

Sociology And Religion: Interaction, Conflict and Social Change In Society From Hadith Perspective

¹Oo Abdul Rohman, ²Mahir, ³Yasin Mohamad Soleh, ⁴Muhammad Thoriq Ibn Ziyad, ⁵Sholihuddin

¹²³⁴⁵UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, Indonesia

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Abstract

Religion and sociology are two fields that are inherently linked to human social life. Religion is an integral part of the lives of many individuals and societies around the world, influencing actions, values, norms and social structures. On the other hand, sociology is the study of social interaction, social institutions and social change in society. Both influence each other and form complex social dynamics. The purpose of this study is to investigate the interaction between religion and sociology, with a focus on conflict and social change, and how hadith views these matters. The research aims to provide deeper insights into how religion influences the social structure, norms and values of society and how sociology can be used as an approach to understanding religion as a social phenomenon. In addition, the research will also explore the impact of religious conflict in society and the role of religion in the social changes that take place. What is important from the findings of this research is that the sociology of religion will provide knowledge about the patterns of religious social interaction in society and how they build structures and infrastructure in religion. With the sociology of religion, one will find a scientifically standardized pattern or concept of how religious people build a social system that respects each other and upholds tolerance. As a result, by studying the sociology of religion one will be able to personally control social actions in religion as well as control oneself. It is also confirmed by the hadith of the Prophet Muhammad Saw that religious life, especially a Muslim, must uphold science, tolerance, and patterns of social life must rely on religion, especially in Islam everything has been regulated and can be implemented.

Abstrak

Agama dan sosiologi adalah dua bidang yang secara inheren terkait dengan kehidupan sosial manusia. Agama merupakan bagian integral dari kehidupan banyak individu dan masyarakat di seluruh dunia, yang memengaruhi tindakan, nilai, norma, dan struktur sosial. Di sisi lain, sosiologi adalah ilmu yang mempelajari interaksi sosial, institusi sosial dan perubahan sosial dalam masyarakat. Keduanya saling mempengaruhi dan membentuk dinamika sosial yang kompleks. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menyelidiki interaksi antara agama dan sosiologi, dengan fokus pada konflik dan perubahan sosial, serta bagaimana hadis memandang hal-hal tersebut. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memberikan wawasan yang lebih dalam tentang bagaimana agama mempengaruhi struktur sosial, norma dan nilai masyarakat, serta bagaimana sosiologi dapat digunakan sebagai pendekatan untuk memahami agama sebagai fenomena sosial. Selain itu, penelitian ini juga akan mengeksplorasi dampak konflik agama di masyarakat dan peran agama dalam perubahan sosial yang terjadi. Hal yang penting dari temuan penelitian ini adalah bahwa sosiologi agama akan memberikan pengetahuan tentang pola-pola interaksi sosial keagamaan dalam masyarakat dan bagaimana mereka membangun struktur dan infrastruktur dalam beragama. Dengan sosiologi agama, seseorang akan menemukan pola atau konsep baku secara ilmiah bagaimana umat beragama membangun sistem sosial yang saling menghargai dan menjunjung tinggi toleransi. Alhasil, dengan mempelajari sosiologi agama seseorang akan mampu secara pribadi mengontrol tindakan sosial dalam beragama sekaligus mengontrol diri sendiri. Hal itu pula yang dikonfirmasi oleh hadis Nabi Muhammad Saw bahwa kehidupan beragama terutama seorang Muslim harus menjunjung pada ilmu pengetahuan, toleransi, dan pola-pola kehidupan sosial harus bersandar pada agama, terutama dalam agama Islam segalanya telah diatur dan dapat diimplementasikan.

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Corresponding Author:

Oo Abdul Rohman

Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, Indonesia

Email: ooabdurohman@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

Religion and sociology are two fields that are inherently linked to human social life. Religion is an integral part of the lives of many individuals and societies around the world, influencing actions, values, norms and social structures (Bhambra et al., 2021). Sociology, on the other hand, is the study of social interaction, social institutions and social change in society. Both influence each other and form complex social dynamics (Hannikainen & Hannikainen, 2020). In the context of an increasingly globally connected world and growing social complexity, understanding the interaction between religion and sociology is becoming increasingly important (Billings & Scott, 1994). Religion is often a source of social conflict, but it can also be a force driving significant social change. Therefore, research on the relationship between religion and sociology is highly relevant to understanding contemporary social dynamics.

