

# Habitus And Capital Of Young Politicians on Pileg 2014 Contestation Arena in Makassar City

1<sup>st</sup> M Ridwan Said Ahmad  
*Departemen of Sociology Education  
 Faculty of Social Science  
 Universitas Negeri Makassar  
 Makassar, Indonesia  
 m.ridwan.said.ahmad@unm.ac.id*

2<sup>nd</sup> Darmawan Salman  
*Departemen of Sociology Education  
 Faculty of Social Science  
 Universitas Negeri Makassar  
 Makassar, Indonesia  
 darmawansalman@gmail.com*

3<sup>rd</sup> Imam Mujahid  
*Departemen of Sociology  
 Faculty of Social Science  
 Universitas Hasanuddin  
 Makassar, Indonesia  
 imam.mujahid@gmail.com*

**Abstract**—After entering the reform era brought young politicians from local to national scale. On the one hand it generates enthusiasm and public expectations of change, progress and movement of the cognitive cycles of society for improvement. On the other hand there are some cases that affect them and the attachment and dependence of their political patrons. Their political career reach is still long so it needs to be produced in order to have good character to practice power. However in 2014 Makassar City Legislative Election (Pileg) then 13 young politicians who won the contestation.. This study analyzes how the young politician formed a habitus, using his arena and his capital (Social Practice Theory P. Bourdieu) in winning contestation. Primary focus the main elements that make up the habitus, the capital used and how to use the arena so that they can be elected. The results found that the main elements that formed their habitus were early organizational experiences and the role of other actors as role models and drivers. Social capital became the main capital used by young politicians to contribute. The ability to learn and understand and choose alternative action arena make them elected as Member of Parliament 2014-2019

**Keywords**— *Young politicians, Social Practice Theory.*

## I. INTRODUCTION

The political democracy that has been rolling out today is actually a building of political democracy that is so fragile and very far from the vision of people's welfare. As we all know, the euphoria of democracy after the fall of the New Order regime actually did not find the right place. Like a seed, the seeds of democracy have been spread on rocky soil. The seed grows and dies because it does not take root firmly. This shows a democratic understanding that is so shallow in our political mind. Democracy is only understood as freedom to act as I like without ignoring the interests of the rights of others and the public. Democracy only becomes legitimacy for those who have the capital and power to make personal gain. So actually the democracy we build is a democracy that does not take root in our own national culture and character. He is only a Western photocopying democracy that is applied in the Indonesian realm that is not in conformity and is still forced.

Moreover, the poor performance of the building of political democracy that exists today is due to the absence of someone who has a leadership spirit. Politicians are many, the President also has, but we don't have leaders. Its simplicity is simple, that the leader we mean is those who want to serve rather than be served. The leader we need is

those who are willing to give up everything, even if their own lives are necessary, in the interest of the nation and the country selflessly expecting rewards. The leaders we need are those who have a wholeness in life based on love for others as human beings. So the leader must be able to empower not to deceive his own fellow (humanist).

The existence of young politicians in Indonesian political contestation both in general election (election), election of legislative member (Pileg) at central and regional level as well as election of regional head (Pilkada) in various area look more real. Their presence adds to the color of politics and the development of democracy [1]–[5]. Some of these elections have been successful they won.

Although the transition of generations is seen as natural, it still sets the tone for their capacity to contribute to the advancement of democracy and the welfare of the people. The young politicians referred to in this study are politicians who are maximally 40 years old when participating in the election process of legislative members. However data from the Indonesian Survey Circle (LSI) in 2011 shows that the public view of young politicians is still less in terms of their potential and public satisfaction, with the percentage of young politicians 15.4%, senior politicians 23.8% while 37.6% the same potential. The number of young politicians who take part in the political arena, but overall only 24.8% said the young politicians' gait is good / good, seen from the figure can be said that the number is very small and apprehensive. The survey was conducted by taking samples of 5 major cities in Indonesia including Makassar [6].

Past-era political phenomena have also involved young politicians, but they have become the only raw material and political supplement. Negative views such as "karbitan" and "abal-abal" politicians are usually attached to them. But the result of Pileg contestation 2014 in Makassar City that appears is a young politician in a significant quantity that is 13 people from 50 board members. This is contradictory by juxtaposing LSI survey results data on the lack of potential and public dissatisfaction with the existing parliamentary legislature. The success of young Makassar politicians won contests in the 2014 legislative election is not easily obtained. They compete with other fellow politicians strictly in every dapil. It is interesting to examine further, with the knife of social practice theory analysis P. Bourdieu on how they use the habitus, capital and arena to contest in the arena of power or struggle to become members of the legislative.

