

Analysis of Social Capital in the Women Farmers Group of Dorang Cinta, Surabaya City

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**Analysis of Social Capital in the Women Farmers Group
of Dorang Cinta, Surabaya City**

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ABSTRACT

Social capital is one of the capitals that can be used for farmers to strengthen their groups. This social capital is one aspect that can make people join so that they can achieve common goals based on the aspect of togetherness, bound by trust, based on norms and values that are upheld and adhered to by the community as well as a good communication network. The aims of this study are: (1) To describe the social and economic conditions of the members of the Dorang Cinta Women's Farmer Group in Surabaya. (2) Analyzing social capital in the Dorang Cinta Women's Farmer Group, Surabaya City. The location of the research was carried out purposively, namely in RT 10 RW 03, Perak Bar Village, Krembangan District, Surabaya City in the Dorang Cinta Women's Farmer Group. The data used in this study are primary data and secondary data. The data analysis method in this study is a descriptive method using a questionnaire containing a list of questions that have been compiled in the form of a Likert scale. Analyzing social capital consists of several elements, namely: (1) Trust and Norms. The conclusion of this study is that the social capital of members of the Dorang Cinta Women's Farmer Group is included in the high category, namely 3.66. The assessment of each element of social capital which consists of trust and norms is included in the high category.

Keywords: social capital, women's farmer group

1. INTRODUCTION

Farmer groups are a forum for farmers to exchange information. The formation of this farmer group is one of the efforts in realizing agricultural development to strengthen cooperation and mutual cooperation among farmers. According to Rumagit (2019), this farmer group was formed with the aim of helping to deal with various kinds of problems, challenges and obstacles to agricultural activities. Solving problems in groups needs to pay attention to the underlying social aspects, so that the solutions that will be given can be in accordance with the problems at hand.

Social capital is one of the capitals that can be used for farmers to strengthen their groups. This social capital is one aspect that can make people join so that they can achieve common goals based on the aspect of togetherness, bound by trust, based on norms and values that are upheld and adhered to by the community as well as a good communication network. (Rahman, 2020). According to Ngangi (2016), the existence of social elements in the community has unconsciously become a strength for farmer groups in particular.

Currently, farmer groups do not only consist of male farmers, but women also form farmer groups to help achieve their goals through these groups. According to Kurniasari (2020), women have a role in helping the family's economy. The women in RT 10 RW 03 Perak Barat Village, Krembangan District, Surabaya City have agricultural land inside the settlement which is used for

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hydroponic cultivation and other food crops. With these activities, the women finally formed a women's farmer group called the Dorang Cinta Women's Farmer Group. The Dorang Cinta Women's Farmer Group is chaired by Mrs. Dyah Indra Oktavianti.

The activities carried out by the members of the Dorang Cinta Women's Farmer Group range from seeding, planting, caring, harvesting to selling. The village land that is used together is used for a Green House for hydroponic plants that are managed together. Meanwhile, some members also grow food crops using simple media in their yard.

The Dorang Cinta Women's Farmer Group was carried out by involving various elements in the community and the village government to the city as well as the involvement of related agencies. Each element has responsibility for the goals and success in its activities. In carrying out activities in the Dorang Cinta Women's Farmer Group, the availability of social capital from its members is very important, because the existence of social capital owned by members is able to trigger and encourage the achievement of the goals of the women's farmer group. According to Fathy (2019), group members who have the ability to build and maintain social capital can easily build and maintain a program that has been created in their group.

However, in reality, social capital is one of the most important aspects of a women farmer group, the goals of the group will be difficult to achieve. So far, social capital has been relatively neglected in achieving a development goal. Even though this social capital has a contribution to be able to improve the family economy, it can increase the welfare of women and their families, so that with this right it can reduce poverty (Yuliati and Ambayoen, 2017). So it is necessary to have an analysis of social capital in the Women Farmers Group Dorang Cinta Surabaya City to be able to help formulate the right policies and programs to achieve its goals.

The aims of this study are: (1) To describe the social and economic conditions of the members of the Dorang Cinta Women's Farmer Group in Surabaya. (2) Analyzing social capital in the Dorang Cinta Women's Farmer Group, Surabaya City.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The location of the research was carried out purposively, namely in RT 10 RW 03, Perak Barat Village, Krembangan District, Surabaya City in the Dorang Cinta Women's Farmer Group. The data used in this study are primary data and secondary data. The primary data collection method will be carried out using a survey method through direct interviews using a list of questions in the form of a questionnaire that has been prepared in advance. The side selection method is by census, namely all 34 members of the Dorang Cinta Women's Farmer Group. In addition, they will conduct in-depth interviews with key informants, namely (1) the Head of the Dorang Cinta Women's Farmer Group, (2) the Village Head of Perak Barat Village and (3) the Surabaya City

