

Strategies For Strengthening Social Capital In Rubber Farming Communities In Facing Disaster In Lake Village, Nalo Tantan District

Zusmelia Zusmelia¹, Irwan Irwan^{2*}, Anggun Amelia³, Delia Virginia⁴

^{1,2} Lecturer of the Masters Program In Humanity Studies, PGRI University West Sumatra, Padang City, West Sumatra

^{3,4} Student of Sociology Education Study Program, PGRI University of West Sumatra, Padang City, West Sumatra

*Corresponding author:

Email: irwan7001@gmail.com

Abstracts .

In general, the purpose of this study is to analyze the strategy of strengthening social capital in farming communities in dealing with disasters in Lake Village. In particular, the purpose of this study is to analyze the forms of social capital of rubber farmers and strategies for strengthening social capital of rubber farmers in dealing with landslides in Danau Village. This study uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive type. The informants of this research are people who experience disasters in Danau Village. The unit of analysis is at the community level or including the meso level. The data collection method was carried out in several stages, namely non-participant observation, in-depth interviews and document studies. Data analysis uses Miles & Huberman model thinking. The results of this study indicate that the form of social capital that is built in disaster areas is to strengthen norms in society, cooperate with each other, conduct mutual social interactions, build government-level networks and have a caring attitude among disaster victims. The strategy for strengthening social capital is built on the value of togetherness and mutual trust based on disaster-safe areas as a source of economic strengthening for rubber farmers. Novelty in this study is social capital to build disaster-safe areas.

Keywords: Disaster, Social Capital, Rubber Farmers, Strengthening Strategy.

I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is an agricultural country that is highly dependent on natural forces (Abd. Rahim 2016). Land or agricultural resources have a very important role in supporting the development of economic growth in the territory of Indonesia (Nadziroh 2020). This is due to the potential of land or agricultural resources related to various aspects, both in terms of technical and social, economic, legal and even cultural, and has a strategic role for most other development sectors (Nadziroh 2020). BPS data (2022) states that in Indonesia there is a land area of + 191.09 million hectares which includes 17,000 large and small islands (Badan Pusat Statistik 2020). This shows that the Indonesian people still depend on the strength of land or agricultural resources. This power is to cooperate with each other in building mutual solidarity. In the study of sociology it is called social capital. Social capital is capital that is not seen directly, but it has an important role by carrying out a social interaction in the social structure of people's lives, both individuals and individuals, individuals between groups, groups between groups (Zulfadhli and Khairulyadi 2021). The strength of social capital in the household life of rubber farmers is not only between fellow rubber farmers, but there is also the involvement of other parties such as related institutions and the government. The government and related institutions play an active role in building the strength of rubber farmers' social capital which forms a network of work, trust based on mutual knowledge and mutual recognition and influence on rubber farmers. Social capital is an important factor in creating an alert village as a strong capital to build community resilience (Pantti 2019); (Irwan et al. 2020); (Irwan et al. 2019). Social capital is one of the things that is very interesting for scientists who specifically examine social problems in the economic life of people who depend on plantations (Syahyuti 2016). The plantation motif in Indonesia basically has an agrarian and subsistence nature, because it has led to modern agriculture (Sitorus 2004). Plantations that have reached the stage of the production process, many factors are considered in connection with this process.

Subsistence plantations mean that the majority of farming families in Indonesia are trying to meet the needs of their own life and their families from the results of their farming and plantations. The plantation sector has a role as the largest contributor to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (Sahil et al. 2016). However, the community will not be separated from the unfavorable natural conditions in doing work in the plantation sector such as rubber. One of the conditions experienced by the community is the occurrence of natural

disasters that result in disruption of activities to earn a living. Natural disasters are natural events that have a major impact on humans and one of them is landslides (Naryanto et al. 2019). Landslides are geological disasters that result in rock or soil movement along the slope due to gravity (Eka Saputra, Ardhana, and Sandi Adnyana 2016); (Eka Saputra et al. 2016). One of the areas in Indonesia that experienced a landslide disaster was Danau Village, Nalo Tantan District, Merangin Regency, Jambi Province. Landslides occurred due to heavy rainfall with a long enough time span (from noon to late at night) for approximately two weeks. The Lake Village community who experienced the pressure of the landslide disaster resulted in the disruption of their economic income decreasing. This is due to the accumulation of rubber plantation land as a source of livelihood for the people of Lake Village. The people of Desa Danau are highly dependent on rubber plantations to support their families. Overcoming the economy, the community cooperates with each other in strengthening the economic system of the community. This is in line with Irwan's view that people who experience disasters survive because of the strength of social capital (Irwan et al. 2020); (Irwan 2021). Therefore, this article is very interesting to analyze strategies for strengthening social capital in rubber farming communities in dealing with disasters in Danau Village, Nalo Tantan District, District. In particular, the purpose of this study is to analyze the forms of social capital of rubber farmers and strategies for strengthening social capital of rubber farmers in dealing with landslides in Lake Village.