Religion in fact cannot be denied and cannot be driven to flow through scientific barriers, religion has the inevitability to burst into scientific discussions, even though at first it was tried to be marginalized, why is that? This happens because the academic necessity is merely a reflection of the necessity of religion in a broader scope, namely human life (Lechner, 2007). Here the author only wants to convey that the Science of Sociology of Religion will not be able to be ruled out just like that from the map of the development of human science. To complement the understanding and methodological *ijtihad*, openness to the horizons of sociological theories in general in relation to religion and social reality is a necessity, and also in the perspective of scientific integration and interconnection, Sociology of Religion also cannot be separated from the epistemological basis of Islamic Social Sciences (Berger, 2015). Sociology of Religion as a scientific discipline covers all aspects and niches of human life ranging from socio-economic aspects, culture, arts, legal phenomena, organization, to criminality. The most important thing we need to emphasize here is that “as long as religion exists, the world needs the Sociology of Religion.” (Johnstone, 2015)

The purpose of this article is to investigate the interaction between religion and sociology, with a focus on conflict and social change. The research aims to provide deeper insights into how religion affects the social structure, norms and values of society, as well as how sociology can be used as an approach to understanding religion as a social phenomenon (Ammerman, 2020). In addition, this research will also explore the impact of religious conflict in society and the role of religion in the social changes that occur. The sociology of religion is one aspect that is very important for humans in living in society. This needs to be studied by researchers, social scientists or other anthropologists, in social life religion will appear (Haynes, 2020).

Therefore, the sociology of religion must be studied and lived by humans to get a better life in accordance with the corridors of religious laws and rules, where there are guidelines and norms that govern human life as instructions in guiding a better life starting from attitudes, actions, encouraging justice, doing good, and other positive values (Wach, 1967). After knowing the importance of this diktat research, it attracts the author to conduct research where this diktat will discuss religion from a sociological point of view or in other words, the sociology of religion is not studied doctrinally but emphasizes more on its sociological aspects. Of course, this paper is expected to contribute in providing insight to readers in order to have a holistic set of theoretical knowledge in assessing religion so that they have and build a moderate framework and have tools in an objective and scientific perspective in understanding every social religious problem that develops in society (Schiller, 1996). Appreciate the diversity of cultures, views, religions, able to apply logical, critical and systematic thinking.

Furthermore, this study also adds how hadith contributes to the science of sociology. Prophetic traditions are the main source of teachings and guidelines in Islam that are very important for the study of social life, especially in the science of sociology. The main reason why the Prophetic traditions have great relevance in the context of sociology is because they cover various aspects of social life, norms, values, and principles that can help understand and analyze the dynamics of society.

This is because the traditions are social moral and ethical guidelines. The Prophetic Hadiths provide strong moral and ethical guidelines for Muslims. They underscore values such as justice, honesty, compassion, and equality - all values that are a major focus in sociology. They also emphasize the importance of the process of social interaction. Prophetic traditions often detail how individuals should interact with each other, whether in the context of family, community, or in international relations. This helps sociologists to understand the basics of social interaction and human relationships.

On the other hand, the Prophetic traditions also often reflect on conflict and conflict resolution. In the hadith, there are many teachings on resolving conflicts peacefully and fairly. This is relevant in sociology because social conflict is a frequent phenomenon in society and an understanding of how to manage conflict can help maintain social stability. Hence, the Prophetic traditions also often describe social change. The Prophetic Hadiths include guidance on how Islamic societies should adapt to social and cultural changes without compromising religious values. This is important in sociology as social change is a key topic in

this science. As a result, the Prophetic traditions also promote social welfare, including zakat (charitable giving) and care for the poor and oppressed. This is relevant in the context of sociology as it concerns issues of social inequality and wealth distribution.

To achieve this goal, this research will try to answer the following two research questions, namely how do religion and sociology interact with each other in the context of social life? How do religious conflicts occur and what impact do they have on society? And how hadith describes the phenomenon of the relationship between sociology and religion, especially in revealing interactions, conflicts, and social change.

This research will use a sociological approach and related theories to understand the relationship between religion and sociology (Weber, 1993). Some of the relevant theories include social conflict theory, symbolic interaction theory, social change theory, and modernization theory. By integrating these theoretical frameworks, this research is expected to provide a comprehensive understanding of the interaction, conflict and social change involving religion and sociology. Through this research, it is hoped that there will be a contribution to better knowledge of how religion and sociology interact in social contexts, as well as their practical implications in managing conflict and facilitating social change.

2. METHOD

This paper will outline the steps to be taken in a study entitled “Religion and Sociology: Interaction, Conflict, and Social Change” which uses data collection methods through literature review, or what is often called library research (Bryman et al., 2007). This method allows researchers to explore a deep understanding of the relationship between religion and sociology based on a collection of existing literature (Aagaard, 2017).

