

## Pemaknaan Home Dan Identitas Nasional Pada Warga Ex-Migran Laos = Narrating Home and National Identity of Lao's Ex-Refugees

Mohammad Rio Armandaru, author

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### Abstrak

Revolusi komunis pada tahun 1975 di Laos memaksa sekitar 400.000 warga Laos pada pengungsian. Mereka tersebar di negara-negara barat dan negara-negara tetangga di Asia tenggara tak terkecuali di Indonesia. Gelombang pengungsian ini turut melibatkan generasi lanjutan untuk memulai kembali kehidupan di negara tujuan pengungsian. Ketercabutan generasi lanjutan warga pengungsi asal Laos pada negara asalnya (Laos) menjadi suatu isu dalam penentuan jati diri atau identitas ketika kembali ke tanah air. Melalui serangkaian pengalaman nostalgia saat ada pada pengungsian di Indonesia, para generasi lanjutan dari warga ex-migran Laos memaknai mereka sebagai Indonesia. Namun, ketika kembali ke tanah air (Laos) pemaknaan jati diri atau identitas mereka harus dinegosiasikan kembali. Melalui kajian Cultural Studies dengan etnografi, penelitian ini akan mengkaji bagaimana identitas dari generasi lanjutan warga ex-migran Laos dimaknai melalui serangkaian pengalaman mobilisasi yang mereka lakukan. Penelitian ini akan memberikan gambaran bagaimana jati diri atau identitas dimaknai sebagai suatu struktur perasaan dan pembentukan multiple identity pada generasi lanjutan ex-migran Laos dengan mengkaitkan pengalaman mobilisasi mereka.

.....The communist revolution in 1975 in Laos forced about 400,000 Lao citizens into exile. They are scattered in western countries and neighboring countries in Southeast Asia, including Indonesia. This wave of refugees also involves the next generation to restart life in the refugee destination country. The uprooting of the next generation of refugees from Laos back to their home country (Laos) has become an issue in determining their identity when returning to their homeland. Through a series of nostalgic experiences when they were in exile in Indonesia, the next generation of ex-migrants from Laos interpreted them as Indonesians. However, when they return to their homeland (Laos), the meaning of their identity or identity must be renegotiated. Through the study of Cultural Studies with ethnography, this research will examine how the identity of the next generation of ex-migrant Lao citizens is interpreted through a series of mobilization experiences that they carry out. This study will provide an overview of how identity is interpreted as a structure of feeling and the formation of multiple identities in the next generation of Lao ex-migrants by relating their mobilization experiences.