

ABSTRAK

Putri Dwi Jayanti. 210521100031, Program Studi Sosiologi, Konflik Sosial Akibat Limbah Dari Rumah Pemotongan Ayam di Desa Sidowungu Kecamatan Menganti Kabupaten Gresik.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis konflik sosial yang timbul akibat limbah rumah pemotongan ayam (RPA) di Desa Sidowungu, Kecamatan Menganti, Kabupaten Gresik. Aktivitas RPA memicu keluhan warga karena bau dan kondisi lingkungan yang kumuh, sementara di sisi lain menjadi sumber ekonomi bagi sebagian warga. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif dengan pendekatan fenomenologi, Serta berlandaskan teori konflik Ralf Dahrendorf yang melihat konflik timbul akibat ketimpangan kekuasaan antara pihak berotoritas dan pihak terdampak. Rumusan masalah penelitian ini bagaimana konflik sosial yang terjadi akibat limbah dari RPA di Desa Sidowungu. Data dikumpulkan melalui observasi lapangan, wawancara mendalam, serta dokumentasi aktivitas masyarakat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa konflik sosial muncul karena ketimpangan relasi kuasa antara pemilik RPA sebagai pihak berotoritas dan warga sebagai pihak terdampak. Konflik ini awalnya bersifat laten, lalu berkembang menjadi manifest ketika warga mulai menyuarakan protes. Selain memicu ketegangan, konflik juga mendorong lahirnya penataan praktis, dan rencana pembangunan RPU komunal sebagai solusi jangka panjang. Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberi pemahaman tentang konflik sosial akibat limbah RPA serta menjadi acuan bagi kebijakan dan penelitian selanjutnya di bidang relasi kuasa, penanganan konflik, dan pembangunan yang lebih adil.

Kata kunci: konflik sosial, rumah pemotongan ayam, limbah RPA, Ralf Dahrendorf, Desa Sidowungu.

ABSTRACT

Putri Dwi Jayanti. 210521100031, Sociology Study Program, Social Conflict Caused by Waste from Poultry Slaughterhouses in Sidowungu Village, Menganti District, Gresik Regency.

This study aims to analyze the social conflict arising from the waste produced by poultry slaughterhouses (RPA) in Sidowungu Village, Menganti District, Gresik Regency. The activities of the RPA trigger complaints from residents due to foul odors and an unkempt environment, while at the same time being an economic source for some villagers. This research uses a descriptive qualitative method with a phenomenological approach, and is based on Ralf Dahrendorf's conflict theory, which sees conflict as emerging from power imbalances between those in authority and affected communities. The research question focuses on how social conflict occurs as a result of waste from the RPA in Sidowungu Village. Data were collected through field observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation of community activities.

The results show that the conflict stems from unequal power relations between the RPA owners, who hold economic authority, and the residents, who bear the impacts. Initially, the conflict was latent, later becoming manifest when residents began voicing their protests. Besides causing tension, the conflict also encouraged practical arrangements and the plan to build a communal poultry slaughterhouse (RPU) as a long-term solution. This study is expected to provide insights into social conflicts caused by RPA waste and serve as a reference for policy development and future research in the fields of power relations, conflict resolution, and socially just development.

Keywords: social conflict, poultry slaughterhouse, RPA waste, Ralf Dahrendorf, Sidowungu Village.