The first step in this research is to determine the scope of the study. This involves identifying the area of study to be researched, such as how religion affects social interaction, religion-related conflict, and the impact of religion on social change. With a clear understanding of the scope of the research, the researcher can guide the literature search more efficiently. Next, the researcher begins the search for primary sources. This usually involves using the university library or related institution as the primary source. In addition, researchers can also utilize academic databases such as JSTOR, Google Scholar, ProQuest, and other relevant databases. To direct the search, appropriate keywords such as “religion and social interaction,” “religious conflict,” or “religion and social change” are used (Servaes, 2020).

Once relevant sources had been identified, the researcher conducted source selection. This involves critically evaluating each source to ensure that they are of high quality and support the research objectives. Relevant sources include books, journal articles, theses, dissertations, research reports, and other scholarly literature relevant to the topic (Patton Cochran M Q, 2002). Next, the researcher conducts a literature analysis. This is an important step where the researcher reads, reviews, and analyzes the literature that has been collected. Researchers look for relevant theoretical frameworks to understand the relationship between religion and sociology. They also take note of key findings and concepts that emerge from the literature.

After collecting a large amount of literature, researchers begin the process of synthesizing the findings. They integrated the findings from various literature sources, identified emerging trends and patterns, and formulated a clear summary of what was already known from the literature on the research topic (Brannen, 2017). Next, researchers draw conclusions based on their analysis of the literature. They reflect on the research questions and determine how the literature supports or provides insight into the interactions, conflicts and social changes that occur in the context of religion and sociology.

Finally, researchers write a research report according to the format set by their institution or supervisor. The report includes the findings, analysis and conclusions resulting from the literature review. In addition, they also include a bibliography that includes all the sources used in the research. Thus, this literature review method allows researchers to develop a deep understanding of the relationship between religion and sociology through a critical and comprehensive analysis of the literature (Bernard & Bernard, 2013).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Relationship between Religion and Sociology

Since centuries ago, when humans recognize civilization they also recognize beliefs in another sense of religion, as time progresses humans place religion in an important position in their lives, even the right to freedom of religion becomes a human right protected in the state. However, humans do not live only with the god they worship, they are also social creatures who live with other humans in a society. The sociology of religion is not a new topic in the study of sociology as it is known that the term sociology of religion consists of two key words, namely sociology and religion.

Etymologically, religion comes from Sanskrit which means “way of life” another word to express this equation is religion which comes from Latin religio and is rooted in the verb re-ligare which means “to remember”, meaning that by being religious, someone remembers himself to God. According to Max Muller religio, was originally used to mean only “fear of God, careful contemplation of divine things, piety”. There are many experts who define religion as a set of rules that regulate human relations with the supernatural world, especially God, regulate human relations with other humans and regulate human relations with their environment (Müller, 1892).

In particular, religion is defined as a system of beliefs held and actions realized by a group or society in interpreting what is felt and believed to be supernatural and sacred. For its adherents, religion contains teachings about the highest and absolute truth about human existence and instructions for living safely in the world and the hereafter. Therefore, religion can also be part and core of the value systems that exist in culture and become a driver and controller for the actions of members of the community to stay in line with cultural values and religious teachings (Suparlan, 2008).

Meanwhile, sociology etymologically, the word comes from a combination of two syllables derived from Latin, socius which means friend or comrade and logos which means science or knowledge. August Comte is a French philosopher and is a figure who introduced the term sociology for the first time to the general public so that it was later agreed among experts August Comte as the Father of Sociology and then popularized by Herbert Spancer in 1876 through the publication of his book entitled Principles of Sociology. Socius means society and logos means science (Comte, 2023). So when viewed from an etymological aspect, sociology can simply be interpreted as a science that studies society. According to Pitirim Sorokin, sociology is a science that studies the relationship and mutual influence between various social symptoms, social symptoms with non-social symptoms, and the general characteristics of all types of other social symptoms (Ridwan, 2018).

Sociology is a social science that studies the structure, interaction, and dynamics of human society. Sociology involves analyzing social relationships, social institutions, social change, social stratification, and the process of social identity formation. This discipline seeks to understand patterns of social behavior, norms, values, and factors that affect the social lives of individuals and groups in society (Stolley, 2005).

So, why can the two sciences be brought together? Religion, which is presented as spirituality, worship and spiritual activities, will certainly be at odds with sociology (especially the positivist school) which prioritizes scientific and empirical criteria in assessing a phenomenon. Then, how do the two meet? As a science, in addition to empirical and scientific sociology is debatable and dialectical. Sociology also has multiple paradigms and perspectives. If one paradigm contradicts sociology with religion, there are other paradigms that can accept it. The debate about whether the study of religion can be measured scientifically occurs, one of which is because religion tends to be “intellectual and emotional and more individualistic”. Until then, religion has become an important ingredient in scientific studies such as theology, anthropology, and sociology. The study of religion in theology is certainly a very natural thing because the main study is religion (Brightman, 1945).

