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## Indonesian faces 'death rattle'

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Indonesian language studies are in a "death rattle" with high schools and universities abandoning the subject at alarming rates, despite the federal government insisting Asian language skills and literacy are key to the success of its Southeast Asia investment strategy.

The University of Tasmania is the latest to propose cutting Indonesian language studies from its curriculum as a result of a dip in demand directly linked to what advocates say is the "long-term neglect" of school-based Asian language education.

It follows a string of recent cuts in universities and schools, including Melbourne's Scotch College and Darwin's Essington School, which announced last year they were phasing out two of the country's longest-running Indonesian courses.

The collapse in Indonesian language courses, and Asian languages study more broadly, has sparked multiple warnings from business leaders and public policy experts that Australia risks losing its competitive advantage in its own neighbourhood, on track to be the world's fourth biggest regional economy by 2040, if the federal government does not put funding behind its Asia Century rhetoric to reverse the decline.

Just last week Anthony Albanese travelled to Jakarta to acknowledge the importance of Indonesia, declaring "no relationship is more important to Australia ... and none is more important to the prosperity, security and stability of the Indo-Pacific than Indonesia".

Indonesia's enduring importance was also underlined last month when it was revealed Russia was lobbying Jakarta for permanent access to an air force base just 1300km from the Australian mainland. Meanwhile, a record 1.5 million Australians holidayed there last year.

Yet with the University of Tasmania now flagging an end to its Indonesian language course, only 11 universities nationwide would offer Indonesian language studies, down from twice that figure in 2001. Swinburne Universi-

ty announced in 2021 it was phasing out all language studies, while Western Sydney and La Trobe universities also cut Indonesian during the pandemic.

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Only 79 NSW year 12 students are studying Indonesian language, 11 West Australian schools offer the subject, while no Queensland high schools at all teach Year 12 Indonesian, according to data compiled by the Australian Consortium of In-Country Indonesian Studies.

Victoria has 50 secondary schools teaching Indonesian, but "everywhere outside of Victoria it is in a death rattle", ACICIS director Liam Prince says.

"We are dismantling a national asset one program at a time. These closures ... are leaving us dangerously underprepared for the Indo-Pacific future everyone agrees is coming."

Australia Indonesia Institute chairwoman Lydia Santoso says "a diminished pipeline of Southeast Asia-literate Australians weakens our capacity to engage effectively in diplomacy, trade and defence".

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## **Breaking down** the secrets of family success

High-achieving offspring What are the links between parental effort and kid success? A new book digs deep to find out, writes Judith Warner.

hen Susan Dominus was in the fourth grade, she spent two weeks living with close family friends whose dinner time rituals she found both intimidating and intriguing. At the end of each meal, the father would grill his children about current events or ask them to solve math problems. Dominus, included once in this rite, burst into tears.

At her childhood home, Dominus writes in her new book, The Family Dynamic, she and her stiblings enjoyed a more relaxed environment. They watched sitcoms, "wolfed down our meals, goofed around, or debated once more the question of why my sister always got the corner seat".

Her parents, like many in the 1970s, kept a "healthy distance" from her ("intensely high") academic ambitions, as she made her way to Yale and then into a career as a star writer for The New York Times.

Despite this success, Dominus could not help but wonder: "What if Id been working problems out around the dinner table night after night? What if Id become accustomed to voicing my opinion on the events of the day, defending my stance - where would that have taken me?"

When she and her husband became parents of twin boys, her focus shifted to them. "I worried about how the choices we were making might shape our son's futures, their ability to enjoy the full range of their potential," she writes. "Were we exposing them to enough, encouraging them enough, enriching them enough? Were we instilling in them a strong enough work ethie?"

In a competitive and uncertain world world.

In a competitive and uncertain world, wasn't it her responsibility to school them in the skills, attitudes and personal attributes most associated with success, to hold them to the highest possible standard? "Were those kinds of expectations a blessing and a gift," she writes, "or a burden?"



The Family Dynamic is her attempt to find answers to these questions. To write it, Dominus spent extensive periods of time with six very different sets of siblings who have two things in common: they all have been exceptionally successful academically and professionally, and all were raised by parents who, like Dominus' long-ago family friends, were "intentional enough about success that they planned for it, unapologetically and unrelentingly setting high expectations and demanding peak performance from their children. Books that purport to share how ambitious parents can raise high-achieving kids are a dime a dozen. (How to Raise Successful People, an exemplar of the genre, was published in 2019 by one of Dominus' interview subjects, Esther Wojcicki) In an attempt, perhaps, to make her book stand out, Dominus positions it as a study of sibling dynamics lookine for

stand out, Dominus positions it as a study of sibling dynamics, looking for ways that exceptionally successful brothers and sisters shape one another's lives. As she gets to know her subjects – judges, civil rights leaders, lawyers, doctors, tech innovators and entre-preneurs, an Olympic triathlete, an acclaimed novelist, a world-class musi-cian, a Tony Award-winning theatre director – Dominus finds some com-

ealthy competition helps grease the wheels of ambition; upwardly mobile older sliblings help pave the way for those who follow. But those insights are not particularly earth-shattering. Much more interesting (for the reader and, one suspects, for Dominus) are her observations of the parents who produced those six sets of high-performing kids.

