

ABSTRAK

Muhammad Emil Riza Tarigan. Migrasi dan Identitas Etnik Karo di Desa Kuala Lama, Kecamatan Pantai Cermin, Kabupaten Serdang Bedagai. Tesis: Program Studi Antropologi Sosial, Pascasarjana Universitas Negeri Medan, 2020.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui Faktor-faktor apa saja yang mempengaruhi migrasi orang Karo ke Desa Kuala Lama, usaha para perantau Karo dalam mempertahankan identitas etnik Karo sebagai kelompok etnik tersendiri di Desa Kuala Lama. Jenis penelitian bersifat kualitatif dengan pendekatan etnografi. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui observasi partisipan, wawancara mendalam dan studi dokumen. Informan dipilih secara purposive sampling yakni mereka yang terlibat dan mengetahui obyek penelitian, seperti tokoh agama, tokoh pendidikan, tokoh ekonomi dan pengusaha. Data dianalisis dengan model etnografis yakni analisis domain, analisis taksonomi, analisis komponen, dan analisis tema budaya. Hasil penelitian Migrasi etnik Karo di desa Kuala Lama dilakukan pada tahun 1960-an karena adanya faktor pendorong adalah sebagai upaya untuk memperbaiki keadaan menyelamatkan diri dari konflik politik dan ekonomi serta faktor penariknya karena disebabkan rasa ketertarikan masyarakat pada suatu daerah tersebut karena mampu menyediakan sumber kehidupan dan fasilitas yang baik bagi masyarakat etnik Karo. Upaya yang dilakukan masyarakat etnik Karo untuk mempertahankan identitasnya di daerah perantauan mereka tetap menggunakan bahasa karo, melaksanakan upacara adat kelahiran, pernikahan dan kematian serta membangun jambur.

Kesimpulan dalam penelitian ini adalah migrasi yang dilakukan etnik karo disebabkan faktor *pust* dan *full* dan upaya mempertahankan identitas mereka dengan tetap melaksanakan tradisi yang dilakukan secara turun-temurun.



ABSTRACT

Muhammad Emil Riza Tarigan. MIGRATION AND KARO ETHNIC IDENTITY IN KUALA LAMA, PANTAI CERMIN, SERDANG BEDAGAI. TESIS: PROGRAM STUDI ANTROPOLOGI SOSIAL, PASCASARJANA UNIVERSITAS NEGERI MEDAN, 2020.

This study aims to determine what factors influence the migration of Karo people to Kuala Lama Village, the efforts of Karo migrants to maintain the Karo ethnic identity as a separate ethnic group in Kuala Lama Village. This type of research is qualitative with an ethnographic approach. Data collection was carried out through participant observation, in-depth interviews and document study. Informants were selected by purposive sampling, namely those who are involved and know the object of research, such as religious leaders, educational figures, economic figures and entrepreneurs. Data were analyzed using ethnographic models, namely domain analysis, taxonomic analysis, component analysis, and cultural theme analysis. The results of the Karo ethnic migration research in Kuala Lama village were carried out in the 1960s because the driving factor was an effort to improve the situation to save oneself from political and economic conflicts as well as the pull factor because it was caused by a sense of community attraction to an area because it was able to provide a source of life and good facilities for the Karo ethnic community. The efforts made by the Karo ethnic community to maintain their identity in their overseas areas continue to use the Karo language, carry out traditional ceremonies of birth, marriage and death and build jambur.

The conclusion in this study is that the migration carried out by the Karo ethnic group is due to push and pull factors and the efforts to maintain their identity by continuing to carry out traditions carried out from generation to generation.