Therefore, religion and sociology have a close relationship as they influence each other and shape social dynamics. Religion plays an important role in shaping social structures, norms, values and social identities in society. Sociology, on the other hand, uses a scientific approach to study social interactions, social institutions, and social change in society, including the role of religion in that context. Religion as an object of sociological study allows us to understand how religion contributes to shaping social structures and norms that regulate individual and group behavior. Sociology studies the role of religion in influencing social action, collective decision-making, and the formation of social and group identities (Wach, 1994).

Conversely, sociology also provides important insights in understanding religion as a social phenomenon. Sociology helps us understand how religion develops, changes and adapts in society. A sociological approach allows us to see religion as a social institution that is intertwined with social aspects such as power, conflict, social stratification and social change (Spickard, 1998). The sociology of religion emerged as a part of sociology that discusses religion. Religion in the social fact paradigm is placed in the structure as part of the norms in society, namely religious norms. Sociology as a science that studies society, will certainly be involved with religion because as Durkheim said, “the source of religion is society itself”.

The Interaction between Religion and Sociology

Religion is one of the social factors that has a significant influence in people's lives. Religion can shape social structures, norms, values, and belief systems that regulate the behavior of individuals and groups in society (Bourdieu & Turner, 2014). Here are some of the contributions of religion as a social factor:

First, social structure. Religion can influence social structure by shaping hierarchies, roles and relationships between individuals and groups in society. For example, religions often have organizational structures such as churches, mosques or temples, which govern membership, religious authority and social roles (Dobbelaere, 2000). *Second*, norms and values. Religion produces moral norms and values that govern the behavior of individuals and groups in society. Religion provides ethical guidelines, morality, and rules on how a good and right life should be conducted. *Third*, identity and solidarity. Religion also plays a role in shaping individual and group identity. Religion can be a source of social identity, pride and solidarity among its adherents. Religion can also help strengthen social ties between members of religious communities. *Fourth*, behavior regulation and social control. Religion provides guidelines and rules about acceptable and unacceptable behavior in society. Religion also plays a role in social control by regulating individual actions and providing social sanctions against violations of religious norms. *Fifth*, the role in social change. Religion can be an important force in social change. Religious movements often emerge in response to dissatisfaction with the status quo or as agents of social change that seek to advocate for desired social change (Furseth & Repstad, 2017).

Marx as well as Engels viewed religion as part of a class struggle scenario “religion transfers the working class' resistance and anger against the present world to the world to come or, as in millenarianism, to the distant future (Dillon, 2003). The inequalities between classes are transferred to the world to come as a form of moral reward in Heaven. Being rich and happy in that future world is the reward for the poor who are willing to tolerate the sufferings of this life... the dominant class consciously uses religion to demystify and control the peasants in a feudal society and the workers in a capitalist society. The oppressed class will be monitored by the “moral apparatus”.

In the context of sociology, religion is studied as a social phenomenon that has a role and influence in people's lives. Sociology provides an analytical approach and conceptual framework used to understand religion as a social institution, social interactions related to religion, and the role of religion in shaping social structures and dynamics (Williams, 1996). In studying religion, the sociological approach emphasizes several important aspects:

First, the social function of religion. Sociology examines the role of religion in fulfilling social functions in society. These include the maintenance of social solidarity, regulation of behavior, giving meaning and purpose to life, and organizing social activities.

Second, social interaction and religious symbolism. Sociology highlights the social interactions that occur in the context of religious activities and rites. The symbolic interaction approach in sociology helps to understand how religious symbols, rituals and religious practices form and are acquired through social interaction.

Third, social change and religious modernity. Sociology examines the role of religion in social change and modernity contexts. This involves understanding how religion adapts to social change, influences social development, and interacts with modern institutions and ideologies.

Fourth, religion in the context of social conflict. Sociology also analyzes the role of religion in social conflict, both conflicts between religious groups and conflicts that involve religion as a key factor. This involves understanding how religion can be used as a source of conflict or as a source of peace and reconciliation.

The sociological approach to the study of religion provides deep insight into the role and influence of religion in social life. It allows us to see religion as a complex social phenomenon, linked to social structures, interactions, conflicts and changes in society (Venter, 2002).