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Agriculture Office. Observations will be carried out. Secondary data to be used is obtained from the relevant agencies, namely the Perak Barat Sub-District Office and other literatures related to the research. Researchers and members of the research team will conduct observations in the Dorang Cinta Women's Farmer Group. **3** The data analysis method in this study is a **descriptive method** using a questionnaire containing a list of questions that have been compiled in the form of a Likert scale. Analyzing social capital consists of several elements, namely: (1) Trust and (2) Norms

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Sosial Economic Conditions Of Dorang Cinta Women's Farmer Group

Characteristics of Respondents

Respondents in this study or all members of the Dorang Cinta Women's Farmer Group are residents of RT 10 RW 03, Perak Barat Village, Krembangan District, Surabaya City. Respondents in this study came from the Javanese and Madurese. This is because the location of Krembangan District is close to Madura Island, so many immigrants from Madura Island work and live in the Krembangan District area.

Respondent's Age

According to Tjiptoherijanto (2001), in the demographic analysis, there are three groups of population age structure which are divided into: (1) under 15 years old who are included in the young age group, (2) age 15-64 years old who are included in the productive age group and (3) aged 65 years and over who are included in the old age group. The age data of the respondents are described in Table 1.

Table 1. Age of Respondents for Members of the Dorang Cinta Women's Farmer Group

No.	Age Group (Years)	Number of People	Percentage (%)
1	<15	0	0
2	15-54	34	100
3	>54	0	0
Total		34	100

In the table above, it can be shown that the respondents or members of the Dorang Cinta Women's Farmer Group are in the productive age of 100%, namely the age of 16-64 years. This helps the Dorang Cinta Women's Farmer Group to become one of the active Women Farmer

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groups because its members are of productive age. The productive age of members also affects the activities carried out in the Dorang Cinta Women's Farmer Group, which is active and varied, making this group the leading Women Farmer Group in the city of Surabaya.

Education Levels

Education level is one of the factors that can influence a person's mindset in carrying out their activities in women's farmer groups. Table 2 will explain the education level of the respondents

Table 2. Education Levels for Members of Dorang Cinta Women's Farmer Group

No.	Education Levels	Number of People	Percentage (%)
1	Elementary School	0	0
2	Junior High School	2	5,88
3	Senior High School	24	70,59
4	Bachelor/Master	8	23,53
Total		34	100

Based on table 2, the education level of respondents in the Elementary School category is 0%, the education level in the Junior High School category is 5.88%, the Senior High School education level has a percentage of 70.59% and the education level in the Bachelor/Master category is by 23.53%. This can explain that group members have the highest level of Senior High School education. The high level of education of its members makes it easy for the Dorang Cinta Women's Farmer Group to receive knowledge, information and work together in groups.

Income

Income is one of the criteria for socio-economic conditions, because this income can see how the family's economic condition is. Table 3 will describe the income of respondents from the Dorang Cinta Women's Farmer Group

Table 3. Income for Members of Dorang Cinta Women's Farmer Group

No.	Income (Rp)	Number of People	Percentage (%)
1	< 3.000.000	7	20,59
2	3.000.000 – 7.000.000	21	61,76
3	> 7.000.000	6	17,64
Total		34	100



In the table above, it can be explained that income with an amount of less than Rp. 3,000,000 has a percentage of 20.59%, the second category with an income of Rp. 3,000,000 – Rp 7,000,000 has a percentage of 61.76% and the third category with an income of more than 7,000,000 has a percentage of 17.64%. It can be explained that members of the Dorang Cinta Women's Farmer Group have an income of Rp. 3,000,000 – Rp 7,000,000 with the highest percentage of 61.76%

Family Dependents

According to Purwanto & Taftazani (2018), the number of family dependents is the number of family members who are dependents of the family, siblings or non-siblings who both live or live in the same house but do not or have not worked. The number of family members is usually related to the income of the head of the family or other family members. Table 4 will present the number of family dependents

Table 4. Number of Family Dependents for Members of Dorang Cinta Women's Farmer Group

No.	Number of Family Dependents	Number of People	Percentage (%)
1	1-2	11	32,35
2	3-4	15	44,12
3	5-6	8	23,52
Total		34	100

Table 4 shows that the number of family dependents of 1-2 people has a percentage of 32.35%, the number of dependents of 3-4 families has a percentage of 44.12%, and the number of family dependents is 5-6 people with a percentage of 23.52%. . The highest percentage of 44.12% is the number of dependents of 3-4 families in the members of the Dorang Cinta Women's Farmer Group

Social Capital of Dorang Cinta Women's Farmer Group Surabaya

Social capital is a series in the process of human relations that has pillars of social trust and norms for efficiency and effectiveness of coordination and beneficial cooperation for common policies. (Supono, 2011). Kawulur (2017) defines social capital as a resource that arises from social relationships and can be used as a social glue to maintain the unity of group members in achieving common goals. According to Wuysang (2014) social capital is one of the capital owned by farmer groups as an asset to determine business development, especially in increasing farmers'

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income. The existence of social capital is one of the most important assets and becomes an adhesive tool in the implementation of agricultural activities.

