ABSTRAK

Siti Mariyam (1221020070), Tahun 2026, "Ketahanan Tradisi Adat Dalam Kehidupan Keagamaan Masyarakat Kampung Adat Kranggan (Studi Kasus Di Kelurahan Jatirangga, Kecamatan Jatisampurna, Kota Bekasi)"

Keberadaan Kampung Adat Kranggan dalam mempertahankan kehidupan keagamaan masyarakat adat dalam mempertahankan identitas budaya serta nilai-nilai leluhur yang diwariskan secara turun-temurun. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis kondisi sosial masyarakat Kampung Adat Kranggan dalam mempertahankan nilai-nilai adat, mengidentifikasi bentuk-bentuk kebersamaan dan jaringan sosial yang mendukung ketahanan kampung adat, serta menganalisis manfaat yang dirasakan masyarakat dalam mempertahankan nilai-nilai adat. Penelitian ini menggunakan jenis penelitian kualitatif dengan metode deskriptif, pendekatan sosiologi agama. Data dikumpulkan melalui observasi partisipatif, wawancara semi-terstruktur terhadap sepuluh informan yang terdiri atas kolot adat, sesepuh adat, pengurus adat, tokoh adat, kepala keluarga, pemuda adat, perempuan yang aktif dalam kegiatan adat, serta perwakilan Komunitas Bangun Kota sebagai pihak eksternal. Dengan teori solidaritas mekanik Emile Durkheim dan teori modal sosial Pierre Bourdieu sebagai landasan analisis. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ketahanan Kampung Adat Kranggan dibangun melalui kesadaran kolektif masyarakat, kepatuhan terhadap nilai dan kepemimpinan adat, serta pelaksanaan tradisi yang diwariskan secara berkelanjutan. Solidaritas mekanik tercermin dalam tingginya partisipasi masyarakat pada berbagai ritual adat, praktik gotong royong, dan hubungan sosial yang erat antarwarga, sedangkan modal sosial yang terbentuk melalui kepercayaan, jaringan sosial, dan kerja sama dengan berbagai pihak, termasuk Komunitas Bangun Kota dan pemerintah daerah, memperkuat keberlangsungan komunitas adat di tengah perubahan sosial. Relasi antara adat dan agama mainstream berlangsung secara harmonis melalui proses adaptasi budaya sehingga tradisi tetap terjaga tanpa menimbulkan konflik keagamaan yang berarti. Upaya pelestarian adat juga memperkuat identitas budaya, solidaritas sosial, dan pewarisan nilai-nilai leluhur, meskipun masih menghadapi tantangan regenerasi akibat berkurangnya jumlah sesepuh dan belum terdokumentasinya sebagian pengetahuan adat secara sistematis. Temuan penelitian menegaskan bahwa ketahanan Kampung Adat Kranggan merupakan hasil sinergi antara solidaritas mekanik, modal sosial, dan kemampuan masyarakat beradaptasi secara selektif terhadap perubahan tanpa kehilangan identitas budaya yang dimiliki.

Kata Kunci: Ketahanan Kampung Adat, Kampung Adat Kranggan, Solidaritas Mekanik, Modal Sosial, Sosiologi Agama.

ABSTRACK

Siti Mariyam (1221020070), 2026, "The Resilience of Traditional Villages Amid the Dominance of Mainstream Religions (A Case Study of the Traditional Village of Kranggan, Jati Sampurna Subdistrict, Bekasi Regency)"

The existence of the Kranggan Traditional Village amidst the dominance of mainstream religion, modernisation and urban development demonstrates the ability of indigenous communities to preserve their cultural identity and the ancestral values passed down through the generations. This study aims to analyse the social conditions of the Kranggan Traditional Village community in preserving traditional values, to identify forms of solidarity and social networks that support the resilience of the traditional village, and to analyse the benefits experienced by the community in preserving traditional values amidst the dominance of mainstream religion. This study employs a qualitative research design using a descriptive method and a sociological approach to religion. Data were collected through participatory observation and semi-structured interviews with ten informants, comprising traditional elders, community elders, traditional administrators, traditional leaders, heads of households, traditional youth, women active in traditional activities, and representatives of the Bangun Kota Community as external stakeholders. The analysis was grounded in Emile Durkheim's theory of mechanical solidarity and Pierre Bourdieu's theory of social capital. The research findings indicate that the resilience of the Kranggan Traditional Village is built through the community's collective awareness, adherence to traditional values and leadership, and the sustained practice of inherited traditions. Mechanical solidarity is reflected in the high level of community participation in various traditional rituals, mutual aid practices, and close social ties among residents, while social capital formed through trust, social networks, and cooperation with various parties, including the Bangun Kota Community and the local government strengthens the sustainability of the traditional community amid social change. The relationship between traditional customs and mainstream religion proceeds harmoniously through a process of cultural adaptation, ensuring that traditions are preserved without causing significant religious conflict. Efforts to preserve traditional customs also strengthen cultural identity, social solidarity, and the transmission of ancestral values, although they still face challenges related to generational renewal due to the declining number of elders and the lack of systematic documentation of some traditional knowledge.

Keywords: Resilience of Traditional Villages, Kranggan Traditional Village, Mechanical Solidarity, Social Capital, Sociology of Religion.