

ABSTRAK

Tesis ini mengkaji relasi jaringan ulama dan elit politik di Tasikmalaya dalam rentang waktu 2001 hingga 2024, dengan fokus pada dinamika kontestasi dan koeksistensi yang mewarnainya. Tasikmalaya, sebagai salah satu pusat keagamaan Islam di Jawa Barat, menyajikan konteks menarik untuk memahami interaksi antara kekuatan keagamaan dan kekuasaan politik. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan sejarah analisis, politik dengan analisis kualitatif, bersumber pada arsip, dokumen resmi, pemberitaan media massa, serta wawancara mendalam dengan para ulama, elit politik, dan aktor kunci lainnya. Periode 2001-2024 dipilih karena mencakup era reformasi dan otonomi daerah yang memberikan ruang lebih besar bagi partisipasi politik, sekaligus menandai berbagai peristiwa politik penting di Tasikmalaya, seperti pemilihan kepala daerah dan pemilihan umum.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa relasi antara jaringan ulama dan elit politik di Tasikmalaya bersifat kompleks dan tidak tunggal. Kontestasi seringkali muncul dalam bentuk dukungan politik dari ulama terhadap kandidat tertentu, fatwa-fatwa keagamaan yang memengaruhi kebijakan publik, atau bahkan kritik terbuka terhadap pemerintah. Di sisi lain, koeksistensi terwujud melalui berbagai bentuk kerja sama, seperti pembentukan forum komunikasi, pelibatan ulama dalam program-program pembangunan keagamaan dan sosial, serta saling membutuhkan dalam mobilisasi massa dan dukungan legitimasi.

Dinamika ini dipengaruhi oleh faktor-faktor internal jaringan ulama (seperti afiliasi organisasi, pandangan keagamaan, dan figur kharismatik) dan faktor-faktor eksternal (seperti kepentingan politik elit, isu-isu sosial-keagamaan yang berkembang, dan regulasi pemerintah). Tesis ini berargumen bahwa relasi yang dinamis antara jaringan ulama dan elit politik di Tasikmalaya bukan hanya mencerminkan perebutan pengaruh, tetapi juga strategi adaptasi dan negosiasi untuk mencapai tujuan masing-masing, yang pada gilirannya turut membentuk lanskap sosial-politik Tasikmalaya.

Kata Kunci : Ulama, Elit Politik, Tasikmalaya, Kontestasi, Koeksistensi, Sejarah Politik

ABSTRAC

This thesis examines the relationship between religious scholars and political elites in the city of Tasikmalaya from 2001 to 2024, focusing on the dynamics of contestation and coexistence that characterize it. Tasikmalaya, as one of the centers of Islam in West Java, provides an interesting context for understanding the interaction between religious forces and political power. This research employs a political history approach with qualitative analysis, drawing on archives, official documents, media reports, and in-depth interviews with religious scholars, political elites, and other key actors. The period 2001-2024 was chosen because it covers the era of reform and regional autonomy, which provided greater space for political participation, while also marking various important political events in Tasikmalaya, such as regional head elections and general elections.

The results of the study show that the relationship between the network of religious scholars and political elites in Tasikmalaya is complex and multifaceted. Contestations often emerge in the form of political support from religious scholars for certain candidates, religious fatwas that influence public policy, or even open criticism of the government. On the other hand, coexistence is realized through various forms of cooperation, such as the establishment of communication forums, the involvement of religious scholars in religious and social development programs, and mutual dependence in mass mobilization and legitimacy support.

This dynamic is influenced by internal factors within the ulama network (such as organizational affiliations, religious views, and charismatic figures) and external factors (such as the political interests of elites, emerging social-religious issues, and government regulations). This thesis argues that the dynamic relationship between the ulama network and the political elite in Tasikmalaya not only reflects a struggle for influence but also a strategy of adaptation and negotiation to achieve their respective goals, which in turn shapes the socio-political landscape of Tasikmalaya City.

Keywords: *Ulama, Political Elite, Tasikmalaya, Contestation, Coexistence, Political History*