

Conference Paper

Policy on Poverty Reduction of Farmers Through Social Capital (Case Study of Farmers in Poor Village Purworejo)

Anita Rinawati¹, Rusdarti², and Ety Soesilowati²

¹Doctoral Student of Social Studies Department, Universitas Negeri Semarang, Semarang, Indonesia

²Professor of Economic, Universitas Negeri Semarang, Semarang, Indonesia

Abstract

The purpose of research to analyze the role of social capital as one policy in alleviating poverty of farmers in Purworejo District. This research is expected to contribute to the policy of poverty alleviation model for poor farmers.

The study sites were selected in poor villages in Purworejo District. Furthermore, the method used is descriptive qualitative by using field study method and type of phenomenology research. Data were collected by observation, in-depth interview and FGD.

The result of the role of social capital in the form of trust, norms and social networks as a policy to alleviate poverty, especially on farmers in poor villages. The role of norms as a set of rules to maintain the quality of social relationships in the form of social networks at the family, neighboring, farmer groups and institutions. Where this social network will continue to survive if supported by the trust. This research also shows that social capital of trust becomes the main element for farmers in survival. The element of trust is seen when borrowing seeds, fertilizers, medicines, and farming equipment to wetland owners. Utilization of social capital in the form of trust, norms and social networks are used by farmers in both production and consumption activities.

Keywords: poverty policy, social capital, poor village,

Corresponding Author:

Anita Rinawati
 anita@umpwr.ac.id

Received: 7 August 2018

Accepted: 15 September 2018

Published: 22 October 2018

Publishing services provided by
 Knowledge E

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Selection and Peer-review under the responsibility of the ICE-BEES 2018 Conference Committee.

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1. Background

The United Nations (UN) Agenda at the end of the 20th century has declared development worldwide which is furthermore mutually agreed internationally as a continuation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) or Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) or key sustainable development objectives mainly focus on poverty alleviation.

Poverty is a multidimensional and very complex problem. Narayan (2002) says that poor here means lacking most or all of these assets and capabilities, material assets, bodily health, bodily integrity, emotional integrity, respect and dignity, social belonging, cultural identity, imagination, information and education, organizational capacity, political representation and accountability.

The Indonesian government in reducing poverty also does not remain silent, there are many policies and programs issued. However, poverty alleviation programs undertaken so far less emphasized empowerment, motive of compassion so that the impact actually makes people become spoiled, lazy and always expect help from the mercy of others.

The criticism of the poverty alleviation program is also studied by Nurwati (2008) that the poverty program currently being implemented both from government and non-government is generally only temporary, meaning that the program will run as long as there is budget, after the fund is exhausted, program activities. In other words, poverty programs that have been implemented are based on a project approach rather than a program approach. No wonder the poverty alleviation program is not sustainable, the absolute poverty rate in Indonesia remains high.

Poverty alleviation needs to involve the community directly in the sense of society as the subjects of poverty alleviation programs rather than as objects. In order for development and poverty alleviation to run effectively and efficiently then the pattern of development can take advantage of various forms of social structure that exist in society. Social capital is one of the social structures that exist in the community especially in rural areas. Social capital for rural communities in the form of cooperation, mutual help, trust and utilize existing social networks can be utilized to reduce poverty.

The importance of social capital in social relations as explained by J. Coleman (1999) that "Social Capital in the Creation of Human Capital" where social capital is the creation of human capital that is seen in social relations in society. Social or community relationships in the organization are determined by the presence and maintenance of trusts or beliefs of the parties involved in such social relations. Thus social capital is closely related to social communication networks.

The basic principle of social capital according to Syahra, Rusydi (2003) is "that only groups of people have a set of social and cultural values that value the importance of cooperation in order to progress and develop in their own strength." The principle can be interpreted that a community group is not enough just to rely on outside assistance to overcome economic difficulties, but they themselves must also jointly think and do the best steps to overcome the problem by mobilizing all the potential and resources

owned. Thus, social capital emphasizes the need for self-reliance in overcoming social and economic problems, while outside assistance is perceived as complementary to trigger initiatives and productivities emerging from within society itself.

Based on data from the Bapeda of Purworejo Regency in 2015, the sub-district included in the poorest sub-district is Bruno District, while the villages included in the poor villages are Puspo, Brunorejo, Tegalsari and Kaliwungu. Most of the people are livelihood farmers.

This research will analyze and map the theoretical understanding and empirical meaning to the concept of poverty and social capital. The purpose of research to analyze the role of social capital as one policy in alleviating poverty of farmers in Purworejo District. This research is expected to contribute to the policy of poverty alleviation model for poor farmers.

