

ABSTRAK

Pelaksanaan Ngidang merupakan tradisi khas Palembang Darussalam yang diturunkan sejak masa kesultanan Mahmud Badaruddin I. Tujuan penelitian ini ialah untuk melihat bagaimana sikap sosial remaja dibentuk melalui pelaksanaan ngidang. Adapun rumusan masalah pada penelitian ini adalah (1) Bagaimana pelaksanaan ngidang dalam membentuk sikap sosial pada remaja Majelis Taklim Ar-Rahman Gandus Palembang, (2) Apa faktor pendukung dan penghambat pelaksanaan ngidang dalam membentuk sikap sosial remaja Majelis Taklim Ar-Rahman Gandus Palembang.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Adapun teknik pengumpulan datanya menggunakan observasi, wawancara dan dokumentasi. Teknik analisis datanya menggunakan reduksi data, display data, dan verifikasi.

Dari hasil penelitian, berdasarkan wawancara dengan remaja di Majelis Taklim Ar-Rahman Gandus Palembang dapat disimpulkan bahwa: (1) sikap sosial remaja di Majelis Taklim Ar-Rahman dapat dibentuk melalui pelaksanaan ngidang, adapun indikator sosial yang terbentuk ialah sikap jujur, tanggung jawab, gotong royong, disiplin, toleransi, percaya diri, dan sopan santun, (2) faktor pendukung dalam pelaksanaan ngidang ialah makanan, tokoh adat, dan majelis taklim. Adapun faktor penghambat diantaranya faktor ekonomi dan perkembangan zaman.

Kata Kunci : *Pelaksanaan Ngidang, Remaja, Sikap Sosial*

ABSTRACT

The implementation of Ngidang is a typical tradition of Palembang Darussalam which has been passed down since the sultanat Mahmud Badaruddin I. This research is to look how social attitudes of teenagers are formed through the implementation of ngidang. The problems are (1) How does the implementation of ngidang shape the social attitudes of the teenagers of the Ar-Rahman Gandus Palembang Taklim Assembly, (2) What are the supporting and inhibiting factors for the implementation of ngidang in forming the social attitudes of the teenagers of the Palembang Ar-Rahman Gandus Taklim Assembly.

This study used descriptive qualitative method. The data collection techniques use observation, interviews and documentation. The data analysis technique uses data reduction, data display, and verification.

From the research results, based on interviews with teenagers at the Gandus Palembang Ar-Rahman Taklim Council, it can be concluded that: (1) the social attitudes of teenagers at the Ar-Rahman Taklim Council can be formed through the implementation of ngidang, while the social indicators that are formed are honest attitudes, responsibility, mutual cooperation, discipline, tolerance, self-confidence, and politeness, (2) supporting factors in the implementation of ngidang are food, traditional leaders, and the taklim assembly. The inhibiting factors include economic factors and current developments.

Keywords : *The implementation of Ngidang, Teenagers, Social Attitude*