

RINGKASAN

Jaringan Sosial Komunitas Perantau

(Studi Jaringan Sosial sebagai Strategi *Survival* Komunitas Perantau Kota Komba-Manggarai-Flores-NTT di Surabaya)

Arus urbanisasi yang terjadi di negara-negara sedang berkembang, termasuk Indonesia, telah terjadi peningkatan yang begitu cepat. Peningkatan arus urbanisasi merupakan suatu proses perpindahan orang-orang dari desa ke kota dalam rangka memperbaiki nasib dan mencari penghidupan yang lebih layak. Berkaitan dengan hal tersebut di atas berbagai kajian yang berhubungan urbanisasi sudah banyak dilakukan oleh para peneliti. Namun dari kajian tersebut belum banyak atau masih langkah menggunakan analisis jaringan sosial sebagai bagian dari modal sosial untuk memahami kehidupan kaum urban.

Fokus dari penelitian ini ingin membahas tentang proses pembentukan, faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi pembentukan, dan bentuk dan fungsi jaringan sosial komunitas Kota Komba di Surabaya. Jaringan sosial yang dimaksudkan adalah jaringan sosial informal yang dibangun oleh para perantau dalam rangka mengatasi masalah yang dihadapinya sekaligus memenuhi kebutuhan pokok sehari-harinya. Dalam hal jaringan sosial tersebut akan nampak bagaimana para perantau baik sebagai anggota maupun sebagai komunitas mengembangkan dan menjaga relasi-relasi sosial dengan sesama perantau se daerah asal di tempat perantauan, yang berbasis jaringan sosial sebagai sarana untuk meningkatkan daya tahan komunitas baik dari segi ekonomi maupun dari segi sosial.

Dalam kerangka mencapai tujuan studi lapangan maka pendekatan kualitatif dipakai sebagai metode penelitian. Data penelitian dikumpulkan dengan teknik wawancara dan observasi. Teknik penentuan informan dilakukan dengan cara menentukan informan kunci. Analisis data menggunakan metode reduksi data dan sajian data. Sedangkan lokasi penelitian yang menjadi unit kajian ditentukan di komunitas Kota Komba di Surabaya. Sebab, tingkat komunitas bisa dipahami sebagai komunitas yang masih kuat dengan jaringan sosialnya.

Hasil studi ini memperlihatkan bahwa jaringan sosial yang dibentuk anggota komunitas mempunyai peran yang cukup penting dalam dinamika kehidupan komunitas

perantau. Proses pembentukan jaringan sosial komunitas dimotivasi oleh kebutuhan akan solidaritas sosial dan ekonomi komunitas. Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi pembentukan jaringan sosial adalah faktor internal dan ekternal komunitas. Faktor internalnya, yaitu, bertujuan untuk meng'ikat' semua anggota dalam satu komunitas dan kesamaan kepentingan. Faktor eksternalnya, yaitu, ketidakmampuan organisasi sebelumnya memenuhi kebutuhan anggota dan masalah ekonomi, khususnya masalah pekerjaan. Bentuk dari jaringan sosial ini bersifat horisontal dan vertikal. Jaringan horisontal didasari oleh hubungan kekerabatan dan hubungan pertemanan. Sementara jaringan sosial vertikal lebih merupakan hubungan kekerabatan dan perbedaan pendapatan ekonomi. Sedangkan fungsinya bertujuan mempertahankan solidaritas sosial dan ketahanan ekonomi komunitas. Kelangsungan jaringan sosial sangat tergantung pada hubungan saling percaya. Jaringan sosial dan *mutual trust* ini yang menjembatni, menyatukan, dan memfasilitasi anggota dalam rangka mempertahankan solidaritas sosial dan ketahanan ekonomi komunitas. Di lain pihak sebagai sarana penggerak dinamika kehidupan komunitas perantau Kota Komba di Surabaya.

SUMMARY

Social Network within the Community of Migrant Workers

**(A study of Social Network as Survival Strategy of the Community of Migrant Workers
from Kota Komba Manggarai, Flores, East Nusa Tenggara Province, in Surabaya)**

The course of urbanization taking place in developing countries including Indonesia is increasing very rapidly. This process is caused by the migration of villagers into towns and cities in order to improve the standards of living by looking for better jobs. Various researches have been carried out to examine the case. However, most of the researches so far have not made use of social network as part and parcel of social capital to analyze and to understand urban life.

This research is focused on scrutinizing the process of formation of and factors contributing to the emergence of social network, and to examine its forms and functions within the community of Kota Komba in Surabaya. By social network is meant informal social networks built by migrant workers to overcome various problems they are facing and to fulfill their daily basic needs. Within this social network it can be seen how the migrants either as individuals or as a community develop and maintain their social relations with their fellow migrant workers of the same origin in a new place based on social network as a means to preserve their community resilience both in economic and social terms.

In order to reach the field study objectives a qualitative approach is utilized in this research methods. Research data are collected through interviews and observations. Techniques to determine the informants are by selecting key persons. Data analysis is done through reduction methods and data presentation. The research location that becomes the unit of analysis is the community of Kota Komba in Surabaya. In this case a community is understood as a community with a strong social network.

The result of this study shows that the social network among the members of the community plays an important role in the dynamics of life of migrant workers. The emergence of this network is motivated by the need for social solidarity and economy. Factors contributing to it are of internal and external in their character. The internal factor is the intention to bond the migrant workers in a community with common interests. The external factor is the inability of other organizations to supply the needs and jobs for the workers. In terms of structure, the network is vertical and horizontal. Its horizontal structure is formed by familial relationship and friendship, while its vertical character is determined by social and economic stratification. Its function is to maintain the social solidarity and economic resilience of the community. The continuity of the network depends on mutual trust. It is this social and mutual trust that bridges, unites, and facilitates the needs of the members to preserve their social solidarity and economic resilience of the community. It also serves to animate the dynamics of living among the migrant workers within the community of Kota Komba in Surabaya.

ABSTRACT

Social Network within the Community of Migrant Workers (A study of Social Network as Survival Strategy of the Community of Migrant Workers from Kota Komba Manggarai, Flores, East Nusa Tenggara Province, in Surabaya)

This thesis deals with the process of formation of social network and factors contributing to it, as well as its forms and functions within the community of Kota Komba migrant workers in Surabaya. By social network is meant an informal social network built by the migrant workers to overcome the problems they are facing and to fulfil their daily basic needs. Within that social network it can be seen how the migrant workers either as individuals or as a community develop and preserve their social relations with their fellow workers of the same origin in a new place, based on social network as a means to access economic as well as social resources in a new place.

The result of this study shows that the social network formed by the members of the community plays an important role in preserving the social solidarity and economic resilience within the community. The process of formation of this social network is motivated by the needs for social solidarity and economic fulfilment of the members of the community. Factors contributing to the formation of the social network are of internal and external in nature. The internal factor is the intention to bond all the members with common interests in an organization. The external factor is the inability of other organizations to unite the members and to supply them with jobs.

In terms of structure, the social network is horizontal and vertical. The horizontal social network is based on familial relationship and friendship, while the vertical one is determined by social as well as economic stratification. Its function is to preserve social solidarity and economic resilience of the community. The continuity of the social network is realized through mutual trust. It is this social and mutual trust that bridges, unites, and facilitates the needs of the members to preserve their social solidarity and economic resilience of the community.

Key words: *Social Network, Social Solidarity, Economic Resilience and Community of migrant workers.*