

SOLIDARITAS SOSIAL SANTRI ALUMNI PONDOK PESANTREN SALAF AL BIDAYAH TULUNGAGUNG DI KABUPATEN BLITAR

Muhamad Adib Rahmatullah

(Sosiologi Agama, Fakultas Ushuluddin Adab dan Dakwah,
Universitas Islam Negeri Sayyid Ali Rahmatullah Tulungagung)

E-mail: arashiore88@gmail.com

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh fenomena kuatnya ikatan sosial alumni Pondok Pesantren Salaf Al Bidayah Tulungagung di Kabupaten Blitar meskipun memiliki latar belakang profesi heterogen dan jarak geografis yang luas. Fokus penelitian ini adalah menganalisis bentuk solidaritas sosial dan faktor-faktor penyebab terjadinya solidaritas tersebut di kalangan alumni. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah pendekatan kualitatif jenis lapangan. Data dikumpulkan melalui observasi, wawancara mendalam, dan dokumentasi, dengan teknik analisis berupa reduksi data, penyajian data, serta penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa bentuk solidaritas sosial yang terjalin mencakup solidaritas mekanik melalui kesamaan nilai agama, identitas santri, dan tradisi pesantren (seperti *ngaji selapan*), serta solidaritas organik melalui kerja sama fungsional dalam jejaring ekonomi dan sistem bantuan sosial darurat. Faktor penyebab solidaritas tersebut meliputi faktor internal berupa keyakinan transendental (*ngalap berkah*) dan ikatan emosional masa santri, serta faktor eksternal berupa kebutuhan menjaga identitas, dukungan media digital (grup WhatsApp), dan pengakuan positif masyarakat terhadap peran sosial alumni.

Kata Kunci: *Solidaritas Sosial, Alumni Pesantren, Identitas Santri, Masyarakat Blitar.*

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ABSTRACT

This research is motivated by the phenomenon of strong social ties among the alumni of Al Bidayah Salaf Islamic Boarding School Tulungagung residing in Blitar Regency, despite their diverse professional backgrounds and significant geographical distances. The focus of this study is to analyze the forms of social solidarity established among the alumni and the factors driving its formation. This study employed a qualitative approach with a field research method. Data were collected through observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation, with analysis techniques involving data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. The results indicated that the established social solidarity encompasses mechanical solidarity, manifested through shared religious values, santri identity, and boarding school traditions (such as *ngaji selapan*), as well as organic solidarity through functional cooperation in economic networks and emergency social assistance systems. The driving factors of this solidarity include internal factors, namely transcendental beliefs (*ngalap berkah*) and emotional bonds from their time as students, and external factors, including the necessity of maintaining identity, the support of digital media (WhatsApp groups), and positive community recognition of the alumni's social roles.

Keywords: *Social Solidarity, Boarding School Alumni, Santri Identity, Blitar Society.*