

Identification of Social Capital on Beef Cattle Farmers Group

V. S. Lestari¹, S. N. Sirajuddin¹ and A. Abdullah¹

Department of Socio-Economics, Faculty of Animal Science, Hasanuddin University, Makassar 90245, South Sulawesi, Indonesia

Corresponding e mail: veronicasarilestari@unhas.ac.id

Abstract

Social capital plays an important role in the development of beef cattle farms in South Sulawesi. The aim of this research was to know the social capital of beef cattle farmers in South Sulawesi. Population of this research was 31 beef cattle farmers. Variable of social capital was mutual trust, norms and linkage. The data were collected from observation and depth interview by using questionnaire. There were 10 questions which were adopted from Australian Center for International Agriculture Research. The answer was scored by using Likert scale ranging from 1 refer to strongly disagree; 2 refer to disagree; 3 refer to not sure; 4 refer to agree and 5 refer to strongly agree. The data were analyzed descriptively by using frequency distribution. The research revealed that the social capital of beef cattle farmers was categorized as “high”.

1. Introduction

Beef cattle has an important role as a source of animal protein. The development of beef cattle industry was supported by Indonesian government, private sectors and beef cattle farmers, however meat production in Indonesia was low and cannot fulfill the domestic demand. It is because most of beef cattle farmers were managed traditionally in a small size business. Beef cattle farmers have cattle only as a savings that at any time can be sold for school or for religious party. The beef cattle management is not professional. Beside that, knowledge in terms of technical livestock breeders was low, beef cattle farmers were lack of education and lack of extension.

One important factor in growing the economy of society is social capital. The role of social capital is no less important than other economic infrastructure, so efforts to build social capital need to be prioritized for the success of economic development. The formation of social capital can contribute to economic development because of the network, norms and trust in which the collaboration (coordination and cooperation) social for the common interest of an institution [1].

Reference [2] argued that social capital is a characteristic of social organization such as trust (trust), norm, and networking that facilitate the occurrence of coordination and cooperation for mutual benefit. While [3] stated that social capital is productive that allows achievement of goals. Social capital is attached to the structure of relationships among people. According to [4], social capital in a society can be strengthened but requires the support of certain resources. In order to create good social and institutional relationships so community members must support it. Social capital acts as a glue that binds all the people in the society. In order for social capital to grow well there is a need for shared values, beliefs, and organizing roles expressed in personal relationships.

The major elements of social capital include norms, reciprocity, trusts and networking [5]. Reference [6] added that social capital is formed and developed through the existence and life experiences of human beings. Each person in a different social environment such as a different family or location will have different views. Further, each community has its own concepts and values that



are formed through the accumulation of beliefs, moral standards and other individual contacts inside that community.

Social capital is anything related to cooperation in society or nation. To achieve a better purpose of life, sustained by the values and norms that become the main elements such as trust, community participation, reciprocity, collective rule in a society or nation and the like [7]. According to [8], the existence of social capital has an equally important role with the existence of economic capital in the empowerment process, but is still often ignored. Social capital consisting of trust, norms and networks. Mutual trust among members will increase the cohesiveness of group members which will further ensure group sustainability. Reference [9] argued that one of the elements of social capital needed in the group is the nature and attitude to trust and trustworthy in the relationship so that among the group members have a high level of trust. Trust is a very important capital to build a network.

According to [10], norms that must be obeyed with clear and effective sanctions. However, there is no mechanism to impose sanctions because there is no mutually agreed norm regarding the sanctions. Social capital as the ability to command scarce resources by virtue of membership in network and broader social structures [11]. Furthermore, [12] stated that, "Social network are among the most important types of structures in which economic transactions are embedded. Networks are important in economic life because they are sources for acquisition of scarce means, such as capital and information, and because they simultaneously impose effective constraints on the unrestricted pursuit of personal gain".

Beef cattle breeding in Luwu regency is not much different from elsewhere. The breeders are grouping themselves in beef cattle farming groups. The number of beef cattle increased more than 2 times from 6,659 heads in 2014 to 17,886 head by 2015 [13]. Harapan Village, Walenrang sub District, Luwu Regency, is one of the areas whose people come from Java island since colonialism periode. Therefore, the relation between each other is very strong. The main job are farmers. Beside that they maintain beef cattle. The smallest scale size is 2 heads and the biggest scale size is 11 heads. The population of beef cattle in Walenrang subDistrict, Luwu Regency can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Beef Cattle Population in Harapan Village, Walenrang sub District, Luwu Regency

No	Village	Beef cattle population (head)		Total (head)
		Male	Female	
1	Tombang	75	85	160
2	Baramamase	43	57	100
3	Kalibamamase	5	8	13
4	Lalong	121	218	339
5	Walenrang	87	101	188
6	Batusitanduk	32	43	75
7	Bulo	5	11	16
8	Saragi	9	15	24
9	Harapan	103	211	314
Total		480	749	1,229

Source: BP3K Walenrang (2016)

Based on the data in Table 1, it can be seen that Harapan Village is one of the villages that have

the second largest population of beef cattle in sub District Walenrang, Luwu regency. There was 314 head. The purpose of this research was to identify social capital on beef cattle farmers group in Luwu Regency, South Sulawesi Province.

