

Situs perkebunan karet cisaga di Kabupaten Ciamis 1908 1972: kajian arkeologi industri tentang kode budaya kolonial = Cisaga rubber plantation site in Ciamis Regentschap 1908 1972 study of industrial archaeology of colonial culture code / Lia Nuralia

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini mengkaji tentang Situs Perkebunan Karet Cisaga di Kabupaten Ciamis, Provinsi Jawa Barat, tahun 1908 ndash;1972, melalui metode penelitian arkeologi dengan teknik pengumpulan data berupa survey permukaan observasi lapangan , studi pustaka, arsip kolonial, dan wawancara. Sebagai kajian historis arkeologis dilakukan metode penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan symbolic meaning Ian Hodder, menggunakan beberapa konsep ilmu-ilmu sosial. Ada empat konsep yang dipakai, yaitu: 1 structure concept, 2 boundedness concept, 3 landscape concept, dan 4 non-verbal communication concept. Situs perkebunan merupakan situs industri masa kolonial yang masih bertahan sampai sekarang dan banyak meninggalkan jejak sejarah dan budaya di masa lalu. Kajian dilakukan terhadap warisan industri perkebunan berupa data fisik material culture dan nonfisik immaterial culture/social . Data fisik berupa data hasil survey permukaan, yaitu bangunan/fitur rumah tinggal, kantor, pabrik, dan bangunan lainnya dan artefak mesin-mesin pabrik lama, perlengkapan kantor, alat-alat sadap karet, alat-alat makan, dan lain-lain . Data nonfisik berupa data pustaka buku-buku, laporan penelitian, disertasi, tesis, dan skripsi , hasil wawancara informasi sejarah, budaya, aktivitas industri dan keseharian pekerja perkebunan , dan arsip kolonial foto-foto lama, besluit, indische staatsregeling, regerings almanak . Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa data fisik dan nonfisik tersebut menjadi ldquo;kode budaya rdquo; cultural code yang menjelaskan makna dan nilai-nilai kolonial, sebagai cerminan aktivitas industri di masa lalu dengan kehidupan sosial masyarakat pendukungnya. Beberapa kode budaya fisik di antaranya: bentuk dan gaya arsitekur bangunan, jenis dan fungsi bangunan, pola/struktur bangunan dalam permukiman emplasemen, tata ruang dalam rumah tinggal, serta artefak perkebunan. Kode budaya yang bersifat nonfisik di antaranya: istilah-istilah lama yang masih digunakan, pola organisasi atau struktur perkebunan, gaya hidup masyarakat perkebunan, gaya berbusana, aktivitas keagamaan dan pendidikan, serta pemanfaatan waktu luang hiburan dan olah raga .Kata Kunci: Situs Perkebunan Karet Cisaga, Arkeologi Industri, Kode Budaya Kolonial.

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ABSTRACT

This study describes Cisaga Rubber Plantation in Ciamis Regentschap, West Java Province, in 1908 1972, through the methods of archaeological research with data collection techniques such as surface survey observation , literature, colonial archives, and interviews. As a historical archaeological studies conducted qualitative research methods with symbolic meaning Ian Hodder approach, using some of the concepts of the social sciences. There are four concepts used, namely 1 structure concept, 2 boundedness concept, 3 landscape concept, and 4 non verbal communication concept. Site is the site of industrial estates colonial period that still survived until now and left many traces of history and culture in the past. Studies conducted on the industrial heritage estate in the form of physical data material culture and non physical data

immaterial culture social . Physical data such as survey data surface, that is building features houses, offices, factories and other buildings and artifacts the old factory machinery, office equipment, rubber tapping tools, cutlery, etc. other . Data nonphysical form of a data library books, research reports, dissertations, and theses , interviews information on the history, culture, industrial activities and daily lives of plantation workers , and the colonial archives old photos, besluit, indische staatsregeling, almanac regering . The results showed that the data of the physical and nonphysical being kode budaya cultural code that explains the meaning and values of colonial, as a reflection of industrial activity in the past by supporting community social life. Some codes physical culture among them the shape and architectural style of the building, the type and function of the building, the pattern structure of the building in the settlements emplacement, layout in the residence, as well as artifacts plantations. Non physical cultural codes of them the old terms are still used, the pattern of organization or structure of the plantation, the plantation community lifestyle, style of dress, religious and educational activities, as well as the utilization of spare time entertainment and sports . Keywords Cisaga Rubber Plantation Site, Industrial Archaeology, Colonial Culture Code