

Place habit sebagai fenomena kehadiran kelekatan anak pada tempat = Place habit as the phenomenon of children's place attachment

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengungkap fenomena kehadiran kelekatan anak pada tempat; mengungkap proses terbentuknya kehadiran kelekatan anak pada tempat; dan mengungkap kondisi spasial yang perlu dipenuhi agar keberlangsungan kelekatan anak pada tempat dapat berhasil. Meminjam dari pendekatan eksistensial fenomenologi, penelitian ini memandang tempat dalam place attachment sebagai konsep non-material both/and atau here/now: suatu konsep yang memahami anak dan tempat sebagai keutuhan pengalaman kehadiran manusia di dunia. Melalui grounded theory, penelitian ini menemukan bahwa fenomena hadirnya kelekatan anak pada ruang kota tertentu yang diamati merupakan fenomena non-material, hasil dari gagasan both/and atau here/now, yang dinyatakan sebagai place habit. Place habit merupakan tindakan menempati suatu ruang kota yang mendukung, hasil dialektika body habit dan pengalaman emosional. Place habit, dibentuk melalui proses internal yang terjadi di dalam body habit, yang melingkupi: pergerakan habitual anak, proses berdiam dan perjumpaan dengan ruang kota yang mendukung (supportive lived-existential space) pada ruang dan waktu tertentu, serta memicu pengalaman emosional pada anak yang dinamis. Place habit rapuh dan non-permanen. Place habit selalu bergerak, tergantung ruang dan waktu yang tidak fix. Keberlangsungan place habit tergantung pada agency, dukungan modal (ekonomi, budaya, sosial), body-habit, pengalaman emosional dan makna tempat. Sifat non-permanen place habit diindikasikan oleh empat sifat place habit, yaitu: secure, avoidant, diminished dan mobile. Keempat sifat place habit tersebut menunjukkan dinamisnya stabilitas keberlangsungan place habit.

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This study attempts to understand the phenomenon of children's place attachment, the nature of the process through which children's place attachments are formed, and the conditions that must be fulfilled to make children's place attachments successful. Influenced by existential-phenomenological theories, this study views a place as a metaphysical phenomenon, which facilitates the understanding of child and place as a totality phenomenon of a wholeness experience of people-in-world. Based on grounded theory, this study found that the phenomenon of children's place attachment as place habit. Place habit is the result of both/and or here/now: the interplay of the child's body habit-in-the-place and their emotional experiences of being-in-place. Place habit is formed by an internal process occurred in a child's body habit. Body habit is formed through a child's repetitive movement, rest in and encounter with a supportive lived-existential space in a particular time-space routine and triggered the dynamic emotional experiences in children. A place habit is fragile and impermanent. It was a supportive urban space that was always in movement, following where a 'child's body habit' and 'emotional experiences' encountered as one. The stability of place habit are determined by agency, capitals (social, economic and cultural), ability to body-habit, children's emotional experiences in their favourite places and place meanings. This study found that individual differences in children's agency, housing characteristics and peer supports, contribute to four styles of place habit: secure, avoidant, diminished and mobile. The four styles of place habit indicate the

dynamic of stability of place habit and the impermanent of place habit.