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A Strategy of Poverty Reduction Based on Social Capital (A Case Study of Red Zona Society in Purworejo, Indonesia)

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Abstract: United nation in one of its big agenda which is written in Sustainable Developments Goals (SDGs) still focuses on the poverty prevention. Indonesia is one of agrarians nations which is based on BPS data in year of 2015 has 28.60 million destitute people, and 63.25% of its national population works as farmer or as farmer worker. The goal of this research is to analyse the role of social capital as one of strategies in the move of poverty reduction in Purworejo District. The method used in this research is qualitative descriptive method with field study method and phenomenology research. The data is collected by observation, comprehensive interview and FGD. The location is the class 1 “Red Zone” area which has priority in rapid solution on poverty reduction, the location is Bruno Sub-District in Purworejo District. The result of this research is the understanding of role of social capital in the form of trusts, norms and social network as a strategy to reduce poverty especially for farmer family. The role of norm is as the rule to maintain the social connection in the form of social network in a family, neighborhood, farmer group and institution level. In this case, the social connection will be maintained by the support of trust among society member. This research shows that the trust roles as the main principle to survive. The trust principle is shown in the borrowing system of seeds, fertilizer, potions, and farming utilities for land owner to farmer worker. The use of social capital in form of trust, norm and social networks is used by farmers in the production and consumption process.

Keywords: Social Capital, Poverty, Farmer

BACKGROUND

Poverty is a classical problem that occurs from the beginning of mankind and becomes world-class problem that need actions to overcome. As actual problem faced by the world time by time, poverty is still a main focus to overcome.

One of the United Nations' agenda in the end of 20's century is to overcome poverty around the world, it becomes international agreement as the following action of Millennium Development Goals (MDG'S), the latest action is Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Data from Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) 2015 shows poverty rate in Indonesia, it reaches 11.22% or 28.59 million people from total population in Indonesia. It is higher than that of 2014 that is only 10.96% which is equal to 27.73 million people, poverty rate in Indonesia in 2015 is 0.86 higher than that of 2014. Economic development and social issue which is still relevant to study in Indonesia is poverty.

Indonesia is known as a nation with large number of population and blessed with various natural resource. Almost 40% of all population in Indonesia work as agrarian. Surprisingly, the farmer in Indonesia is still lack in their prosperity. Data from Prajanti (2013) explain that from 28.60 million destitute population in Indonesia, 63.25% of them is villager that work as farmer or farmer worker. By time, the chance for farmer to develop their prosperity becomes limited as the result of development that reduces the land for farming and government regulation that affects to farmers to develop their prosperity.

Sjafari (2014) said that poverty is a social problem that always occurs in society, especially in a developing nations. Poverty prevention needs to do in some sectors since poverty is the problem for both government and the society itself. The failure of poverty reduction is caused by some factor included central regulation, the human resource, the malfunction of government institution, regulation and planning that has less relations with the need of local society, the lack of participation of society in deciding regulation and gender inequality (Simanjuntak, et all 2001; Todaro, 2003)

Poverty is also caused by low education and prosperity in society, unbalance rate between job seeker and job vacancy, lack of accessibility to/from economic centre, prosperity gap between village and city, problem on land ownership, culture, lack of affordability, lack of economic development and economic crisis.

Worse situation happens in the process of adopting new technology in farming that contributes to reduce chance farmer worker to work in land. Modern machinery for farming has changed the way to farm and change the use of human in farming, this is even worse for the poor farmer worker that cannot afford machine. Beside of that, based on Slamet (2011) farmer worker cannot afford high quality seed, inorganic fertilizer, pesticide, or they cannot fulfil credit requirement to get loan from bank. Greetz (1976) explained the reason why poor farmer will still poor because of the farming evolution, the term that explains the way to farm to fill need of food in any situation of human development, no matter how high the population grows. On the other hand, farmer will only think how to survive because the land they have is too narrow while the farmers are increasing.

Sukmana (2005) has explained that government has given some actions to solve poverty but the programs and regulations don't meet the need of farmers. The programs are merely term of giving motivation and lack of education motivation, as the result people tend to be lazy and less innovative.

Some criticisms come from Nurwanti (2008), it is explained that the programs for poverty reduction that come both from government and non-government are temporary, it means that the program will run as long as the money are available, but stop when the money are not available. The programs are done based on project approach rather than program approach. Same opinion comes from Sulus, dkk (2015) in

his research in Polewali Mandar studying poverty reduction program through PNPM, it shows that the program was not successful to overcome poverty because the program is too centralistic and target people will only follow the program.