The Role of Religion in Shaping Social Structures and Norms

The role of religion in social change in society as an alternative solution when a problem occurs that cannot be solved through observing each individual in society because of the limitations and uncertainties in the community environment. If religion can play its role well then society will experience prosperity, peace, stability and security in His life. The role of religion is very important for society in the face of social change (Christiano et al., 2015). This is because a religion provides teaching about the values and norms that already exist and apply in society and religion is also used by the community as a guide in living life, because religion in all its teachings regulates and fosters creatures, especially humans in life, with the aim that humans are directed in facing everyday life so that humans can be safe both in the world and in the hereafter. The role of religion in shaping social structures and norms in general is as follows (Warner & Walker, 2011):

First, providing a value framework. Religion provides a value framework that forms the basis for norms and rules in society. Religion can provide guidance on what is considered right and wrong, both in individual behavior and social relations (Groenendyk et al., 2023).

Second, it maintains social solidarity. Religion plays an important role in maintaining social solidarity in society. Through religious practices, individuals can feel connected to each other as members of the same religious community. Religion can also provide social networks and meeting places that strengthen social ties.

Third, it regulates social interaction. Religion can regulate social interactions and shape social structures through religious rules and rites. Religious norms direct the way people interact, providing guidance on relationships between individuals, families and communities.

Fourth, it determines social roles. Religion can also influence the division of social roles in society. Religions often assign certain duties and responsibilities to individuals based on gender, age, or position in the religious hierarchy. This contributes to the formation of social structures in society.

In addition, religion also acts as a source of power and social control. Religion has a significant role as a source of power and social control in society. Religion can be used to gain and maintain power, and regulate individual and group behavior through religious norms and rules. The influence of religion as a source of power and social control includes (Stern et al., 1999):

First, moral and ethical influence. Religion provides a moral and ethical framework that shapes individual and group behavior. Religious norms regulate actions that are considered right and wrong, and provide social sanctions for violations of religious values. Second, the maintenance of social order. Religion can function as a tool to maintain social order in society. Religious rules and values direct behavior and form norms that strengthen social cohesion, and prevent conflict and chaos. Third, religious authority. Religious leaders and religious institutions can have strong power and authority in society. They can influence social policy, mediate conflicts and have a role in decision-making that impacts people's social lives. Fourth, control over knowledge and information. Religion is often a source of control over knowledge and information in society. Religious institutions can control access to religious knowledge and play an important role in the formation and dissemination of religious beliefs and doctrines (Welch et al., 2004).

Religious Conflict and its Implications in Society

Interreligious conflict refers to clashes, tensions or confrontations between groups or individuals of different religions or beliefs in a social or political context. Such conflicts may arise due to differences in beliefs, religious practices, values, or territorial claims related to religion (Luckmann, 1979). Some of the factors that can trigger interreligious conflict include differences in religious doctrine, political rivalry, identity issues, and social injustice.

Religious conflict can be caused by a variety of factors that are complex and vary depending on the specific context and circumstances. Here are some common causes of religious conflict (Hochschild, 1979): *First*, differences in beliefs and doctrines. Differences in religious beliefs, teachings and interpretations can be a source of conflict. Disagreements about the interpretation of sacred texts, religious practices, or the importance of certain rituals can trigger conflict between different groups within the same religion. *Second*, political and leadership rivalries. Religion can be used as a political tool to gain power or strengthen existing power. Political competition between different groups within the same religion or between different religions can trigger conflict. *Third*, identity and truth claims. Religion is often integral to individual and group identity. When religious identity is perceived to be threatened or questioned, religious truth claims and attempts to defend that identity can trigger conflict. *Fourth*, injustice and discrimination. Unfair treatment or discrimination against certain religious groups can trigger conflict. When religious groups feel mistreated or denied fair protection, this can lead to tension and conflict. *Fifth*, social and economic factors. Social and economic factors, such as economic inequality, resource competition or social injustice, can trigger religious conflict. Religion can become a symbol or tool to articulate social discontent or economic injustice. *Sixth*, religious fanaticism and extremism. Religious fanaticism or extremism can lead to religious conflict. When individuals or groups adopt radical views and regard their beliefs as the only true ones, this can trigger acts of violence and conflict with different groups.

Meanwhile, the social and political impacts of religious conflict can be significant and involve various aspects of people's lives. Here are some of the possible impacts (Dillon, 2003):

First, the division and dissolution of communities. Religious conflict can divide communities that previously lived in harmony. In these conflicts, individuals and groups tend to ally themselves with fellow members of their religion and separate themselves from other religious groups. This can result in social isolation, loss of diversity, and the breakdown of relationships between individuals.

Second, physical loss and damage. Religious conflicts often cause significant physical damage. Sacred buildings, houses of worship and religious-related property can be targeted in attacks or riots. In addition, conflicts can also result in economic losses due to reduced investment and tourism.

