

**PASANG SURUT PENGAKUAN AGAMA LELUHUR DI INDONESIA:  
RESILIENSI PENGHAYAT KEPERCAYAAN DALAM MENGHADAPI  
DISKRIMINASI**

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**ABSTRAK**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimana gambaran resiliensi penghayat kepercayaan dalam menghadapi fenomena pasang surut pengakuan agama leluhur di Indonesia. Informan dalam penelitian ini ditentukan berdasarkan kriteria dari tujuan penelitian, penghayat kepercayaan berumur di atas 45 tahun, tinggal di Yogyakarta, serta mengalami fenomena pasang surut pengakuan agama leluhur. Informan terdiri dari 3 orang. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan analisis data menggunakan analisis tematik (AT). Pengambilan data dilakukan melalui wawancara mendalam semi terstruktur secara perorangan. Penelitian ini kemudian menemukan tema utama ‘negosiasi’ melalui analisa induktif serta temuan analisa deduktif sebagai berikut: gambaran konteks, kejadian, dan resiliensi yang dimiliki oleh informan, serta atribut personal dan proses evaluasi yang dilakukan informan. Atribut personal personal yang ditemukan meliputi: pengalaman, kemampuan, interaksi, hubungan sosial dan modal manusia. Sedangkan proses evaluasi yang dilakukan muncul melalui aspek: bukti, kesesuaian, berpikir secara kelompok, pengalaman, keadilan dan ekspektasi. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa atribut personal personal yang dimiliki beserta proses evaluasi yang dilakukan oleh informan mampu membantu informan memunculkan resiliensi.

Kata Kunci: resiliensi, penghayat kepercayaan, diskriminasi,

***THE UP AND DOWN RECOGNITION OF ANCESTOR RELIGION IN  
INDONESIA:***

***THE RESILIENCE OF PENGHAYAT KEPERCAYAAN IN THE FACE OF  
DISCRIMINATION***

***Benjamin Haryono***

***ABSTRACT***

*This study aims to understand resilience on penghayat kepercayaan in dealing with the phenomenon of the tidal recognition of ancestral religions in Indonesia. Informants in this study were determined based on the criteria of the research objective, adherents of belief aged over 45 years, lived in Yogyakarta, and experienced the phenomenon of up and down recognition of ancestral religions. Informants consist of 3 people. This study uses a qualitative approach with data analysis using thematic analysis (TA). Data were collected through semi-structured in-depth interviews individually. This study then found the main theme of 'negotiation' through inductive analysis and the findings of deductive analysis as follows: a description of the context, events, and resilience of the informants, as well as personal features and the evaluation process carried out by the informants. Personal features that were found include: experiences, skills, interaction, relationships and human capital. Meanwhile, the evaluation process carried out emerged through the following aspects: evidence, appropriateness, group thinking, experiences, fairness and expectations. The results of this study indicate that the personal features possessed and the evaluation process carried out by informants are able to help informants develop resilience.*

*Key Words: resilience, penghayat kepercayaan, discrimination,*