II. METHODS

This research was conducted in areas that experienced disasters in Danau Village, Nalo Tantan District, Merangin Regency, Jambi Province. This study uses a qualitative approach that analyzes social phenomena related to strategies for strengthening social capital in communities experiencing disasters. This research is in the descriptive type which describes the life of the rubber farming community in Danau Village. The informants of this research are people who live in Danau Village and experience disaster stress. Withdrawal of informants is done by purposive sampling which considers the criteria of the informants. The criteria for informants in this study were people who worked as rubber farmers, disrupted economic activities, and people who experienced disasters. The data collection method begins with in-depth interviews with face-to-face meetings, which are based on interview guidelines. Besides, the method of data collection is also done by collecting documents related to the research objectives. The unit of analysis in this study is at the community level and data analysis uses the Huberman (Miles B Matthew 1992) model which is carried out in several stages starting from data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions (Irwan 2018).

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Social capital is a resource owned by the community in the form of a norm or value (Siagian, Sembiring, and Saotan 2022). The established norms form and build cooperation through a harmonious and conducive network of interaction and communication. Social capital can also measure the quality of a relationship in a community, organization, and society (Novrianza, Novrianza, & Santoso 2022). Social capital develops in individuals or groups based on the ability of networks to last a long time. This suggests a more institutionalized relationship based on knowledge and mutual recognition. Experts provide some other knowledge and experience regarding social capital in general. Social capital as a group that is built in forming solidarity on collective behavior. Social capital cannot be separated from three elements, namely: (a) norms (values, norms and a rule), (b) trust (honesty and tolerance) (3) social networks (participation, solidarity, and cooperation) (Laura et al. 2018); (Oktaviani, Irwan, and Zusmelia 2021). The main indicators in social capital include solidarity, networking, mutual cooperation, taking collective action and believing in togetherness (Irwan 2021). Actions taken by a community group supporting development and being able to accept innovative technologies can increase knowledge and achieve collective action in terms of welfare. This shows the farmers who produce their farms to achieve a common goal. One of these strengths appears in rural communities in the Lake Village who are experiencing disaster stress.

The community in Lake Village has a youth organization, a weaver group, and a farmer group. Self-awareness to participate for willingness to be involved in matters relating to the social environment. In

addition to the network, there is also a sense of trust, mutual trust between fellow members of the community to form life in the Lake Village, Nalo Tantan District, to be safe and peaceful. Social norms in Danau Village gave birth to one form of social capital, there is a strengthening strategy for how to maintain life. This social norm is a guideline for people to behave and act in people's lives. Norms and values have bound society, can be used as a means of controlling the attitudes and behavior of every society. These norms and cultures have also been used as local culture for the Lake Village community, Nalo Tantan District. This shows that social capital is able to uphold togetherness, cooperation and social relations in society. Lake Village has a lot of natural resources, such as there are many beautiful scenery, simple but full of beauty, lots of agricultural land such as rubber plantations that are spacious and neatly arranged, and other natural products such as oil palm, rice fields, sweet potatoes, - sweet potatoes, and corn. As well as the material wealth owned by the Lake Village community such as vehicles, houses, pets and so on. All forms of wealth owned, both natural wealth and material wealth, they continue to live side by side, maintain and preserve and take advantage of the existing natural wealth.

Forms of Social Capital for Rubber Farmers in Facing Disasters

The strength of the social capital of rubber farmers in dealing with disasters affects actions in networking, trust and the strength of social capital. Social capital is built with a sense of trust between one another, builds an optimal network to achieve common goals and builds conducive norms among citizens. The sense of trust gains a reduction in the burden on the community in dealing with disasters. Trust is supported by mutual giving and cooperation with one another. Rubber farming communities provide information to each other and build shared values to achieve common goals. The sense of trust that is built indirectly facilitates an efficient working network between farmers. The network carried out by farmers provides benefits in the strength of solidarity to help each other. The community of Lake Village has built social capital that is relatively mutually reinforcing in achieving common goals. The social capital of Lake Village in dealing with disasters is high in building a sense of concern and mutual interest.