Third, social tension and insecurity. Religious conflict creates an atmosphere of social tension that affects people's daily lives. Insecurity and fear can be widespread, resulting in segregation, discrimination and human rights violations. Communities become divided and social harmony is jeopardized.

Fourth, influence in the political arena. Religious conflicts often have an impact on the political dynamics of a country. Political forces can use religious issues to gain political support and strengthen their power base. Elections, public policies and political decision-making processes can be affected by religious conflict (Haynes, 2020).

Fifth, disruption in social and economic development. Religious conflict disrupts the process of social and economic development. Investment, trade and employment opportunities can be hampered, causing setbacks in economic growth and people's quality of life. Conflict can also hamper education and access to health services (Hasan, 2017).

Sixth, it affects cultural identity and separation. Religious conflict often deepens cultural and identity divisions. Individuals and groups tend to identify more strongly with their religion, which can inhibit tolerance, pluralism and interfaith cooperation. This disrupts cultural diversity and inhibits cross-cultural understanding.

Sociological Approach to Analyzing Religious Conflicts

A sociological approach to analyzing religious conflict involves understanding social dynamics, interactions between individuals and groups, and structural factors that influence conflict (Suyatman, 2017).

Structural factors are one The sociological approach looks at structural factors that influence religious conflict, such as social inequality, economic injustice, political inequality, and unequal systems of power. This analysis looks at how structural injustices can create tension and conflict between religious groups (Talcott, 2013).

Then, the identity and social distinction approach. The sociological approach highlights the role of identity in religious conflict. Religious identity influences the way individuals and groups perceive themselves and others, and creates boundaries and social distinctions between religious groups. This analysis considers how religious identity can be a source of conflict and polarization (Wach, 1961).

Furthermore, there are also social interaction and social construction approaches. The sociological approach studies social interactions between individuals and groups in the context of religious conflict. The focus is on how social interaction, communication and social construction influence interreligious perceptions, stereotypes and prejudices. It also looks at how religious conflict can affect patterns of social interaction and collective identity formation.

In addition, there are social institution and actor role approaches. The sociological approach looks at the role of social institutions, such as religious institutions, education, media and families, in influencing religious conflict. This analysis looks at how social institutions shape beliefs, values and norms that influence religious conflict as well as the role of individual and group actors in the conflict.

Finally, the social and historical context. The sociological approach pays attention to the social and historical context in analyzing religious conflicts. Social contexts, such as political, economic and cultural factors, influence the emergence of religious conflicts. It also considers the role of historical events, previous conflicts and collective trauma in shaping the dynamics of religious conflict.

Through a sociological approach, we can understand religious conflict as a complex social phenomenon, influenced by various social, structural and institutional factors. This approach helps identify the root causes of religious conflicts and understand the dynamics involved, so as to provide a basis for formulating solutions and strategies to address such conflicts.

Religion-Induced Social Change

Modernization and transformation of religion refer to changes that occur in religion in response to social, cultural, and political challenges and changes in the modern context, namely from a paradigm that does not take into account the role of religion to a paradigm that sees the important role of religion, modernity does not mean the absence of religion, but on the contrary, the vibrancy of religious life is also characterized by the adaptive ability of religion in processing social change. Some aspects related to the modernization and transformation of religion are mainly related to contextualization. Religious modernization involves efforts to contextualize teachings and practices into changing social, cultural, and

political realities. It involves reinterpretation, appropriation, and use of language and symbols relevant to the modern context (Hjarvard, 2011).

Then there is also the renewal of thought and interpretation. Religious transformation involves renewed thinking and interpretation of religious teachings. This could mean adopting a more inclusive interpretive approach, integrating new perspectives, or adapting religious understanding to scientific developments and new discoveries, religion has adaptive capabilities to modernity (Luckmann, 2022).

Furthermore, there is also the factor of pluralism and tolerance. The modernization of religion also means developing a more open attitude towards religious pluralism and diverse societies. This involves an emphasis on tolerance, respect for differences, and interfaith collaboration to promote social harmony.

Another important issue is the role of women. Religious transformation often involves changes in the role of women in religious communities. This could mean giving women greater access to religious leadership, addressing gender discrimination, or reinterpreting religious teachings relating to women.

Finally, there is social relevance. Religious modernization involves efforts to make religion relevant in responding to social, economic and political issues that arise in modern societies. Religion can serve as a source of inspiration for advocacy of social justice, human rights and peace.

