

ABSTRAK

Nabila Maulidia. NIM 220521100075. 2026. Program Studi Sosiologi. Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Budaya. Universitas Trunodjoyo Madura. Skripsi ini berjudul “Habitus Dukun Bayi Dalam Praktik Pijat Ibu Hamil Di Kecamatan Batumarmar Kabupaten Pamekasan”. Dosen Pembimbing Dr. Hetti Mulyaningsih, S.Sos., M.Kes.

Praktik pijat ibu hamil oleh dukun bayi masih bertahan di Kecamatan Batumarmar Kabupaten Pamekasan meskipun pelayanan kesehatan modern semakin berkembang. Keberadaan dukun bayi dipengaruhi oleh nilai budaya, kepercayaan masyarakat, dan hubungan sosial yang diwariskan secara turun-temurun. Penelitian ini bertujuan memahami habitus dukun bayi dalam praktik pijat ibu hamil di Kecamatan Batumarmar Kabupaten Pamekasan menggunakan perspektif habitus Pierre Bourdieu.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan fenomenologi. Informan terdiri atas dukun bayi, ibu hamil, keluarga ibu hamil, tokoh masyarakat, dan tenaga kesehatan yang dipilih menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Data dikumpulkan melalui observasi, wawancara mendalam, dan dokumentasi, kemudian dianalisis melalui reduksi data, penyajian data, serta penarikan kesimpulan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa habitus dukun bayi terbentuk melalui tiga aspek. Pertama, habitus sebagai pengetahuan aktor, yaitu pengetahuan yang diperoleh dari pengalaman hidup, keterlibatan sejak usia muda, dan pewarisan secara turun-temurun. Kedua, habitus sebagai proses interaksi, yang tampak melalui hubungan kepercayaan antara dukun bayi, ibu hamil, keluarga, dan lingkungan sosial sehingga praktik pijat tetap dipertahankan. Ketiga, habitus sebagai disposisi, yang tercermin dari praktik pijat ibu hamil sebagai kebiasaan yang terus direproduksi dalam kehidupan masyarakat. Namun, keberlangsungan praktik tersebut mulai menghadapi tantangan akibat berkembangnya pelayanan kesehatan modern, keterbatasan pengakuan formal, penghasilan yang tidak menentu, serta minimnya regenerasi dukun bayi.

Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa praktik pijat ibu hamil oleh dukun bayi merupakan hasil internalisasi pengalaman, interaksi sosial, dan pembiasaan yang berlangsung secara terus-menerus. Habitus membentuk cara berpikir dan bertindak dukun bayi sekaligus mempertahankan praktik tersebut, meskipun kini mulai mengalami berbagai tantangan akibat perubahan sosial dan berkembangnya pelayanan kesehatan modern.

Kata Kunci: Habitus, Pierre Bourdieu, Dukun Bayi, Pijat Ibu Hamil, Praktik Tradisional.

ABSTRACT

Nabila Maulidia. NIM 220521100075. 2026. Sociology Study Program. Faculty of Social and Cultural Sciences. Trunodjoyo University Madura. This thesis is entitled "Habitus of Traditional Birth Control in Massage Practice for Pregnant Women in Baturarmar District, Pamekasan Regency". Supervisor: Dr. Hetti Mulyaningsih, S.Sos., M.Kes.

The practice of prenatal massage performed by traditional midwives (dukun bayi) persists in Baturarmar District, Pamekasan Regency, despite the expansion of modern healthcare services. The continued presence of these traditional midwives is shaped by cultural values, community beliefs, and social relationships passed down through generations. This study aims to understand the habitus of traditional midwives regarding prenatal massage practices in Baturarmar District, Pamekasan Regency, utilizing Pierre Bourdieu's concept of habitus.

This study employs a qualitative method with a phenomenological approach. Informants—comprising traditional midwives, pregnant women, their families, community leaders, and healthcare workers—were selected using purposive sampling. Data were collected through observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation, and subsequently analyzed through data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing.

The findings indicate that the habitus of traditional midwives is formed through three aspects. First, habitus as actor knowledge: knowledge acquired through life experiences, early-age involvement, and intergenerational transmission. Second, habitus as a process of interaction: evident in the trusting relationships among the traditional midwife, the pregnant woman, her family, and the social environment, which sustain the massage practice. Third, habitus as disposition: reflected in the prenatal massage practice as a habit continuously reproduced within the community. However, the continuity of this practice faces challenges due to the expansion of modern healthcare services, limited formal recognition, unstable income, and a lack of generational renewal among traditional midwives.

The study concludes that the practice of prenatal massage by traditional midwives results from the internalization of experiences, social interactions, and continuous habituation. Habitus shapes the traditional midwives' ways of thinking and acting while sustaining the practice, even as it currently faces various challenges stemming from social change and the growth of modern healthcare services.

Keywords: *Habitus, Pierre Bourdieu, Midwives, Prenatal Massage, Traditional Practices.*