



INTISARI

Pemenuhan fasilitas sosial kota tampak menunjukkan belum terjaminnya keadilan ruang di Kota Yogyakarta dengan adanya gereja informal. Gereja informal adalah fasilitas sosial masyarakat Kristen yang disediakan dengan pemanfaatan bangunan non peribadatan sebagai gereja dan yang tidak menunjukkan simbol-simbol ke-Kristenan seolah tidak ada peribadatan di bangunan tersebut. Masyarakat Kristen, sebagai kelompok minoritas kota, seolah tidak mendapatkan haknya di ruang kota untuk membangun fasilitas mereka. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi karakteristik gereja informal dan menemukan faktor-faktor yang menyebabkan kemunculan gereja informal.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode induktif-kualitatif yang menemukan temuan-temuan penelitian berdasarkan kondisi empiris gereja informal. Kondisi empiris gereja-gereja informal di Kota Yogyakarta diangkat menjadi unit informasi penelitian. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara pihak-pihak terkait dan observasi gereja. Data-data yang terkumpul dianalisis melalui proses koding dan kategorisasi. Di akhir, proses konseptualisasi unit-unit informasi tersebut memunculkan karakteristik dan faktor-faktor munculnya gereja informal.

Karakteristik dan faktor penyebab munculnya gereja informal menunjukkan kelemahan dan penyimpangan pemenuhan hak masyarakat minoritas atas kota. Karakteristik tersebut yaitu: (1) Pemanfaatan bangunan bersama; (2) Tersembunyi; (3) Memiliki organisasi sendiri; (4) Aktivitas gereja tergantung pada jemaat dan status bangunan; (5) Program ruang gereja tergantung ruang yang dipakai. Sedangkan faktor-faktor penyebab munculnya gereja informal di kota yaitu: (1) Penolakan masyarakat; (2) Sulitnya proses perizinan; (3) Ketidakmampuan organisasi gereja membangun gereja.



ABSTRACT

The fulfillment of social facilities of the city seems to show the unacceptability of spatial justice in Yogyakarta City by the appearance of informal church. The informal church is a social facility of Christian society provided with the use of non-worship buildings as church and without showing the symbols of Christianity like there is no worship in the building. The Christian community, as a minority group in the city, does not seem to get its right in the city space to build their facilities. This study aims to identify the characteristics of the informal church and to find the factors that led to the appearance of the informal church.

This research uses an inductive-qualitative method that produces theories based on the empirical conditions of the informal church in Yogyakarta City. The empirical conditions of informal churches were appointed as research information units. Data collection is done through stakeholder interviews and church observation. The collected data is analyzed through coding and categorization process. At the end The conceptualization process of these units of information raises the characteristics and factors of the emergence of the informal church.

Characteristics and factors causing the emergence of the informal church indicate the weakness and irregularities of the fulfillment of the rights of minority communities over the city. These characteristics are: (1) Utilization of shared buildings; (2) Hidden; (3) Has its own organization; (4) The activity of the church depends on the congregation and the status of the building; (5) The church room program depends on the space used. While the factors that cause the emergence of a informal church in the city are: (1) community rejection; (2) Difficult process of permit; (3) The inability of church organizations to build churches.