

ABSTRAK

Robi'atul Adawiyah. 220521100151. Program Studi Sosiologi. Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Budaya. Universitas Trunodjoyo Madura. Modal Sosial dalam Jaringan Pertemanan Santri sebagai Strategi Bertahan Menghadapi Tekanan Sosial Pascakekerasan di Lingkungan Pesantren (Studi Kasus pada Santri di Pondok Pesantren Darul Ittihad Kabupaten Bangkalan).

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui peran modal sosial dalam jaringan pertemanan santri sebagai strategi bertahan menghadapi tekanan sosial pascakekerasan di Pondok Pesantren Darul Ittihad Kabupaten Bangkalan. Kajian berfokus pada reorientasi unsur modal sosial dan bentuk strategi bertahan santri. Subjek penelitian meliputi santri putra/putri, pengurus, serta ustadz/ustadzah.

Metode pengumpulan data menggunakan data primer (observasi, wawancara, dokumentasi) dan data sekunder. Informan ditentukan secara *purposive sampling*. Penelitian kualitatif studi kasus ini menggunakan teknik analisis data yang meliputi pengelompokan kategori, interpretasi langsung, identifikasi pola/kesepadanan, hingga penyusunan generalisasi naturalistik. Pemeriksaan keabsahan data dilakukan melalui teknik triangulasi sumber.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya reorientasi fungsi modal sosial pascakekerasan. Kepercayaan (*trust*) bergeser menjadi lebih selektif berbasis bukti tindakan, norma menguat sebagai solidaritas protektif penjaga aib teman, dan jaringan dikelola secara berlapis (egosentris, sosiosentris, sistem terbuka). Melalui teori Pierre Bourdieu, pemanfaatan modal sosial tersebut ditransformasikan menjadi strategi bertahan hidup yang mencakup strategi individual (komunikasi terkontrol, pembatasan jarak relasi, kepatuhan otoritas) dan strategi kolektif berupa kewaspadaan bersama. Seluruh strategi ini berhasil memulihkan stabilitas relasi sosial sekaligus memberikan jaminan rasa aman bagi santri.

Kata kunci : modal sosial, jaringan pertemanan, strategi bertahan, tekanan sosial, pascakekerasan.

ABSTRACT

Robi'atul Adawiyah. 220521100151. Sociology Study Program. Faculty of Social Sciences and Cultural Sciences. Trunodjoyo University, Madura. Social Capital in Student Friendship Networks as a Survival Strategy to Face Social Pressure Following Violence in Islamic Boarding Schools (A Case Study of Students at Darul Ittihad Islamic Boarding School, Bangkalan Regency).

The purpose of this study was to determine the role of social capital in student friendship networks as a survival strategy to face social pressure following violence at Darul Ittihad Islamic Boarding School, Bangkalan Regency. The study focused on the reorientation of social capital elements and the forms of student survival strategies. The research subjects included male and female students, administrators, and religious teachers .

The data collection method used primary data (observation, interviews, documentation) and secondary data. Informants were selected using purposive sampling. This qualitative case study employed data analysis techniques that included categorical grouping, direct interpretation, pattern/similarity identification, and the development of naturalistic generalizations. Data validity was checked using source triangulation techniques.

The results of the study indicate a reorientation in the function of social capital after the violence. Trust shifted to a more selective, evidence-based approach, norms strengthened as protective solidarity to guard against friends' disgrace, and networks were managed in layers (egocentric, sociocentric, and open systems). Through Pierre Bourdieu's theory, the utilization of this social capital was transformed into a survival strategy encompassing individual strategies (controlled communication, limiting distance between relationships, and obedience to authority) and collective strategies of shared vigilance. All of these strategies successfully restored the stability of social relations while ensuring a sense of security for the students.

Keywords: *social capital, friendship networks, survival strategies, social pressure, post-violence.*