2. Research Methods

This research uses qualitative approach. In the context of social phenomenon research that will be examined related to behavior and social interaction that occurred in Purworejo Regency, especially farmers in poor village or poor village. So as to reveal the various causes of poverty and uniqueness that exist in individuals, groups, communities and / or organizations in the daily lives of poor farmers in a comprehensive, detailed, deep, and scientifically accountable manner.

Type of case study research with phenomenology method. The focus of the study looked at the socio-economic conditions of poor farmers' families, who persisted and worked as farm laborers. This is supported by the role of social capital inherent and live together with the surrounding community.

The research locus is located in Purworejo District covering villages and sub-districts Bruno included in poor villages. Research subjects are poor farmers who live in poor villages. The reason for choosing poor village area based on data from Bapeda Purworejo is the poorest area compared to other areas in Purworejo.

To reveal the socio-economic condition of poor farmer's family by using primary data which is data obtained from the first source or obtained directly from the research object. Primary data were obtained from informants who were representatives of poor farmer communities, farmers' institutional boards, and village officials in poor villages by conducting FGD (Focus Group Discussion). Secondary data obtained from Bapeda and BPS Kab. Purworejo and other sources of village documents, to reveal the statistics of poor farmers in Bruno Village, Purworejo District. The process of data analysis is

done simultaneously and cyclically by positioning itself on four steps that refer to the opinion of Miles and Huberman (1992).

3. Results and Discussion

The phenomenon of poverty of farmers in Purworejo District especially in poor villages is interesting because it is seen from its territory including fertile agricultural area, and has potential resources that can be utilized to meet the needs of the community. However, in fact Purworejo District still has a poor community of 13.91% or often called a red zone.

Based on the interview dated May 23, 2016 with Mr. Hasan as Secretary of Subdistrict Head of Bruno Regency Purworejo, explained that Purworejo District Government program has been given to many villages, usually aid in the form of cash and tools for production. Assistance in the form of money that should be for business capital is usually exhausted for consumption, and often cause problems because it is not right on target. Similarly, the aid of tools such as the newly given tractor tools for agriculture and tools for processing coconut oil VCO, but after the program is completed people are reluctant to use again. Constraints exist on the will to maintain tools, buy supporting materials to cultivate, and lack of cooperation and mutual trust between communities. This is because there are conditions that are very poor do not dare to take the initiative to use. In addition, the non-functioning of local institutions / institutions in this case Gapoktan (Association of Farmers Group) that only runs when the program is still no funds and will stop when the program ends. For that we need a solution to poverty reduction based on the community, one of them by utilizing social capital. The social capital that continues to be nurtured and guarded by the community can be a bridge so that community institutions such as Gapoktan can run effectively, and the potential of social capital such as mutual trust, cooperation utilize social networking, and adhere to existing norms in community groups can be used as an alternative in alleviating poverty can support empowerment programs.

A region with strong social capital will encourage local participation, open opportunities for regular community meetings, strengthen community understanding of shared values and norms that ultimately strengthen levels of trust among communities. Here then grows mutual giving and receiving. A well-formed level of trust will make it easier to coordinate among community groups. So that will be more empowered in tackling poverty.

3.1. Condition of poor village in Purworejo district

Purworejo Regency is one of the regencies in Central Java Province. Purworejo Regency consists of 16 subdistricts, has an area of 1034,81752 km² with the western boundary of Kebumen Regency, north of Magelang and Wonosobo regencies, East of Kulonprogo Regency, and South of Samudra Indonesia. When compared with the national average poverty rate of 12%, Purworejo District is higher. Meanwhile, the human development index (HDI) in Purworejo Regency is currently 74.18 percent or 15th in all regencies / cities in Central Java Province. Data Poverty rate issued by BPS from the year 2010-2016 in Purworejo Regency as follows:

TABLE 1: Poverty Rate Data in Purworejo District.

No	Year	Poverty Level
1.	2010	16,61%
2.	2011	17,51%
3.	2012	16,32%
4.	2013	15,44%
5.	2014	14,41%
6.	2015	14,27%
7.	2016	13,91%

Source: BPS Purworejo District

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 07⁰36'11"LS dan 109⁰57'11"LS are shown as follows: Data on villages included in poor villages can be seen in Table 2 on data on the number of poor villages in Purworejo District.

TABLE 2: Data of Poor Villages in Purworejo District.

