social gap. In this process of community survival there is social interaction of individuals and groups between ethnics, vulnerable to friction which trigger of conflict.



**Figure 3.** Pasundan Asih Performed Sundanese Music

In West Java, the majority of Sundanese people living side by side with other ethnics, one of them with Chinese. The social aspect arisen is how between two ethnic groups can interact well. Meanwhile in other regions occurred horizontal conflicts between ethnicities, especially in in May 1998 chaos in Jakarta. After the tragedy there were gaps and issued non-conducive situation.

The pluralistic Indonesian society seems to have difficulty implementing integration into the Indonesian "Nation". Some regions continue to struggle towards strengthening the ethnic based on actualized in the demands of democratization in all sectors of life. The process of globalization relation to the formation of 'Nation' is going to be hampered by conflicts between groups which have different cultures, Salim (3: 2006).

The sociopsychological aspect research is how Chinese ethnic citizens are able to adapt by cultural approaches. As minority citizens born and raised in Indonesia but as different ethnicities. Culturally they are able to put themselves also as Indonesian citizens.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

Art is one part of a culture which has many functions as well as entertainment and other media, art has developed further and has an important role as revealed by Sugiharto (2004): Art has experienced such as complex and paradoxical developments both externally and internally. External development: art recently becomes main ingredient of lifestyle industry and main paradigm for understanding all phenomenon of human typical in the world (begins from science, culture, and religion).

Through cultural approach by Padepokan Pasundan Asih was quite effective in contributing to the values of nationalism, especially in Chinese descent communities. taught Sundanese art to all members to get empirical experience, efforts succeeded in giving positive about the homeland, especially for living in Sundanese culture. Further information of Padepokan Pasundan Asih and its efforts expected to provide enlightenment and become a reference regarding psychosociology adaptation to Chinese society through Sundanese art and culture in particular.

#### REFERENCES

- [1] Allan P Meriam: The anthropology of music. Illinois: Northwestern University Press (1980).
- [2] Dayakisni, Tri dan Yuniardi, Salis. . *Psikologi Lintas Budaya*. Malang, : UPT Penerbitan Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang. (2008)
- [3] Hauser, Arnold.: The Sociology of Art. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. (1982).
- [4] Kim, Young Yun.: *Becoming Intercultural: An Integrative Communication Theory and Cross-Cultural Adaptation*. USA: Sage Publication (2001).

- [5] Makmur, Riniwaty.: *Orang Padang Tionghoa Dima Bumi Dipijak, Disinan Langik Dijunjuang*, Jakarta: PT Kompas Media Nusantara. (2018),
- [6] Narawati, Tati.: *Pendidikan Seni dan Perubahan Budaya* : Bandung: Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pendidikan Seni Tradisional, UPI. (2008)
- [7] Rohidi, T, *Metode Penelitian Seni*. Semarang: Cipta Prima Nusantara: (2012).
- [8] Ria Mei Andi Pratiwi, Muhammad Syafiq.: *Studi Life Histori Identitas dan Interkasi Sosial Pada Keturunan Tionghoa Muslim* . Surabaya: Jurnal Psikologi Teori & Terapan Vol. 5, No. 2, Program Studi Psikologi Universitas Negeri Surabaya. (2015).
- [9] Salim, Agus.: *Stratisifikasi Etnik Kajian Mikro Sosiologi Interaksi Etnis Jawa dan Cina*: Jogjakarta: Tiara Wacana. ((2006)
- [10] Sarwono, Sarlito Wirawan.: *Psikologi Sosial*. Jakarta: Salemba Humanika Sarlito (2011)
- [11] Sugiharto, Bambang: *Untuk Apa Seni*. Bandung: Matahari. (2013).
- [12] Setyautama, Sam.: *Tokoh Tokoh Etnis Tionghoa Di Indonesia*. Jakarta: Kepustakaan Populer Gramedia (KPG) (2002).
- [13] Suryadinata, Leo." *Negara dan Etnis Tionghoa : Kasus Indonesia*. Jakarta: Pustaka LP3ES Indonesia. (2002).
- [14] Suryadinata, Leo.: *Pemikiran Politik Etnis Tionghoa 1900-2002*. Jakarta: Pustaka LP3ES Indonesia. (2005).
- [15] Setyo Utami, Lusia Savitri.: *Teori-Teori Adaptasi Antar Budaya*. Jakarta : Jurnal Komunikasi Fakultas Ilmu Komunikasi Universitas Tarumanagara. (2015)
- [16] Triyanto.: *Spirit Ideologis Pendidikan Seni (First Edit)*. Semarang: Cipta Prima Nusantara. (2017)
- [17] Zein, Abdul Baqir .: *Etnis Cina dalam Potret Pembauran Di Indonesia*. Jakarta: Prestasi Insan Indonesia. (2000).