Social capital can increase agricultural productivity and increase household food security. This will increase farmer household access to productive resources and thereby achieve financial leverage which will further increase agricultural productivity. (Kehinde, et al. 2021)

This social capital has 2 elements that will analysis, namely trust and norms. In this sub-chapter, the discussion will explain the social capital of the members of the Dorang Cinta Women's Farmer Group Surabaya City based on the 3 elements shown in table 5.

Table 5. Social Capital for Members of Dorang Cinta Women's Farmer Group

No.	Element of Social Capital	Score	Category
1	Trust	3,67	High
2	Norm	3,64	High
Social Capital		3,66	High

In table 5 it can be shown that the highest social capital of members in the Dorang Cinta Women's Farmer Group is trust. To discuss the elements of social capital for members of the Dorang Cinta Women's Farmer Group, it will be explained below.

Trust

Trust according to Bordeu (1986) is a form of choosing risk in a social relationship based on a feeling of confidence or belief that what will be carried out is something as desired and will always take action in a pattern that helps and supports each other. This mutual trust and trust will not harm oneself or others. The element of trust in the social capital of the members of the Dorang Cinta Women's Farmer Group group has a score of 3.67 in the high category. The score for this trust social capital element is due to the mutual trust between members of one another as part of the Dorang Cinta Women's Farmer Group. The social capital of the members of the Dorang Cinta Women's Farmer Group is based on a high level of mutual trust. This also happened because the members felt that this group was a positive association or organization and gained many good things by participating in the activities of the Dorang Cinta Women's Farmer Group. Besides that, the members also help each other a lot and the truth of the information conveyed can also be trusted. The farmers have a good trust to government because they always help of the Dorang Cinta Women's Farmer Group if there is problem here. Communities are more likely to be sustainable if they have access to government support and input. (Arnott, et al. 2021)



Norm

Norms are a set of rules that should or are expected to be fulfilled by members or groups of people in a certain social group or group. According to Hasbullah (2006), these social norms are rules that are collectively usually not recorded or written in a structured manner but can be understood by every member or group in a social society. With the existence of these social norms, it is hoped that they can determine the expected behavior pattern or behavior in social relations.

The element of social capital norms of members in the Dorang Cinta Women's Farmer Group Surabaya has a score of 3.64 in the high category. The high norm score is because members of the Dorang Cinta Women's Farmer Group have a high level of adherence to norms in the group and in society. Even though they belong to urban society, they still uphold the norms that exist in the Dorang Cinta Farmer Women's Group in particular. The members obey all the rules and norms that apply in the Dorang Cinta Women's Farmer Group, so that the activities of this group can run well. This is done with the reason to maintain the sustainability of the Dorang Cinta Women's Farmer Group so that it can remain active and achieve and can benefit its members in terms of experience, knowledge and can even help improve the welfare of their families. Housyar, et al. (2018) women's self-perceptions as members of farmer groups can increase knowledge.

Social Capital

Table 5 shows that the social capital of the Dorang Cinta Women's Farmer Group has a score of 3.66 which is included in the high category. This shows that this group has high social capital, so it can be observed that this group is one of the advanced female farmer groups in Surabaya. This social capital is one of the elements that can be used as the basis for advancing a group, to be able to trust each other, to maintain group values and their strong social ties. It is hoped that other women farmer groups in the city of Surabaya or outside the city of Surabaya and even in the East Java region can strengthen social capital to be used together as a basis for achieving the group's goals.

From the results of this study, it is shown that the Dorang Cinta Farmer Women's Group has high social capital. This trust social capital can help the members of the Dorang Cinta Farmer Women's Group to support social life in the group because they have a sense of trust and trusted. Based on the results of research, members of the Dorang Cinta Farmer Women's Group are honest, transparent, do not hide anything, are sincere in words and attitudes and are willing to accept criticism from others. With trust, members of the farmer group will easily participate in the activities of the women's farmer group dorang love. According to Prasetyo, et al (2020) participation is the level of willingness or desire of members in the group to participate in activities organized by the group in an effort to achieve group goals.

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This normative social capital can help group members to obey the rules and norms that apply in the Dorang Cinta Farmer Women's Group. Members who obey the rules and norms can make the group run its activities smoothly. The results of this study can be used by the Dorang Cinta Farmer Women's Group to strengthen trust, norms and social networks so that it is hoped that this group can be more advanced and solid. In addition, this research is expected to be used as a study material for the Surabaya City Government to empower women farmer groups.

4. CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this study is that the social capital of members of the Dorang Cinta Women's Farmer Group is included in the high category, namely 3.66. The assessment of each element of social capital which consists of trust and norms is included in the high category. This shows that the Dorang Cinta Women's Farmer Group can run well and is always active because it has strong social capital. By knowing that the Dorang Cinta Women's Farmer Group has strong social capital, it can be used as a study to improve the welfare of the members of the Dorang Cinta Women's Farmer Group to be more compact and active in carrying out group activities.

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