

Abstract

Zafri Zaldi Siregar. *Ethnic Conflict In Tanjung Balai In Anthropology Review*. Thesis: Social Anthropology Study Program, Postgraduate Program State University of Medan, 2018.

The research aims to find out the causes and processes of ethnic conflict, the impact of conflict and solutions from the government in Tanjung Balai. Research design is qualitative with ethnographic approach. Data collection is done through in-depth interviews, observation and document studies. The informants were chosen by purposive sampling, those who were involved and knew related to the research object, such as Al-Maksum mosque board at Jalan Karya, ethnic minority Chinese businessmen, and local laborers working on ethnic minority of Tionghoa. The data were analyzed qualitatively with ethnographic approach ie domain analysis, taxonomic analysis, component analysis, and theme analysis. The result of the research is known that the cause of ethnic conflict in Tanjung Balai is social and economic happiness between ethnic majority-minority and religious sentiments. The process of ethnic conflict in Tanjung Balai originated from the symbolic conflict of Buddhist Statue development, the establishment of Vihara and Temple which was seen as co-opting the cultural identity of ethnic majority and the symbol of Islam which later resulted in the burning of Vihara, Kelenteng, Yayasan Sosial and Balai Pengobatan belonging to ethnic minority of Tionghoa. The impact of the conflict occurs physically and non-physically (socio-economic and psychological impact). This conflict resolution solution is based on a joint decision to relocate the two-story Buddhist Statue, strengthening the economy through small and medium-sized businesses, and increasing ethnic majority skills in Tanjung Balai.

The conclusion of this research is that the conflict in Tanjung Balai is a horizontal conflict involving ethnic majority with ethnic Chinese minority in Tanjung Balai caused by various problems and result in burning and destruction of Vihara, Temple, Social Foundation belonging to ethnic minority of Tionghoa and Medical Center.

Abstrak

Zafri Zaldi Siregar. Konflik Etnik Di Tanjung Balai Dalam Tinjauan Antropologi. Tesis: Program Studi Antropologi Sosial, Program Pascasarjana Universitas Negeri Medan, 2018.

Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui penyebab dan proses terjadinya konflik etnik, dampak terjadinya konflik dan solusi dari pemerintah di Tanjung Balai. Disain Penelitian bersifat kualitatif dengan pendekatan etnografi. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara mendalam, observasi dan studi dokumen. Informan dipilih secara purposive sampling yakni mereka yang terlibat dan mengetahui terkait obyek penelitian, seperti pengurus masjid Al-Maksum di Jalan Karya, pengusaha etnik minoritas Tionghoa, serta buruh lokal yang bekerja pada etnik minoritas Tionghoa. Data dianalisis secara kualitatif dengan pendekatan etnografis yakni analisis domain, analisis taksonomi, analisis komponen, dan analisis tema. Hasil penelitian diketahui bahwa penyebab terjadinya konflik etnik di Tanjung Balai yakni kesenjangan sosial dan ekonomi antara etnik mayoritas-minoritas serta sentimen keagamaan. Proses terjadinya konflik etnik Tanjung Balai berawal dari konflik simbolis pembangunan Patung Budha, pendirian Vihara dan Kelenteng yang dipandang mengkooptasi identitas kultural etnik mayoritas dan simbol keislaman yang kemudian berujung pada pembakaran Vihara, Kelenteng, Yayasan Sosial dan Balai Pengobatan milik etnik minoritas Tionghoa. Dampak konflik terjadi secara fisik dan non fisik (dampak sosial-ekonomi, dan psikologi), Solusi penanganan konflik ini berdasarkan keputusan bersama untuk pemindahan Patung Budha kelantai dua, penguatan ekonomi melalui usaha kecil dan menengah, dan peningkatan keahlian etnik mayoritas di Tanjung Balai.

Kesimpulan dalam penelitian ini adalah konflik di Tanjung Balai merupakan konflik horizontal yang melibatkan antara etnik mayoritas dengan etnik minoritas Tionghoa di Tanjung Balai yang disebabkan berbagai macam persoalan dan berakibat pada pembakaran dan pengrusakan Vihara, Kelenteng, Yayasan Sosial milik etnik minoritas Tionghoa dan Balai Pengobatan.