

PENGENDALIAN SOSIAL DALAM PELAKSANAAN TRADISI *SIAT SAMBUK* DI BANJAR POHGENDING, DESA PITRA, TABANAN DAN POTENSINYA SEBAGAI SUMBER BELAJAR SOSIOLOGI DI SMA.

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis mengenai latar belakang pelaksanaan tradisi *Siat Sambuk*, bentuk pengendalian sosial yang diterapkan dalam pelaksanaan tradisi dan aspek-aspek tradisi yang berpotensi sebagai sumber belajar Sosiologi di SMA. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif deskriptif dengan teknik pengumpulan data melalui observasi, wawancara dan studi dokumen. Informan ditentukan dengan teknik *purposive sampling* dan *snowball sampling*. Data dianalisis menggunakan model Miles dan Huberman melalui tahapan pengumpulan data, reduksi data, penyajian data dan penarikan kesimpulan. Dalam pengecekan keabsahan data memanfaatkan triangulasi teknik dan triangulasi sumber. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tradisi *Siat Sambuk* pada masyarakat di Banjar Pohgending masih bertahan hingga saat ini dikarenakan dilatarbelakangi oleh beberapa faktor, yakni (1) faktor kepercayaan mengenai *Bhuana Agung* dan *Bhuana Alit* yang harus diseimbangkan sehingga dinetralisirkan melalui tradisi, (2) faktor tradisi yang telah diwariskan secara turun temurun, (3) faktor penolak bala yang menjadikan tradisi sebagai sarana penetralisir hal negatif di Banjar Pohgending. Selain itu, ditemukan bahwa terdapat pengendalian sosial berdasarkan teori kontrol sosial Travis Hirschi yang meliputi unsur *attachment*, *commitment*, *involvement* dan *believe*. Serta, bentuk pengendalian sosial ditemukan bersifat preventif dikarenakan sebagai upaya mencegah sebelum terjadinya penyimpang. Selain itu, berdasarkan bentuk terjadinya pengendalian sosial terjadi dalam bentuk eksternal dan internal. Kemudian, dalam cara pengendalian sosial dalam pelaksanaan tradisi terbagi menjadi cara formal dan cara informal. Sekaligus, pengendalian sosial dalam pelaksanaan tradisi *Siat Sambuk* relevan dijadikan sebagai sumber belajar Sosiologi di SMA pada materi pengendalian sosial.

Kata kunci: Pengendalian Sosial, Tradisi *Siat Sambuk*, Tradisi.

**SOCIAL CONTROL IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SIAT
SAMBUK TRADITION IN BANJAR POHGENDING, PITRA VILLAGE,
TABANAN AND ITS POTENTIAL AS A SOURCE OF SOCIOLOGY
LEARNING IN HIGH SCHOOL.**

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ABSTRAC

This research aims to analyze the background of the Siat Sambuk tradition, the forms of social control applied in the implementation of the tradition, and the aspects of the tradition that have the potential to be a source of Sociology learning in high schools. This research uses a descriptive qualitative research method with data collection techniques thru observation, interviews, and document studies. Informants were determined using purposive sampling and snowball sampling techniques. Data were analyzed using the Miles and Huberman model thru the stages of data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. In verifying the validity of the data, technique triangulation and source triangulation were utilized. The research results show that the Siat Sambuk tradition among the people of Banjar Pohgending still persists to this day due to several underlying factors, namely (1) the belief factor regarding Bhuana Agung and Bhuana Alit that must be balanced and neutralized thru tradition, (2) the factor of tradition that has been passed down thru generations, (3) the factor of warding off misfortune that makes the tradition a means of neutralizing negative elements in Banjar Pohgending. Furthermore, it was found that there is social control based on Travis Hirschi's social control theory, which includes the elements of attachment, commitment, involvement, and belief. Additionally, the form of social control was found to be preventive as an effort to prevent deviance before it occurs. Furthermore, based on the form of social control, it occurs in both external and internal forms. Then, in the methods of social control in the implementation of traditions, it is divided into formal and informal methods. At the same time, social control in the implementation of the Siat Sambuk tradition is relevant to be used as a learning resource for Sociology in high school on the topic of social control.

Keywords: *Social Control, Siat Sambuk Tradition, Tradition.*