The ideal principle of poverty reduction program should actively involve people as the subject of the program not the object. To develop poverty reduction efficiently and effectively, the program should use the social structure in society. Social capital is one of social structure available in society. Social capital is one of the social structure in a village. Social capital for society in village are in forms of cooperative action, trust and social network to overcome poverty.

The basic principle of social capital based on Syahra, Rusydi (2003) is “that only a group people in society that has value and culture upholds the importance of cooperation to develop themselves.” The principles mean that the society cannot only rely on help from other but they should develop themselves to take care of their development to overcome poverty using their potent. Shortly, social capital gives attention to self-development while other’s help are complementary to trigger initiative to be productive that come from themselves.

Purworejo Distric is a district in Central Java Province that based on data from Bapeda it has 59 villages in 16 sub-district that are in Red Zone or Poor Zone. The red zone tagged in the village is used as the indicator of high poverty percentage compared to the whole population in the village. The red zone indicates that the village has priority in rapid action to overcome poverty.

As the result of the phenomena above, the main questions appear in this research is “How is that social capital in the farmer society?” and “How does social capital role in the strategy of poverty reduction in red zone society?” These questions are the main focus in this research. The goal of the research is to analyse the function of social capital as one of the strategies in the action of poverty reduction in farmer society in Purworejo District. The significance of this research for knowledge development and study of social capital in Purworejo District will give understanding and imaginary of how human, economic factor and society relate each other. This research will come to fill the gap of theory of social capital and practical strategy of that in red zone.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research method used in this research is qualitative descriptive with field study and phenomenology research. The data is collected by interview and FGD. Journal and documentation is used as the secondary instrument in data collection. The approach is case study and field study.

The research focus is the economic condition in the farmer family and social structure and general knowledge from local farmer in red zone village. The social structure in this research uses the understanding of Harper (1989) that focus on sustainable and repetitive social structure in the social network.

Focus in this research are in 4 villages; Puspo, Brunorejo, Tegalsari, and Kaliwungu, Bruno sub-district, Purworejo District. The reason of choosing these villages is because these 4 villages are in priority 1 of Red Zone village that need rapid action of poverty reduction program based on SK Bupati Purworejo number 188.4/364 2015 about the village with priority in poverty reduction program.

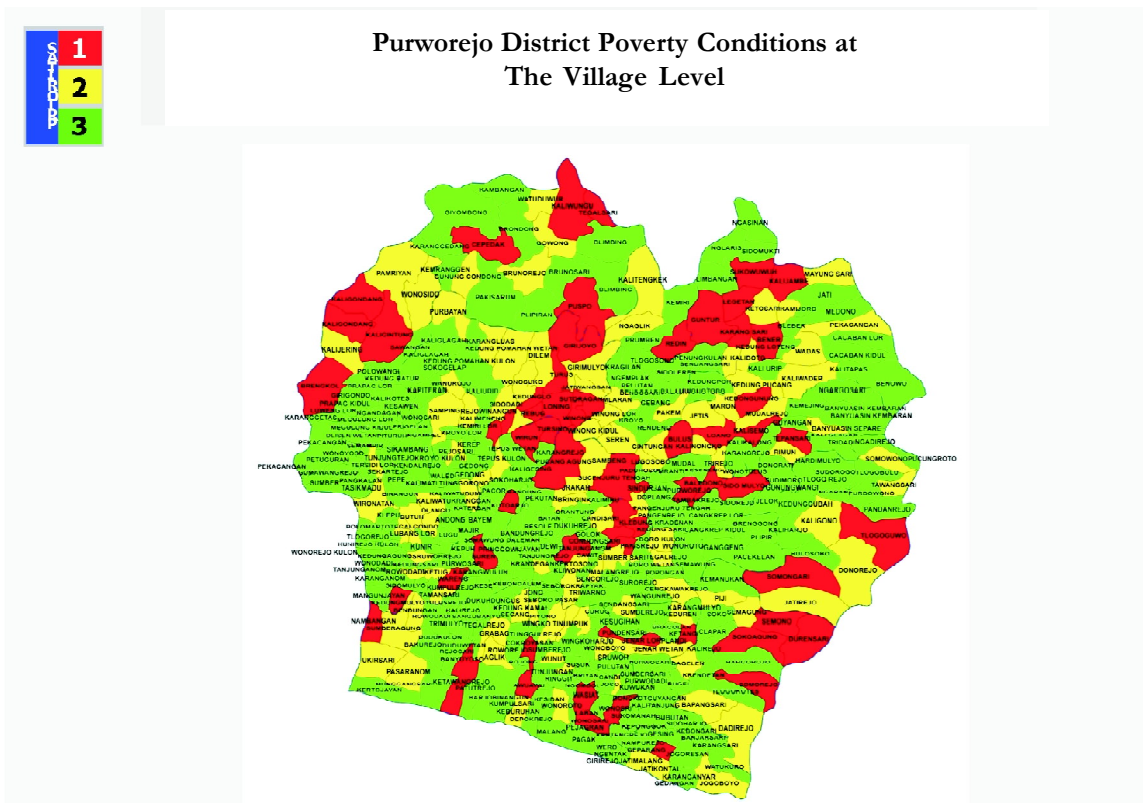
The qualitative analysis is used to choose the problem. Shortly, the qualitative analysis relies on researcher ability in the field. The analysis is gained simultaneously and cyclical with four way based on opinion of Miles and Huberman. (1992)

