

ABSTRACT

This research is entitled " *GENDER DALAM GOLONGAN ETNIK TIONGHOA - Studi Tentang Makna Anak Laki-laki dan Perempuan Golongan Etnik Tionghoa di Surakarta*" (GENDER IN ETHNIC TIONGHOA - A Study of Value of Sons and Daughters in Ethnic Tionghoa in Surakarta).

The goals of the research are first, to describe the value of sons and daughters in ethnic Tionghoa and the second, to describe the similarity and the difference between such categories : businessman >< profession, father works himself >< father and mother work together, young married couple >< family with children >< family with children and grandchildren, and poor family >< rich family in valuing their sons and daughters in the municipality of Surakarta.

This study is a case study using an emic approach. The population of the study were ethnic Tionghoa who lived in the Municipality of Surakarta. The Subject of this research was fourteen family who fulfilled the criteria to those categories, therefore each consisted between one to two families.

Data were collected by personal observation and deep interview to all of subjects, husband, wife or both together. The analysis of the data was done directly whenever data was taken from field using the interactive technique of data analysis. This such technique is to combine data reduction, data interpretation and diwaing conclusion in interactive case by case as a process as circular.

The results of this research were : first , the value of children to ethnic Tionghoa in the municipality of Surakarta is same both sons and daughters. And they were agree that the advantages of son were somewhat traditional and out of date. If there were differences between sons and daughters it would be their job description. Not for attention to the children and to the physically needs. Secondly. The businessman and profession were in changing from traditional to modern point of view to the gender. Next, mother and father who worked together had the same principle to the similarity between sons and daughters. Career women tended to have good educational background, so they have an egalitarian sense. A young married couple tended to say that the future is more complex and difficult than now, so they decided to give birth just two children no matter both were daughters. Finally, the differences between the poor and rich family did not give the significant evidences to the assumption that poor are closed to gender imbalances. Moreover the rich tended to be more "China oriented" . The deeper and comprehensive study is still needed to explore whether all of the tendency caused ethnic Tionghoa more "China oriented" and back to their traditional customs.