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Conflict-resolution of Sundanese and Chinese children in Bandung, Indonesia

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Abstract

This study was aimed to describe the conflict-resolution-pattern of children from two subcultures in Indonesia, and its relationship with the mother's value orientation toward social relation. Subjects were 40 Sundanese children, 40 Chinese children, male and female, 9-12 year old, with their mothers. Their recent conflict experiences of children and its resolution were gathered by using self-report through an interview. The individualism-collectivism tendency of mother's values was concluded from their reactions to the hypothetical situations in vignettes. Results indicated a similar tendency from both subcultures, both for the conflict-resolution-pattern of children and its relationship with the mother's value orientation.

Keywords: conflict-resolution, children, Sundanese, Chinese, collectivism, individualism

Conflict

Conflict (Shantz & Hartup, 1992):

- A state of resistance or opposition between (at least) two individuals.

Conflict resolution (Shantz & Hartup, 1992):

- Actions that terminate an oppositional exchange.
- Thomas (1976, in Fisher, 1982), two dimensions:
Assertiveness & cooperativeness
 - a. Assertiveness
The willingness to satisfy one own interest
 - b. Cooperativeness
The willingness to satisfy others' interest

Five patterns:

1. **Collaborating or problem solving**
Characteristics:
 - Find a common interest, very cooperative, very assertive
 - Children concern of both parties' interests
2. **Accommodating or smoothing**
Characteristics:
 - Very cooperative
 - Low assertiveness
 - Children concern of others' interest and satisfaction more than their own