The norm that is built is that if one neighbor is sick, the other neighbors will feel pain. This sense of concern shows that values are built in the community in Lake Village. This agreement is not written but grows and develops in the area of the Lake community. Norms that grow and develop have group behavior codes that work together to deal with the disasters they experience. This shows that inter-community discipline is the most important thing in the Lake Village community. The power of norms forms a wider and growing social network. The people of Lake Village are able to borrow money between residents, when a disaster occurs they help each other, build mutual cooperation and continue to strengthen each other. This shows that the power of networking is the most important thing in building shared values. In addition, the Lake Village community has established the value of trust between residents to help each other. This power arises because of working together and having a sense of the same fate as a struggle to achieve a common goal. The forms of social capital that are built can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. Forms of Social Capital of Rubber Farmers in Lake Village Facing Disaster

No	Rubber Farmer	
	Forms of Social Capital	Field Results
1.	Norms in the Lake Village Community	There are no written rules but wake up well to achieve a common goal
2.	Behavior to cooperate with each other in groups	Discipline and community activity to cooperate and trust each other in taking action
3.	Interacting with each other in society	Including height and mutual assistance between residents
4.	Rubber farmers with local government	Low interaction and comes during disaster stress
5.	Caring for fellow disaster victims	Help each other

Table 1 shows that the Lake Village community has the strength of norms, networks and trust in dealing with disasters. This shows that the norms in society have not been written yet but have a mutual agreement to achieve common goals. Community discipline for obedience is well established between communities and a sense of trust has grown and developed. The trust held by the Lake Village community

affects the existing network and norms. This is evidenced by the collaboration between communities that affects trust between residents which appears in providing loans of goods or money between communities.

Strategy for Strengthening Rubber Farmers' Social Capital in Facing Disaster

The strategy for strengthening social capital in this study was prepared with action plans in order to strengthen social capital in disaster areas. The results from the field in Danau Village, Nalo Tantan District, show that the strategy of strengthening social capital is carried out by achieving community program sustainability to help each other. There are several strategies for strengthening social capital in dealing with disasters in Danau Village, Nalo Tantan District, Merangin Regency, Jambi Province, namely:

1. Increase or maximize community participation in reducing the impact of disasters that occur.
2. Optimizing the role of the community in carrying out customs or traditions to create a sense of mutual strengthening and increase a sense of familiarity among farmers so that a sense of togetherness and mutual help arises.
3. It is necessary to provide guidance both technically and non-technically as well as encouragement from the central, regional and private governments intensively and periodically in reducing the impact of disasters.

There are several values and elements of social capital, namely a participatory attitude, an attitude that evokes feelings, creates a sense of mutual trust and trust which is strengthened by values and norms and other supporting factors. Another important element is the willingness of the community to be able to maintain values, maintain trust in a network of cooperation with other groups and be able to create new creations and ideas.

IV. CONCLUSION

The strategy of strengthening social capital in Danau Village has values of togetherness and mutual trust in a community based on disaster-safe areas and building networks so that the economic resources of the rubber farming community in Danau Desa are getting better. The form of social capital that is built in the rubber farming community in the disaster area is the behavior to cooperate with each other, build networks at the government level, strengthen norms in society, carry out mutual social interactions and have a caring attitude among disaster victims. The strategy of strengthening social capital for rubber farmers is built on the value of togetherness, mutual trust based on disaster-safe areas to strengthen the economy for rubber farmers.

V. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thank you to the head of Danau Village and village staff who are willing to collaborate and collaborate in this research partner. Thanks also to the rubber farmers who have provided information during the field process. Thank you to the Chancellor of the University of PGRI West Sumatra for providing research grants for the smooth running of this research through the LPPM of the University of PGRI West Sumatra. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the entire research team.

REFERENCES

- [1] Abd. Rahim. 2016. "Determinan Pendapatan Nelayan Tangkap Tradisional Wilayah Pesisir Barat Kabupaten Barru." *Sosek KP* 11:86.
- [2] Badan Pusat Statistik. 2020. "Catalog : 1101001." *Statistik Indonesia 2020* 1101001:790.
- [3] Eka Saputra, I. Wayan Gede, I. P. G. Ardhana, and I. Wayan Sandi Adnyana. 2016. "Analisis Risiko Bencana Tanah Longsor Di Kecamatan Sukasada, Kabupaten Buleleng." *ECOTROPIC : Jurnal Ilmu Lingkungan (Journal of Environmental Science)* 10(1):54. doi: 10.24843/ejes.2016.v10.i01.p09.
- [4] Irwan. 2018. "Relevansi Paradigma Positivistik Dalam Penelitian Sosiologi Pedesaan." *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial* 17(1):21–38.
- [5] Irwan. 2021. "Penguatan Modal Sosial Melalui Media Sosial Untuk Peningkatan Rumah Tangga Menghadapi Bencana Di Bantaran Sungai." Insitut Pertanian Bogor.
- [6] Irwan, Lala M. Kolopaking, Pudji Muljono, Yonvitner, and Sriwulan Ferindian Falatehan. 2020. *Social Media Strengthens Social Capital in Dealing with Disaster on the Riverbanks*. Vol. 14.
- [7] Irwan, Lala Kolopaking M, Pudji Muljono, and Yonvitner. 2019. "Strengthening the Solidarity Through Social