Modernity is also often compared and contrasted with traditional societies, such as Ferdinand Tönnies distinguishing between *Gemeinschaft* and *Gesellschaft* or Durkheim contrasting mechanical and organic solidarity (Tönnies, 2005). Modernity is the change of face to face emotional relationships towards impersonal relationships. From an economic perspective, modernity is synonymous with a capital-supported economy, individualistic activities, and specialized/fragmented work. Modernization has implications in the form of diversification of religions and beliefs that can undermine the moral consensus of society and lead to conditions of social conflict. The main threat of modern societies is not increasing differentiation so that values are pluralized, but rather the important and inevitable unbridled individualism that results in collective life with negative identities and ethics. modernity is responded to differently among Abrahamic religions-Judaism, Christianity, and Islam-specifically modernity includes the phenomenon of fundamentalism in monotheistic religions, which is more or less the same pattern, emphasizing literal interpretation of their holy books (Wach, 1994).

Religion as a Factor of Social Change

The last discussion is that religion has great potential to be a factor of social change in society. In this context, religion can play a role in shaping values, norms, and moral orientations that influence individual and group behavior, moreover, Islam, which is more comprehensive, even universal, has a mandate to create an ideal society on earth. Here are some ways in which religion can be a factor of social change (Luckmann, 2022):

First, it provides values and ethics. Religion often provides a framework of values and ethics that shape social behavior. Religious teachings teach values such as compassion, justice, peace, and concern for others. These values can drive positive social change, such as increased awareness of the importance of respecting human rights, rejecting violence and promoting social justice.

Second, social mobilization. Religion can also be a source of motivation and energy for social change. Religion-driven social movements often advocate for changes in social systems, public policies or collective action to achieve social goals that are considered just or based on specific religious values. Examples are anti-racism movements, environmental advocacy, and efforts to help the poor, Islam has been concerned with social change since its birth.

Third, community empowerment and welfare. Religion can be an agent of community empowerment through education, health and social services. Many religious institutions are involved in community empowerment activities, such as establishing schools, hospitals, charitable institutions, and sustainable development programs. This can help improve the quality of life and overall well-being of the community.

Fourth, moral and ethical guardians. Religion also acts as a guardian of morals and ethics in society. Religious teachings often teach ethical principles that govern human relationships with God and others. In this regard, religion can serve as a moral reinforcement that encourages individuals and groups to act with integrity and responsibility in various aspects of life, including political, economic and social.

Fifth, peace and reconciliation. Religion can also play a role in promoting peace and reconciliation in situations of conflict or strife. Religious principles such as love, forgiveness and tolerance can be the basis for building bridges between conflicting groups and achieving sustainable reconciliation.

Religion itself inherently contains elements of social change since its birth. Faith-based groups are increasingly involved in community democratization strategies in addition to entrepreneurial development

efforts for community economic development. Both are gaining political momentum and aim to improve the quality of life of local communities through self-reliance (Haynes, 2020).

Prophetic Hadiths on Interaction, Conflict, and Social Change

Prophetic traditions (*sunnah*) are one of the main sources of law and guidance for Muslims. In the Prophetic traditions, there are many instructions and guidelines related to various aspects of life, including the relationship between society and religion, social interaction, conflict, and social change in society (Salleh, 2019). However, it should be kept in mind that these traditions must be analyzed carefully and in the appropriate context to understand the message they contain. Here are some traditions that are relevant to the theme:

First, social interaction. Prophetic traditions often teach about the importance of interacting well in society. Prophet Muhammad said, “There is no faith for the one who does not love for his brother what he loves for himself.” (Sahih al-Bukhari) (Al-Bukhari, 1978). In this hadith, the Prophet underscores the importance of love and compassion in social interactions, reminding Muslims to treat others as they would like to be treated.

Second, conflict and conflict resolution. There are many traditions that speak of resolving conflicts in a peaceful and just manner. One of them is the hadith about settling disputes between Muslims:

“There is no Muslim who hates his Muslim brother and leaves him, but he will return to him with greater sins, and there is no Muslim who takes his Muslim brother's property and his brother takes it, but he has taken fire from the fire of hell.” (Sahih al-Bukhari).

In this hadith, the Prophet reminds his people to avoid conflict and try to resolve it properly, because conflict that is not resolved properly can have a negative impact on social relations and the hereafter.

Third, social change. Prophetic Hadiths can also provide insight into how Islam adapts to social change. Prophet Muhammad SAW said, “Whoever does not adapt himself to changes (the state of society), then he is not from my group.” (Sahih al-Bukhari) (Al-Bukhari, 2001). In this hadith, the Prophet emphasizes the importance of adapting to social changes and following relevant norms in society, as long as they do not contradict the principles of Islam.