No	Kecamatan	Desa/Kelurahan	Jumlah Rata SM+M	Prioritas
1	GRABAG	KETAWANGREJO	155	1
2	GRABAG	NAMBANGAN	174	1
3	NGOMBOL	WONOSARI	44	1
4	NGOMBOL	AWUAWU	51	1
5	NGOMBOL	WASIAT	44	1
6	NGOMBOL	WONOSRI	44	1
7	NGOMBOL	COKROYASAN	36	1

No	Kecamatan	Desa/Kelurahan	Jumlah Ruta	Prioritas
8	PURWODADI	GEPARANG	63	1
9	PURWODADI	JENAR LOR	87	1
10	PURWODADI	KETANGI	67	1
11	BAGELEN	SOMOREJO	120	1
12	BAGELEN	DURENSARI	150	1
13	BAGELEN	SOKOAGUNG	146	1
14	BAGELEN	SEMONO	121	1
15	KALIGESING	SOMONGARI	293	1
16	KALIGESING	TLOGOGUWO	220	1
17	PURWOREJO	PURWOREJO	269	1
18	PURWOREJO	BALEDONO	309	1
19	PURWOREJO	SIDO MULYO	303	1
20	BANYU URIP	TANJUNGANOM	78	1
22	BANYU URIP	CONDONGSARI	62	1
23	BANYU URIP	KLEDUNG KRADENAN	68	1
24	BAYAN	SUCENJURU TENGAH	189	1
25	BAYAN	PUCANG AGUNG	232	1
26	KUTOARJO	SUREN	158	1
27	KUTOARJO	KUTOARJO	215	1
28	KUTOARJO	WIRUN	182	1
29	KUTOARJO	TURSINO	154	1
30	BUTUH	KEDUNG MULYO	98	1
31	BUTUH	WARENG	69	1
32	PITURUH	BRENGKOL	141	1
33	PITURUH	SOMOGEDE	136	1
34	PITURUH	KALIGINTUNG	203	1
35	KEMIRI	BEDONO KLUWUNG	131	1
36	KEMIRI	BEDONO PAGERON	108	1
37	KEMIRI	REBUG	104	1
38	KEMIRI	LONING	147	1
39	KEMIRI	WINONG	116	1
40	KEMIRI	SUTORAGAN	125	1
41	KEMIRI	TURUS	144	1
42	KEMIRI	KEDUNGLO	123	1
43	KEMIRI	GIRIJOYO	109	1
44	BRUNO	PUSPO	448	1
45	BRUNO	BRUNOREJO	456	1
46	BRUNO	TEGALSARI	646	1
47	BRUNO	KALIWUNGU	531	1

No	Kecamatan	Desa/Kelurahan	Jumlah Ruta	Prioritas
48	GEBANG	BULUS	184	1
49	GEBANG	REDIN	237	1
50	LOANO	TEPANSARI	200	1
51	LOANO	KALISEMO	166	1
52	LOANO	LOANO	146	1
54	BENER	BENER	227	1
55	BENER	KARANG SARI	210	1
56	BENER	GUNTUR	293	1
57	BENER	LEGETAN	207	1
58	BENER	KALIJAMBE	266	1
59	BENER	SUKOWUWUH	206	1

Source: Bappeda of Purworejo Regency, 2015

The existence of the Red Zone term as a sign of the main priority in poverty alleviation in the area. This poor village is seen from a high-low size based on mapping the poverty conditions of each Kecamatan. The provision of poor village classification pursuant to the provisions of Bappeda Purworejo poverty is said to be high if the poverty level is $> 26.23\%$, and it is said to be between $\text{min } 13.35\% - 26.23\%$. Meanwhile, if $< \text{min limit of } 13.35\%$ then it says low level of poverty per Kecamatan. For poverty indicators seen from 1) poverty and unemployment rates, 2) Health, 3) Education, 4) Basic Infrastructure, 5) Food Security, and 6) Social Welfare.

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.

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.

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.

3.2. Social capital society in poor village

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.

Fukuyama (1999) said that high trust society tend to reach more prosperity rather than 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 long 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 [3]. By that phenomena, social capital in a certain area will be very important in the success of development program.

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." (in [12]: 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.

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” ([12]; 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.

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.

3.3. Poverty reduction policy through social capital

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.

Poverty alleviation policy can be done by utilizing the existing social capital of farmer communities in poor villages. Among the various existing social capital, trust, network and norm factors have an important role in empowering poor farmers, especially related to the owners of agricultural land so that they can survive.

4. Conclusion

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.

The problem of poverty in poor village of Bruno Sub-district of Purworejo Regency can not be separated with the main factor such as weather, seed and fertilizer availability and farming utilities. Crop failure is also caused by pest. This is a necessary policy of poverty alleviation by utilizing the social capital that has been built among the poor villagers.

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