

Sukses sebagai Habitus Kolektif dan Kapital Sosial: Studi Etnografi dalam Mengeksplorasi Kesuksesan Pemuda di Desa Biting, Jawa Tengah = Success as Collective Habitus and Social Capital: An Ethnographic Study Exploring Youth Success in Biting Village, Central Java

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini menjadikan Desa Biting di Jawa Tengah, Indonesia, sebagai studi kasus untuk mengeksplorasi makna dan praktik kesuksesan dari perspektif pemuda. Desa Biting dikenal dengan praktik gotong royong, nilai guyub rukun, pertanian tembakau, tingkat urbanisasi tinggi, dan partisipasi rendah dalam pendidikan formal. Dengan latar belakang sosial, ekonomi, dan budaya ini, pemuda Biting menjadi subjek yang menarik untuk memahami kesuksesan pemuda rural di Indonesia. Menggunakan kerangka teori praktik Bourdieu, saya menganalisis praktik kesuksesan pemuda yang berkaitan dengan kapital dan habitus dalam konteks Biting sebagai field. Penelitian ini mengungkap bagaimana habitus keluarga dan masyarakat (doxa) berperan dalam praktik kesuksesan pemuda Biting. Kesuksesan mereka meliputi praktik ekonomi (memiliki pekerjaan, mencapai kemandirian, serta stabilitas ekonomi), tanggung jawab keluarga (berbakti kepada keluarga, khususnya orang tua), dan tanggung jawab sosial serta keagamaan (menjaga hubungan baik, saling membantu, dan hubungan resiprositas di antara anggota masyarakat). Data dikumpulkan melalui penelitian lapangan etnografi selama satu bulan dengan melibatkan dua belas pemuda dan sembilan tokoh Desa, menggunakan metode auto-driven photo-elicitation, wawancara semi-terstruktur, dan observasi partisipan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa bagi pemuda Biting, kesuksesan diukur tidak hanya dari pencapaian ekonomi atau status individu, tetapi juga dari kesuksesan kolektif yang mencakup tanggung jawab keluarga dan sosial. Praktik kesuksesan mereka didasarkan pada akumulasi kapital sosial yang diperoleh dari kontribusi dan keaktifan di masyarakat, yang tertanam dalam nilai guyub rukun dan praktik gotong royong. Kapital sosial memiliki nilai simbolik yang paling dominan bagi kesuksesan di masyarakat Biting. Studi ini mengungkap bahwa kesuksesan di Biting dipahami sebagai doxa, yaitu habitus kolektif berupa disposisi, nilai, atau kepercayaan yang mengaitkan kesuksesan individu pemuda dengan kesuksesan kolektif masyarakat Biting.

.....This research focuses on the village of Biting in Central Java, Indonesia, as a case study to explore the meaning of success from the perspective of rural youth, with a specific focus on how the local context of Biting shapes their understanding of success. Biting is known for its practices of mutual cooperation (gotong royong), the value of social harmony (guyub rukun), tobacco farming, a high level of urbanization, and low participation in formal education. Given its social, economic, and cultural background, the youth of Biting are an intriguing subject for understanding rural youth success in Indonesia. In this study, Bourdieu's theory of practice serves as the framework to analyze the practices of success among youth, involving capital and habitus, within the Biting context as a field. The research reveals how family and community habitus (doxa) play a role and integrate into the practices of success among Biting's youth. This is represented through their concepts of success, including economic success (having a job and achieving economic independence and stability), family responsibilities (filial piety, particularly towards parents), and social and religious

responsibilities (maintaining good relationships, mutual assistance, and reciprocal relationships among community members). Data was collected through a month-long ethnographic field study involving twelve youth and fourteen village leaders, utilizing methods such as auto-driven photo-elicitation, semi-structured interviews, and participant observation. The study shows that for Biting's youth, success is measured not only by economic achievements or individual status but also by collective success involving social and familial responsibilities. Their success practices are based on accumulating social capital through community contributions and active participation, rooted in values of social harmony and cooperation. In Biting, strong social relationships, reciprocity, mutual assistance, and a sense of belonging hold the most symbolic value for success. This study concludes that success in Biting is understood as doxa, a collective habitus of dispositions, values, or beliefs that link individual youth success to the collective success of the Biting community.