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

(a) The Description of Red Zone Village

Purworejo District is one of districts in Central Java Province which has 16 sub-districts and 1,034.8175 km² in width. Purworejo is edge to edge with Kebumen District in the west, Magelang and Wonosobo District in North and Kulonprogo in East, and Indonesia Ocean on the south.

The statistic data in 2013 showed Purworejo has 708.038 population and 109.000 people in population are destitute society, it is 15.44% of total amount of population. Compared with the national poverty average number which is 12%, Purworejo has more number with its percentage. Based on the SK Bupati Purworejo number 188.4/364 about priority village for poverty prevention program in Purworejo District, the prioritised village which need rapid action on poverty solving are Brunorejo Village, Puspo Village and Tegalsari Village. The Red Zone villages in Bruno Sub-district which has 108.43 km² width and located in 07°36'11"LS dan 109°57'11"LS are shown as follows:



Source: Bappeda Purworejo

Picture 1: Red Zone Location in Purworejo District Map

The red sign on the map indicates the high priority village for poverty prevention. The red zone is decided based on the poverty level based on the poverty mapping in each sub-district. Based on the firm of Bapeda Purworejo, the poverty level is considered high if the rate is higher than the maximum rate 26.23% and considered average if it is between on the maximum rate and minimum rate 13.35%. The sub-district with poverty level lower than 13.35% is considered low. The poverty indicator can be seen by 1) poverty level and unemployment, 2) Health, 3) Education, 4) Basic Infrastructure, 5) Food Availability, and 5) Social Prosperity Rate.

The average job for people in red zone village is farmer worker, the term of farmers that don't have their own land work for others land. Low education level in most families contributes the low chances for people to work more that as a farmer worker. People who don't have chance to be a farmer worker because of limited field work in very limited and informal sector such as worker in building project.

The high number of poverty in Bruno Sub-district happens as the result of low education level in society. In average, people has only graduated from primary school or junior high school as the consequence of no senior high school built in the area. People need to move far enough for higher education and as the consequences they need to spend extra money for tuition fee, food and housing. This phenomena cause destitute people face difficulty to access high education.

Other problem faces by people in red zone village is the geographic condition, most area are high land which offer limited source of water. Rice field are grown only by the rain. The poor public infrastructure gives difficulty to people to access public facilities such as market to sell their products. People need to go through small path by motor bike to sell their product to market, as the result they sell limited amount of their product.

Beside of the problems above, the other challenges faced by people in Bruno is the weather, pest, fertilizer and potion availability, farming utility and crop utility. Some causes above damage to the farming are and give unsatisfying crop, this condition will give even worse situation. The unstable price of rice in some cases give unbalance amount of money the farmer should spend and the money they get from the crop, in worst scenario the money spent is higher than the money they get from the crop. These factors contribute to the sustainable poverty in society and need to be solved by the use of social structure and social capital as the strategy for farmer to overcome poverty.

(b) The Form of Modal Social in Red Zone Society

Social Capital is a concept used to measure the quality of social connection in community, organization, and society. By maintaining good modal social in society people may work together to reach the goal that may be difficult to do individually. People tend to involve in the social connection in which they have same norm and value, as long as it can be the source, it can be seen as social capital.

