

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pandangan masyarakat pendatang terhadap iuran kematian serta mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor yang menyebabkan terjadinya resistensi terhadap kewajiban pembayaran iuran kematian di Kelurahan Sioldengan, Kecamatan Rantau Selatan, Kabupaten Labuhan Batu. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif. Data diperoleh melalui observasi, wawancara mendalam, dan dokumentasi terhadap informan yang terdiri atas masyarakat pendatang, masyarakat setempat, kepala kelurahan, serta tokoh masyarakat. Analisis data dilakukan melalui tahapan reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan Kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa resistensi masyarakat pendatang terhadap pembayaran iuran kematian umumnya tidak diwujudkan dalam bentuk penolakan secara terbuka, melainkan melalui keterlambatan pembayaran, rendahnya partisipasi dalam kegiatan sosial, serta minimnya keterlibatan dalam musyawarah warga. Faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi resistensi meliputi keterbatasan ekonomi, perbedaan budaya dan tradisi gotong royong, rendahnya integrasi sosial, kurangnya komunikasi dan sosialisasi mengenai tujuan serta manfaat iuran kematian, serta adanya perbedaan perspektif antara masyarakat pendatang dan masyarakat setempat terhadap kewajiban tersebut.

Kata kunci: resistensi, masyarakat pendatang, iuran kematian, solidaritas, sosial, adaptasi sosial.

ABSTRACT

*This study aims to analyze the perspectives of migrant residents regarding death benefit contributions and to identify the factors driving resistance to the obligation to pay these contributions in Sioldengan Urban Village, Rantau Selatan District, Labuhan Batu Regency. The study employs a qualitative research method with a descriptive approach. Data were collected through observation, in-depth interviews, and document analysis involving informants such as migrant residents, local residents, the urban village head, and community leaders. Data analysis was conducted through the stages of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The results indicate that resistance among migrant residents regarding death benefit contributions is generally not manifested as open refusal, but rather through delayed payments, low participation in social activities, and minimal involvement in community deliberations. Factors influencing this resistance include economic constraints, differences in culture and the tradition of mutual cooperation (*gotong royong*), low social integration, a lack of communication and information dissemination regarding the purpose and benefits of the contributions, and differing perspectives between migrant and local residents concerning the obligation.*

Keywords : Resistance, Migrant Community, Death Benefit Contributions, Solidarity, Social, Social Adaptation.