By understanding and following the teachings as in the above traditions, Muslims are expected to build a society that loves one another, resolves conflicts peacefully, and adapts to social changes while upholding their religious values. This reflects the importance of integration between sociology and religion in the Islamic view.

In addition, understanding and applying the teachings of the Prophetic traditions as mentioned above can help Muslims build a better and more harmonious society (Permana, 2019). The integration between sociology and religion in the Islamic view is very important as it enables Muslims to deal with the social challenges that arise in various contexts of time and place in a way that is compatible with their religious values. Some of the benefits of integration between sociology and religion in the Islamic view include:

First, better understanding. This integration helps Muslims understand the social roots of problems in society and find solutions that are in accordance with Islamic teachings. Thus, they can design more effective and relevant actions. *Second*, development of conflict resolution skills. Hadiths that teach peaceful and just conflict resolution help Muslims develop skills in handling disputes without violence, which can support peace and harmony in society. *Third*, alignment with social change. In a changing world, the integration of sociology and religion enables Muslims to adapt to social changes without compromising their religious values. This allows them to remain relevant in the changing social context. *Fourth*, building a more prosperous society. By creating a society based on love, peace, and justice, the integration between sociology and religion in the Islamic view can contribute to the building of a more prosperous and just society.

However, it is also important to remember that interpretations and applications of religious teachings may vary, and there is a need for a deep understanding of the relevant context and Islamic law. In addition, an open and tolerant understanding of diverse views in society can also play an important role in promoting positive integration between sociology and religion.

4. CONCLUSION

Society is a fabric of social relations and society is always changing. The study of religion in small communities is basically their belief in the religious beliefs they profess is so strong and thick, but when modernization life has damaged them as if provoked by their new environment. This tends to be caused by a lack of religious absorption and misinterpretation of religion and minimal application of religious rules and recommendations. Religion has a very close relationship in social life, religion has a function and role

in overcoming problems that arise in society that cannot be resolved empirically due to limitations and uncertainties. The importance of religious involvement in this change is to form spiritual elements so that it is expected for adherents to obey and gain peace that brings universal understanding of harmony and respect for adherents and teachings of other religions.

The sociology of religion emerged as part of sociology that discusses religion. Religion in the social fact paradigm is placed in the structure as part of the norms in society, namely religious norms. Although this paradigm tends to reject religion that is epiphenomenal juxtaposed with empirical sociology, it cannot be denied that they recognize religion as part of social reality. Religion has a strong influence in shaping social norms and values in society. The influence of religion in shaping social norms and values can vary, depending on the religious tradition, interpretation of religious teachings, and specific socio-cultural context. However, overall, religion has a significant role in shaping social norms and values in society. The influence of religion in transforming social institutions may vary, depending on the social context, religious tradition and interpretation of religious teachings. However, in general, religion has the potential to influence positive change in social institutions by providing moral guidance, values and aspirations to achieve social justice, well-being and peace.

What is important from the findings of this study is that the sociology of religion will provide knowledge about the patterns of religious social interaction in society and how they build structures and infrastructure in religion. Then, religious people certainly have high complexity in building social relations and communication with people who have different beliefs. With the sociology of religion, one will find a scientifically standardized pattern or concept of how religious people build a social system that respects each other and upholds tolerance. Furthermore, by studying the sociology of religion one will be able to control social actions in religion as well as control oneself. Religious people must have a tolerant attitude and behavior towards adherents and adherents of other religions in order to create a good religious social order. Therefore, building a society that has a big heart in accepting differences between religions is one of the goals of the sociology of religion. With this knowledge, people will respect and appreciate each other's different beliefs.

The findings are also confirmed by the existence of the Prophet's hadith related to social life in religion. This means that understanding and applying the teachings of the Prophet's traditions as mentioned above can help Muslims build a better and harmonious society. Several prophetic traditions explain the importance of integration between sociology and religion for the reasons of better understanding, development of conflict resolution skills, alignment with social change, and building a more prosperous society. It is also important because in a changing world, the integration of sociology and religion allows Muslims to adapt to social changes without compromising their religious values. This allows them to remain relevant in an ever-changing social context. Moreover, by creating a society based on love, peace and justice, the integration between sociology and religion in the Islamic view can contribute to the building of a more prosperous and just society (Brown, 2017).

As a result, by knowing the patterns of religious social interaction that exist in society and understanding the values, norms, traditions and beliefs adopted by the community. So it will indirectly minimize the emergence of conflicts between religious communities because people already have rational knowledge between one another. Therefore, people who have knowledge of the sociology of religion will certainly have a critical and rational attitude in dealing with various social symptoms of community diversity. So that there will be a person who is not fanatical about one belief so as not to blindly blame other people's beliefs.

5. REFERENCES

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