Pierre Bourdieu (1988) said capital is not only productions but it has wider term and can be classified into 3 types: a) Economic Capital, b) Cultural Capital, dan c) Social Capital. Moreover, Pierre Bourdieu has introduced the "the concept of social capital is both actual and potential source owned by individual from the well maintained connection in organization" (Wijaya: 2007;74). Bourdieu strengthen that social capital is connection among other such as economy, culture, or other form of social capital such as local

institution and natural resource. His opinion said about advantage and value people can get from society by their position in certain social entity.

Social Capital based on Robert R Putnam (1997) has more attention in a society perspective, it is said that “social capital is a public good built by society. The source of social capital is norm and trust where those aspect are the base of cooperation and collective action for agreement.” (inWijaya: 2007: 5).

Based on Putnam, social capital is a value of mutual trust among society and between society and the leader. Social capital is a social institution that involve networks, norms and social trust that leads social collaborations for all members. Moreover, Putnam describes horizontal association delivers both desirable outcome and undesirable outcome.

Fukuyama (1999) said that high trust society tend to reach more prosperity rather that those who has lower rate of trust. The importance of trust is mentioned by Coleman (1988), said that all social transaction happens based on the presence of social trust between the member involve in the transaction. It means that the sustainable social transaction will only happen as longs as there is trust on each member.

Social capital will be important for an area to trigger social participation, chance to connect among society member and strong agreement of norm and value among society member. By that phenomena, a giving and accepting harmony will come and lead trust among each society member. Trust in society will be an important capital for society development. Social capital has high relation with the quality of human capital (Coleman, 1999). By that phenomena, social capital in a certain area will be very important in the success of development program.

In the social network of the 4 red zone village, government develop “Gapoktani” as group to ease the coordination to arrange in term of seed and fertilizer.

In the term of crop failure, people will help each other to keep food availability in the area. Trust is the main capital for people to survive and to keep food available. For poor farmer family, the main problem is how to guarantee food availability in their family, education or wealth development becomes less important.

(c) Factors of Social Capital as A Strategy of Poverty Solving

Social capital is a concept used to measure the quality of network in a community, organization and society. Social capital is formed from both material and non-material factors. Among all factors, trust, network and norm has a very principal role in the program of empowering destitute farmer family, especially in the term of land owner.

The trust between land owner and farmer worker is shown in the process of farming from the beginning to the cropping where land owner give total trust to the farmer worker to farm the land. The crop will be divided based on trust. In case of crop failure, the land owner will accept it in the name of trust. The mutual trust between land owner and farmer worker will lead the trust when land owner gives help to the farmer worker, on the other hand, the land owner believes that they need farmer worker too.

The network in society will be empowered when members are able to do cooperation and gain information easily. The main focus is on the strength of the network itself. By maintaining sustainable network, people may reach the goal that van be very difficult to reach. People in a network tends to have

same value and norm among other. As long as the network can empower people, it can be seen as a capital.

Factor of norm, in the area where social capital is strong will trigger local participation, chance to network and strengthen an agreement among people in term of norm and value that in the end will strengthen the trust among people. In every norm, there is a rule that guide of what can be done and what cannot completed with the prize and punishment. Norm is a form of rule that ties up and affects how farmer worker and land owner behave. In the norm, it is normal that the farming expense will be the responsible of the land owner but in the case of crop failure the expense will be divided into two. The norm will help farmer worker and land owner to behave in harmony and give mutual advantage but in case of farmer worker violation, the consequence will come back to the farmer. The farmer will be considered untrusted and no one will trust their land to the farmer.

Norm in society is not a result of instant interaction, instead it is the result of long term and repetitive interaction that lead agreement to both farmer worker and the land owner to behave in order to get their right. The way both farmer and land owner behave will lead the rate of trust between them. Coleman and Putman explain that trust is a main component in social capital. A high trust network will function better and easier than that with lower rate of trust. In conclusion, a social capital is value, mechanism, behaviour, and institution that role as base of social interaction and contribute in the poverty solving.

CONCLUSION

Poverty in the red zone village Bruno Sub-district, Purworejo District cannot be separated with the main factor such as weather, seed and fertilizer availability and farming utilities. Crop failure is also caused by pest. To solve the problem, it is needed to empower social capital that has been built in the society. Trust roles as the form of action in social network. Social network roles as the guarantee of sustainability in term of action in society with norm. Norm roles as the reflections of trust. The three elements is formed not by an instant interaction but by a long term and repetitive interaction. This research shows that social capital roles as the main factor for farmer worker to survive. Trust is shown in the process when worker borrows the seed, fertilizer and potion to land owner. Social capital in form of trust, norm, and social network is used as strategy in both production and consumption.

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