

ABSTRAK

Skripsi dengan judul “Fenomena *ghasab* Menurut Edwin Hardin Sutherland di Pondok Pesantren Daarul Muftadi’at Sumbersari Kencong Kepung Kediri” ini ditulis oleh **Cindy Alfiana Nuryahya**, NIM. 126309201030, Jurusan Sosiologi Agama (SA), Fakultas Ushuluddin Adab dan Dakwah (FUAD), Universitas Islam Negeri Sayyid Ali Rahmatulloh Tulungagung (UINSATU) yang dibimbing oleh Dr. Muhammad Muntahibun Nafis, M.Ag.

Skripsi ini membahas mengenai “Fenomena *ghasab* Menurut Edwin Hardin Sutherland di Pondok Pesantren Daarul Muftadi’at Sumbersari Kencong Kepung Kediri”. Pondok pesantren merupakan salah satu sistem pendidikan di Indonesia yang mengedepankan tentang ilmu-ilmu agama, yang aturannya di dalamnya sesuai dengan ajaran agama Islam. Namun, terdapat kejanggalan yang terjadi di dunia pesantren yakni adanya perilaku *ghasab* yang dilakukan oleh para santri dan sudah membudaya di lingkungan pesantren, pondok pesantren yang seharusnya didalamnya mengaplikasikan ilmu dan ajaran agama justru terdapat penyimpangan didalamnya. Salah satunya dalam pondok pesantren Daarul Muftadi’at Sumbersari. *Ghasab* merupakan perilaku menggunakan barang milik orang lain tanpa izin, dan hal ini tidak sesuai dengan hukum Islam dan norma sosial masyarakat karena menyebabkan ketidaknyamanan dan merugikan orang lain.

Tujuan penelitian ini ialah untuk (1) pandangan masyarakat Pondok Pesantren Daarul Muftadi’at Sumbersari mengenai fenomena *ghasab*, (2) peran pengasuh serta pengurus dalam menanggulangi *ghasab* di Pondok Pesantren Daarul Muftadi’at Sumbersari.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan fenomenologi, untuk mendapatkan data-data penelitian penulis mengumpulkan data melalui observasi, wawancara, dokumentasi dan studi pustaka. Informan yang diambil ialah 1 orang pengasuh, 2 orang pengurus, 3 orang santri dan 2 orang wali santri. Dalam proses uji keabsahan data peneliti menggunakan perpanjangan pengamatan, meningkatkan ketekunan, triangulasi dan melibatkan teman sejawat. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan ialah kondensasi data/penyederhanaan data, penyajian data dan penarikan kesimpulan. Teori yang digunakan

dalam penelitian ini ialah teori differential association atau teori yang menjelaskan bahwa perilaku kriminal ada karena dipelajari yang dikemukakan oleh Edwin Hardin Sutherland.

Hasil dari penelitian ini (1) *Ghasab* yang terjadi di PPDM sesuai dengan prinsip-prinsip dari teori sutherland bahwa perilaku *ghasab* dipelajari, perilaku *ghasab* dipelajari melalui interaksi yang dilakukan oleh santri baru dengan santri senior, perilaku *ghasab* terjadi melalui pergaulan yang akrab, teknik melakukan *ghasab* dipelajari. Selain itu terdapat 4 sumber penyebab santri melakukan *ghasab* yakni lingkungan, *Subculture* menyimpang, teman sebaya dan keluarga, (2) Diantara peran pengasuh dan pengurus dalam menanggulangi *ghasab* ialah dengan (a) memberikan pemahaman mengenai hukum *ghasab* dan larangan *ghasab* pada saat pengasuh melakukan pengajian yang diikuti seluruh santri PPDM, (b) pengurus memberikan contoh pada para santri untuk meminta izin terlebih dahulu jika akan memakai barang temannya, (c) memberikan aturan berupa tempelan pada beberapa titik di PPDM mengenai larangan *ghasab*. Namun upaya tersebut belum membuahkan hasil, para santri tetap melakukan *ghasab* seperti biasa walaupun tau bahwa di PPDM *ghasab* tidak dibenarkan. Sebagai salah satu upaya untuk menanggulangi *ghasab*, pengasuh dapat lebih memperketat aturan (memberikan denda) bagi pelaku *ghasab* dan sosialisasi dengan orangtua santri.

Kata kunci : *Ghasab, Santri, Teori Edwin Hardin Sutherland*

ABSTRACT

The thesis with the title "The *ghasab* phenomenon according to Edwin Hardin Sutherland at the Daarul Muftadi'at Sumbersari Kencong Kepung Kediri Islamic Boarding School" was written by Cindy Alfiana Nuryahya, NIM. 126309201030, Department of Sociology of Religion (SA), Faculty of Ushuluddin Adab and Dakwah (FUAD), State Islamic University Sayyid Ali Rahmatulloh Tulungagung (UINSATU) supervised by Dr. Muhammad Muntahibun Nafis, M.Ag.

This thesis discusses "The *ghasab* phenomenon according to Edwin Hardin Sutherland at the Daarul Muftadi'at Sumbersari Kencong Kepung Kediri Islamic Boarding School". Islamic boarding schools are an educational system in Indonesia that prioritizes religious sciences, the rules of which are in accordance with the teachings of the Islamic religion. However, there are irregularities that occur in the world of Islamic boarding schools, namely the existence of occult behavior carried out by the students and which has become a culture in the Islamic boarding school environment, Islamic boarding schools which are supposed to apply knowledge and religious teachings actually have deviations in them. one of them is at the Daarul Muftadi'at Sumbersari Islamic boarding school. *Ghasab* is the behavior of using other people's things without permission, and this is not in accordance with Islamic law and social norms because it causes discomfort and harms other people.

The aim of this research is to (1) the views of the Daarul Muftadi'at Sumbersari Islamic Boarding School community regarding the phenomenon of *ghasab*, (2) the role of caregivers and administrators in dealing with *ghasab* at the Daarul Muftadi'at Sumbersari Islamic Boarding School.

This research is qualitative research with a phenomenological approach, to obtain research data the author collected data through observation, interviews, documentation and literature study. The informants taken were 1 caregiver, 2 administrators, 3 santri and 2 santri guardians. In the process of testing the validity of the data, researchers used extended observations, increased persistence, triangulation and involving colleagues. The data analysis techniques used are data condensation/data simplification, data presentation and conclusion drawing. The theory used in this research is differential association theory or a theory that explains that criminal behavior exists because it is learned, proposed by Edwin Hardin Sutherland.

The results of this research (1) *Ghasab* that occurs at PPDM is in accordance with the principles of Sutherland's theory that *ghasab* behavior is learned, *ghasab* behavior is learned through interactions carried out by new students with senior students, *ghasab* behavior occurs through close interactions, techniques for performing *ghasab* studied. Apart from that, there are 4 sources that cause students to commit *ghasab*, namely the environment, deviant culture, peers and family. (2) Among the roles of caregivers and administrators in dealing with *ghasab* is to (a) provide an understanding of the laws of *ghasab* and the prohibition of *ghasab* when caregivers conduct recitations which are attended by all students. PPDM, (b) the management provides an example for the students to ask for permission first if they want to use their friends' items, (c) provides rules in the form of stickers at several points in the PPDM regarding the prohibition of *ghasab*. However, these

efforts have not yielded results, the students continue to perform *ghasab* as usual even though they know that at PPDM *ghasab* is not permitted. As an effort to tackle *ghasab*, caregivers can tighten the rules (imposing fines) for *ghasab* perpetrators and provide socialization with students' parents.

Keywords: Ghasab, Santri, Edwin Hardin Sutherland's theory