The concept of habitus, capital and arena is a generative formula of how social practice works [7], [8]. Habitus is the

result of a skill that becomes a practical (not always realized) action that translates into a natural-looking ability. As a result of the growing individual skills of the individual, the habitus is not uniform because it operates in a certain social or arena space which then affects the routine of its actions. The field is a structured space with its distinctive functional rules but not rigidly separate from other arenas in a social world. The arenas form a habitus that suits the structure and how it works, but the habitus also shapes and changes the arena according to its structure [9].

habitus is part of Bourdieu's theory of practice revealing characterization in social space. The space, is a social arena that forms a system that has a background in betting that is meaningful and desired by members of the social space. Habitus is a kind of planting (unconscious) expression of people who have an interest in this social space. It is a type of behavior that is used to distinguish one class (which is dominated) in the social field. In *Distinction*, Bourdieu saw habitus as a system of schemes for the formation of certain practices. So if "good taste" shows that a college professor prefers Bach's work, *Well Tempered Clavier*, while manual workers and "middle class" administration will like *The Blue Danube*, then the validity of the professor's good taste is very doubtful or impure again if he himself (especially if he is a professor in law or medicine) is the son of a professor who has a private art collection and his wife is a good amateur musician. This is because the professor is considered not only to have "reached" a certain level in the field of education, but also has inherited cultural capital. What is meant here is that the family environment can provide a certain amount of education, understanding and "taste" that is not formally taught, but obtained unconsciously.

These habitus, capital and arena correlations can not only be used to view general social practice, but also in a particular or specific social arena such as politics, especially politicians (actors). This study analyzes the dialectics of the habitus, arena and capital (Social Practice Theory) of P. Bourdieu used by young politicians to win the contestation. The main focus is on assessing the main elements that make up the habitus, the capital used and how to use the arena so that they can be elected DPRD to the Makassar City.

## II. RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research used is qualitative research with interpretive constructive paradigm approach. The focus of the study is the city of Makassar with the focus of research on young politicians who were elected to the Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) in 2014. The informants were selected by purposive sampling with the criteria of young politicians aged  $\leq 40$  years while following the legislative election process, there were 13 members legislative (DPRD) of Makassar City.

To obtain complete and comprehensive data required some data collection techniques such as observation, indepth interview, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) carried out with the following steps: 1, choosing participants who know who the young politician is (the closest family, friends, representatives of political parties, the winning team, voters and KPU commissioners); 2. The size of the discussion group is limited to a maximum of 10 people so that all

parties have the opportunity to express opinions; 3. The discussion is led by researchers as facilitators and moderators; 4. The facilitator determines the material and topic of discussion; 5. Choose neutral locations and 6. Facilitators are assisted by staff conducting manuscripts and FGD documentation, Life Story and Library Studies. This research uses qualitative data analysis technique. The steps involved include data reduction, data display, and conclusion are done simultaneously until the data becomes saturated.

## III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Politics is like a bargaining process between "beggars", who beg for power for their interests. Thus it would be the right expression to describe our current political conditions which are full of lies because of the current political elite. Conscience has been closed by greedy power.

In fact, this condition has an impact on the condition of human life in Indonesia which is far from prosperous. It is true, the level of economic development grows or average of 6% per year, but the economic development of cake is not shared in a real way for all Indonesians. In reality poverty is prominent in our environment in all its forms. More than that, indications of the collapse of the values of polite national culture and tolerance in pluralism are also diminish. It is clear to us that these conditions are very contrary to the spirit of independence to achieve humane and just welfare.

Based on the national situation, it is clear that political democracy is supposed to be a set of prosperity is not proven. At the present three social democratic tools in the state namely the executive, legislative and judiciary are corrupt. Borrowing the term Budiharto Sambassy, senior journalist, the three pillars of the state democratic system, is called the *Koruptika Triassic*.

Informants in this study are young politicians of Makassar City who are 40 years old when participating Pileg contest 2014 and managed to become a member of parliament. In view of the sex consists of 8 men and 5 women. Lowest age is 26 years of Melani Mustari and the highest 40 years namely Yeni Rahman and Susuman Halim. Raihan 6.363 votes are the highest voice of H. Sahrudin Said and the lowest 1,885 votes by Yeni Rahman.

