ABSTRACT

Singapore is a predominantly Chinese community whose forefathers are migrants from China. The opening up of China since the late 1970s, coupled with Singapore’s “Foreign Talent Policy” in the 1990s had brought a great influx of Chinese new migrants during the past decade.

However, these migrants had encountered difficulties in their attempt to assimilate into the social fabric of the local Chinese. This is surprising as both the local Chinese population and the new migrants share a common ancestry, language and, presumably, culture. Hence, this study seeks to explain the causes of perceptual gaps between the Chinese migrants and the local Chinese that resulted in the in - out group mentalities of the two groups, as well as to address several issues associated with the contrasting perceptions.

This thesis focuses on the following areas:

1. The factors contributing to the different perceptions with regards to the role of the Chinese new migrants on an economic level.

2. The factors contributing to the differential perceptions and appraisal between the local Chinese and new migrants of each other's culture.

3. The factors contributing to the contrasting views on the new migrants' national identity. This includes a general reluctance of local Chinese in accepting the new migrants as fellow countrymen, as illustrated by the criticisms of migrant sportsmen representing Singapore.
4. The impact of the media in widening the perceptual gaps between local Chinese and the new migrants. This is especially evident in the derogative manner in which female migrants are portrayed.

中国新移民与新加坡华人:
认同差异及其论析(1993-2002)

第一章 结论

第一节 研究目的

随着居住在新加坡的中国新移民人数日益上升的趋势，他们与新加坡华人的认同差异问题也逐渐浮了表面。“认同”的概念本身就极其复杂性，因此本研究的主要目标是尝试从不同的角度去探讨中国新移民与新加坡华人认同差异的症结所在，从而刻画出较为全面与客观的形象。

“中国新移民”这个称谓最早由中华人民共和国有关政府部门首先提出，其中所指的所谓均是中国近年来在新加坡的居民。70年代末以来随着中国的改革开放，大批人民尝试各种途径移民他国并在此地生活。自1991年起，大陆人口的人口迁移（即新移民的问题）不仅引起了中国政府有关部门和社会的重视，也引起了欧美有关国家的密切关注。

90年代初期开始便积极网罗海外人才入籍新加坡，进行