

"'Fear' dan 'fence'" hunian ruko masyarakat Tionghoa di Kota Medan periode sesudah 1966 hingga saat ini = "fear and fence" chinese shophouses in Medan after 1966 until present./ Stenly

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini dilatarbelakangi oleh kemunculan hunian ruko yang tertutup dengan jendela berteralis besi, pintu berlapis ganda, dan berkerangkeng milik masyarakat Tionghoa di pusat kota Medan. Penampilan ruko yang demikian memberikan kesan tertutup dan sepertinya ada upaya menghindar atau bersembunyi dari sesuatu yang mengancam (ketakutan – ‘Fear’). Tujuan dari skripsi ini adalah untuk mengungkapkan alasan di balik tampilan menutup diri (memagari – ‘Fence’) pada hunian ruko masyarakat Tionghoa kota Medan itu. Adapun pertanyaan yang muncul adalah apakah ada hubungan antara kehidupan masyarakat Tionghoa dengan hunian ruko yang tertutup semacam itu khususnya sesudah tahun 1966 (pasca peristiwa G30SPKI) hingga saat ini? Apakah ada hubungannya antara tampilan ruko dengan jendela berteralis besi, pintu berlapis ganda, dan berkerangkeng sebagai ‘fence’ dengan ‘fear’? Untuk mencari tahu jawaban atas pertanyaan tersebut di atas, penulis melakukan metoda pengumpulan data melalui studi literatur, wawancara, dokumentasi, dan permintaan data dari badan pemerintahan, yang semuanya lalu dibahas secara analisis-kritikal. Penulis mendapatkan temuan bahwa faktor ‘fear’ sangat mempengaruhi tampilan hunian ruko masyarakat Tionghoa. ‘Fence’ menjadi strategi hunian yang terbentuk untuk meminimalisir/meresponse munculnya ‘fear’ akibat kehidupan yang keras (tingkat kriminalitas yang tinggi) di kota Medan.

ABSTRACT

This undergraduate thesis was triggered with iron-fenced-windows, double layer Medan. The appearance of these such sh expression of avoidance or hiding fro writing is to reveal the reason behind th shop-houses. There are some question between Chinese cultural life and the cl 1966 (after G30SPKI) until present? Is t of Chinese shop-houses with iron-fence and iron-fenced cage as ‘fence’ and t questions, some methods are applied in interviews, photo documentation, an government; which all of them are anal finds that ‘fear’ factor is very influenti of Chinese shop-houses in Medan. ‘ minimize / response to ‘fear’ on the sho by its high criminal ratings) in Medan.This undergraduate thesis was triggered by the appearance of Chinese shop-houses with iron-fenced-windows, double layered and barred doors, and iron-fenced cages in Medan. The appearance of these such shop-houses gives impression of closeness and expression of avoidance or hiding from something (‘fear’). The purpose of this writing is to reveal the reason behind the ‘closed’ or ‘fenced’ appearance of Chinese shop-houses. There are some questions to raise whether there is a relationship between Chinese cultural life and the closed shop-houses phenomena especially after 1966 (after G30SPKI) until present? Is there any relationship between the appearance

of Chinese shop-houses with iron-fenced-window, double layered and barred doors, and iron-fenced cage as 'fence' and the impact of 'fear' itself? To answer these questions, some methods are applied into this writing including literature studies, interviews, photo documentation, and also important statistical datas from government; which all of them are analytically and critically discussed. This study finds that 'fear' factor is very influential in the formation of 'defensive' appearance of Chinese shop-houses in Medan. 'Fence' becomes a strategy for Chinese to minimize / response to 'fear' on the shop houses caused by the hard life (conditioned by its high criminal ratings) in Medan.