TABLE 1. LIST OF RESEARCH INFORMANTS

No.	Name	Age (2014)	political party	constitu-ency	Voice Ac-quisition
1.	Eric Horas, SE	34	Gerindra	1	6.063
2.	Rudianto Lallo, SH	34	NasDem	2	2.346
3.	Irwan, ST	37	PKS	2	1.975
4.	H. Sahrudin Said, SE	29	Golkar	2	6.363
5.	Hj. Fatma Wahyuddi n, ST.,MM	38	Demokrat	2	6.291
6.	Basdir, SE	35	Demokrat	2	3.707
7.	Mario David PN, S.Sos	39	NasDem	3	3.965
8.	Melani Mustari, SE	26	Golkar	3	4.832
9.	Hj. Lis-dayanti	38	Gerindra	3	5.527

	Sabri, SE				
10.	Supratman	38	NasDem	4	2.985
11.	Indira Mulyasari P	34	NasDem	5	3.054
12.	Yeni Rahman, S.SI	40	PKS	5	1.885
13.	Susuman Halim, SE	40	Demokrat	5	3.161

Source: 2018 data processing

#### A. Formation of Young Politician Habitus

Habitus is formed throughout the history of the actor's life journey. It begins to form since entering adolescence when sitting school benchmark first to medium upper [10]. The desire to get involved in the organization began to appear. Young politicians have been involved in organizing since high school even some who since junior high, become active managers and OSIS leaders in each school.

Habitus young politicians as leaders who are able to influence, direct and move others start honed. Until entering the college of involvement and becoming a leader in student organizations and youth continue to continue to build their creativity and idealism. Being a creative actor is increasingly aroused to think out of the box and has the values of idealism to strive [11].

Here also young politicians interact with the previous generation. The generation is a figure who comes from government, mass organizations and political parties. Of these figures they learn politics and become a driver to plunge in the political world.

#### B. Various Capital Used Contesting

The capital used. Economic, cultural, social and symbolic capital is used to multiply the built habitus. These four modalities are used well by all young politicians. But the practice of each politician is different in terms of choosing the most important capital / prominent they display. Here is a capital diagram used by young politicians.

Economic capital in the form of material (assets) owned, cultural capital includes competencies, skills and qualifications obtained from knowledge and formal education. Then social capital in the form of relationships and networks is meaningful to individuals, while symbolic capital is an accumulation of one's honor and prestige that is recognized by society.

These four capitals cannot be separated from each other, except that each actor has and is different in choosing and using these various capital as his main capital. The use of social capital by actors is very dominant determining success in contesting. The ability to build and maintain relationships and networks gives voters confidence in young politicians. The relationships and networks they build are the result of collaboration from the actors' personal abilities plus voter perceptions of the supporting political parties. The basis of personal ability is to build trust, openness and friendliness must be the habitus of these young politicians. This is not built just one or two days but requires sufficient time to communicate and build self-image.

#### C. Arena as Contest Event

The arena is not only a social space but a whole fabric of social structure. Legislative elections are one of the arenas in politics. Understanding the arena of legislative elections along with the whole objective structure in it becomes very important for every young politician[7]. The arena begins when they register for legislative candidates, elect the electoral districts, campaign, vote counting to the determination of elected DPRD members. This happens between fellow politicians, within the Political Party itself, between the Political Parties and in the KPU[8].

Each arena has its own uniqueness that demands young politicians must be able to adapt and scrutinize and choose the right action alternatives. For example, during campaigns, building winning teams, mapping out electoral districts and voting segments, campaign discourse election, what kind of figures are displayed in front of voters, facing negative and black campaign, securing voting at polling stations up to KPU.

At the beginning of joining a political party, they are only a part of the political machine. They do not necessarily participate directly in contest [12]–[15]. They need at least 2 years to become members of Political Parties and then participate in the contest. This time is used to learn and understand the dynamics that occur in the political parties of their choice. After seeing the opportunities and encouraged by certain figures so choose to become members of the legislature. This enables them to prepare and take advantage of established networks.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

First is the main element that makes up the habitus of young politicians is the experience of organizing the habitus of the community leaders and the role of other actors as role models and their drivers. The two most important/prominent modalities are using social capital. The three capabilities to understand each arena of contestation with a good and accurate make them elected as Member of Parliament Makassar City 2014-2019.

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