

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis konflik sosial pasca Pemilihan Kepala Desa (Pilkades) di Desa Randuagung, Kecamatan Randuagung, Kabupaten Lumajang. Konflik yang terjadi meliputi berbagai bentuk, seperti money politics, kerusuhan, pengancaman, dan pencurian hewan ternak. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah kualitatif deskriptif dengan teknik pengumpulan data melalui wawancara mendalam, observasi, dan dokumentasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa konflik pasca-Pilkades disebabkan oleh faktor-faktor seperti ketidakpuasan terhadap hasil pemilihan, praktik kecurangan, polarisasi politik, serta lemahnya penegakan hukum. Teori konflik Lewis A. Coser digunakan untuk menganalisis dinamika konflik, yang mengungkapkan bahwa konflik tersebut bersifat realistik (berbasis kepentingan politik) dan non-realistik (dipicu oleh emosi dan balas dendam). Dampak konflik meliputi terganggunya keharmonisan sosial, trauma psikologis, dan kerugian ekonomi. Penelitian ini merekomendasikan penguatan mekanisme pengawasan Pilkades, pendidikan politik berbasis kearifan lokal, serta pendekatan rekonsiliasi untuk memulihkan hubungan sosial di masyarakat. Temuan ini memberikan kontribusi penting bagi pemahaman tentang dinamika konflik politik di tingkat desa dan upaya resolusi konflik yang berkelanjutan.

Kata Kunci: Konflik Sosial, Pilkades, Money Politics, Rekonsiliasi, Desa Randuagung.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyse social conflicts after the village head election (Pilkades) in Randuagung village, Randuagung sub-district, Lumajang district. The conflicts that occurred included various forms, such as money politics, riots, threats, and theft of livestock. The research method used was descriptive qualitative with data collection techniques through in-depth interviews, observation, and documentation. The results showed that post-election conflicts were caused by factors such as dissatisfaction with the election results, fraudulent practices, political polarisation, and weak law enforcement. Lewis A. Coser's conflict theory was used to analyse conflict dynamics, which revealed that the conflict was both realistic (based on political interests) and non-realistic (triggered by emotions and revenge). The impacts of conflict include disruption of social harmony, psychological trauma, and economic losses. This research recommends strengthening Pilkades monitoring mechanisms, local wisdom-based political education, and reconciliation approaches to restore social relations in the community. The findings make an important contribution to the understanding of the dynamics of political conflict at the village level and sustainable conflict resolution efforts.

Keywords: Social Conflict, Pilkades, Money Politics, Reconciliation, Randuagung Village.