The Family Dynamic comes to life when Dominus takes us through their backstories, their hopes and dreams, their unstinting faith in their ability to steer their kids towards the fulfilment of their own desires, and the varying degree of emotional damage they

inflict in the course of doing so. Two main types of parents emerge. There are "overcomers", people who have faced considerable barriers and hardship – powerty, the "lim Crow South", a need to flee Chinas one-child policy – and nonetheless thrived, modelling a level of success that sets the bar high and provides "living proof that other people's limits need not apply to their family", as Dominus writes. And then there are the "diwarted" parents, whose dreams, perhaps especially in notably challenging fields, have not been realised, and who gladly ty to clear from their own children's path whatever obstacles may have been in their own way at an earlier time". inflict in the course of doing so.

been in their own way at an earlier time".

Both types of parents aim high and provide their children with every form of enrichment they can afford. But there is a key difference between them: the overcomers positively inspire by doing, whereas the motivation provided by the thwarteds, more often than not, is a poison, the emotional equivalent of a shock collar compelling kids to succeed largely out of fear and to avoid pain.

leds to succeed largely out of fear and to avoid pain. Each group of parents gets results, but for the kids of the thwarted, there's high price to pay.

The Groffs, an upper-middle-class white family, are competitive and harddriving. They run on the fumes of ambient, resiless regret "emanating from the mother. Jeannine, who shelved her dreams of becoming a doctor to work in a lab so that her husband, Jerry, could attend medical school. The three Groff children become a doctor/successful entrepreneur, a best-selling writer and an Olympic-level

selling writer and an Olympic-level triathlete turned PhD student. But when the music stops, the Groff girls, at



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least, fall prey to severe depression, anxiety and OCD.

The four Chen children – one doctor and three highly successful tech entrepreneurs or engineers – soar far beyond the world of their parents, Ying and Xian, immigrants from China who work seven days a week running a restaurant.

The parenting choices that many caring parents agonise over have much less effect on children's outcomes than we have all been led to believe.

But their success is fuelled in large part by a need to appease Ying, who channels her regret about her lack of music education into violent episodes of 'unnerving, unchecked rage' when her children fall to practice their instruments. The siblings leaw home trainmatised. The youngest, Devon, 'never sure when his mother would fly into a rage', Dominus reports, 'had a stomach ache for much of his childhood'.

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The cause and effect behind all his -between parental effort and kid success; parental pressure and kid pathology is "murky". Dominus notes. No amount of reporting or research - both of which are, in this book, wide-ranging, well-curated and effectively conveyed—can take her knowledge past certain limits do successful parents teach their kids the skills and traits they need to achieve, or do the kids inherit them? Probably both.

Under normal circumstances, do you more powerfully make your kids anxious through your actions or your genes? Unclear. That's the problem of all parenting research. Dominus writes: "Science is best at observing what happens when' it is far less precise in determining 'what happens why and under what range of circumstances the 'what' and the 'when' will still play out the same way."

Our desire for certifudes, particulars.

cise in determining what anaperis why and under what range of circumstances the what' and the when' will still play out the same way."

Our desire for certitudes, particularly when it comes to the choices we make about raising our kids, just can't compete with the accumulation of evidence Dominus draws from her research. "The parenting choices that many caring parents agonise over," she's forced to conclude, "have much less effect on children's outcomes than we have all been led to believe."

What does matter a great deal, fortunately or not, is luck. Dumb luck, broadly defined to include a child's genetics, socioeconomic status, birthday (the oldest kids in a grade tend to be the most successful; the youngest often internalise the sense that they can't measure up) and timing (those who reach college age at a point when family finances are strong do better).

Dalton Conley, a Princeton University sociologist sought out by Dominus for his work on twins, is unintentionally brutal in driving the point home. When it comes to raising whole families of successful kids, he told her, "Every once in a while, in a very rare while, if you pull the slot enough times, it is going to come up all cherries."

The book will no doubt disappoint readers looking for bullet-pointed parenting-for-success tips. It's just not that kind of book. It's better. Dominus is smart, honest and wise, and at the best, very

of book. It's better. Dominus is smart, honest and wise, and at her best, very funny. Her findings offer a science-based reality check, while her fluid, artful writing can give parents a much-needed break. WIEB

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The Family Dynamic: A Journey Into the Mystery of Sibling Success by Susan Dominus, Crown. \$47