- Media Networks in Communities at The Ciliwung Riverbank.” *Komunitas: International Journal of Indonesian Society and Culture* 11(2):188–94. doi: 10.15294/komunitas.v11i2.20606.
- [8] Laura, Nopa, Rani Dian Sari, Irfandi Setiawan, and Herdiyanti Herdiyanti. 2018. “Peran Modal Sosial Masyarakat Dalam Pengelolaan Potensi Alam Sebagai Strategi Bertahan Hidup Di Dusun Limang, Kecamatan Kelapa, Kabupaten Bangka Barat.” *Society* 6(2):74–82. doi: 10.33019/society.v6i2.68.
- [9] Miles B Matthew, A. Michael Huberman. 1992. *Analisis Data Kualitatif: Buku Sumber Tentang Metode-Metode Baru*. Jakarta: UI Press.
- [10] Nadziroh, Mi’Rojun Nurun. 2020. “Peran Sektor Pertanian Dalam Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Kabupaten Magetan.” *Jurnal Agristan* 2(1):52–60. doi: 10.37058/ja.v2i1.2348.
- [11] Naryanto, Heru Sri, Hasmana Soewandita, Deliyanti Ganesha, Firman Prawiradisastra, and Agus Kristijono. 2019. “Analisis Penyebab Kejadian Dan Evaluasi Bencana Tanah Longsor Di Desa Banaran, Kecamatan Pulung, Kabupaten Ponorogo, Provinsi Jawa Timur Tanggal 1 April 2017.” *Jurnal Ilmu Lingkungan* 17(2):272. doi: 10.14710/jil.17.2.272-282.
- [12] Novrianza, Novrianza, & Santoso, Iman. 2022. “Dampak Dari Pelecehan Seksual Terhadap Anak Di Bawah Umur.” *Jurnal Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan* 10(1):53–64.
- [13] Oktaviani, Osi, Irwan Irwan, and Zuzmelia Zuzmelia. 2021. “Manfaat Modal Sosial Dalam Ketahanan Sosial Rumah Tangga Pedagang Sayur Keliling Di Mahakarya Kampung 2 Kecamatan Luhak Nan Duo Kabupaten Pasaman Barat.” *Jurnal Ilmiah Dinamika Sosial* 5(2):111–18. doi: 10.38043/jids.v5i2.3284.
- [14] Pantti, M. 2019. “Crisis and Disaster Coverage. In T. P. Vos & F. Hanusch (Eds.),” *The International Encyclopedia of Journalism Studies*. John Wiley & Sons, Inc. <https://doi.org/10.1002/9781118841570.iejs0202>.
- [15] Sahil, J., MHIA. Muhdar, F. Rohman, and I. Syamsuri. 2016. “Waste Management at Dufa Dufa Subdistrict, City of Ternate (in Bahasa Indonesia).” *BIOeduKASI* 4(2):478–87.
- [16] Siagian, Saurlin Pandapotan, Laura Lusia Sembiring, and Feberlina Saotan. 2022. “The Effect of the Village Fund Program on Improving the Opinion of Village Communities.” *Journal of Governance Opinion* 7:30–31
- [17] Sitorus. 2004. “Modul Perencanaan Penggunaan Tanah.” 243+14 Halaman Romawi.
- [18] Syahyuti, NFN. 2016. “Peran Modal Sosial (Social Capital) Dalam Perdagangan Hasil Pertanian.” *Forum Penelitian Agro Ekonomi* 26(1):32. doi: 10.21082/fae.v26n1.2008.32-43.
- [19] Zulfadhli, and Khairulyadi. 2021. “Modal Sosial Dalam Pengelolaan BUMG Di Gampong Trieng Gadeng Aceh Timur.” *Jurnal Sosiologi Agama Indonesia (JSAI)* 2(2):60–74. doi: 10.22373/jsai.v2i2.1452.