2. Materials and Methods

This research was conducted on beef cattle farmers group in Luwu Regency, South Sulawesi. As a case study total sampel was 31 beef cattle farmers which was located in Harapan Village, Walenrang sub district, Luwu regency. Group leader was asked a series of questions concerning group interaction and group member interaction with the broader community (Table 2). They were also asked attitudinal questions concerning the level of homogeneity within the group with respect to wealth and power. Group leaders was asked to state whether or not he agreed with a range of statements. These were compiled into measures of agreement that ranged from 'disagree strongly' (scored as 1) to 'agree strongly' (scored as 5). The data were analyzed descriptively using frequency distribution.

3. Results and Discussion

Beef cattle farmers mostly were dominated by men (83.87%), because to manage beef cattle, people need a lot of work and power. On average, the age of beef cattle farmers was 43.49 years. This indicated that they were in productive age. Based on their education, beef cattle farmers spent 7.839 year in schooling. This mean that their education was low because they studied only until Junior High School. According to the family size, beef cattle farmers came from small families. Number of beef cattle on average was 4 head, this mean that beef cattle farmers have small scale business. With regard to their experience, on average beef cattle farmers spent 10 years in their farms. They got the experience to manage their cattle from their parent.

Table 2. Beef Cattle Farmer Atitudes to Community and Connectedness

No	Atitude and Connectedness	Average
1	Trust people outside the group	3.3
2	Trust other members of the group	4.5
3	Rely on other in community to provide help when needed	3.7
4	Cooperate with what the group decides	4.0
5	Will make disappointment known if othe group member fails to cooperate	3.5
6	Respect each other's opinion even when different from their own	3.5
7	Avoid saying anythingthat goes against custom and tradition	3.5
8	Respect one another as equals	3.3
9	Have approximately the same level of wealth	3.5
10	Have approximately the same level of power	3.0

1 = strongly disagree, 5 = strongly agree

Table 2. showed that the highest score level was 4.5 refer to trust other members of the group. This indicated that beef cattle farmers more trust to other member of the group rather than people outside the group. Furthermore, the lowest score was 3.0 refer to every member of the group have the same level of power.

Table 3. Category of Social Capital on Beef Cattle Farms

No	Variable	Score	Category
1	Trust	3.6	High
2	Norm	3.6	High
3	Linkage	3.5	High
Total Social Capital			High

Based on Table 3, total social capital for beef cattle farmers was categorized as “high”. This research agree with that of [14] who found that social capital of beef cattle farmers in Jambi province were categorized as high with the average score was 3.8.

Although social capital was high, it is also important to understand whether or not this social capital can be turned into action (i.e. whether or not there is a high level of “agency” within the group). This group agency variable was determined from an understanding of how group would respond to issues or difficulties facing the group and individuals.

Table 4. Beef Cattle Farmers response to beef cattle difficulties

Response	Percentage (%)
Group members would help each other	58.8
Group would ask for help from government	41.2

Based on Table 3, if there was an issue facing the group (for example beef cattle difficulties), 58.8% of beef cattle farmers would like to help each other rather than asking for help from government. Helping each other was the characteristics of beef cattle farmers. This result of the research was supported by [14] who found that beef cattle farmers in Bali and Lombok do the same respond.

Table 5. Expected farmer group response to a disaster affecting one member

Response	Percentage (%)
Group member would come together to help	88.2
Group leader would organise members to help	11.8

Table 4 showed that if an individual group member was to suffer, in most cases the group would come together to assist (88.2%). This agree with that of [14] who found that beef cattle farmers in Bali and in Lombok do the same respond.

4. Conclusion

Social capital on beef cattle farmers in South Sulawesi was categorized as high. The implication of this research was the social capital of beef cattle farmers should be maintained in order to increase the development of beef cattle farms.

Acknowledgments

Authors would like to appreciate to Hasanuddin University who funding this research.

References

- [1] Inayah 2012 Peranan Modal Sosial dalam Pembangunan. Paper Jurusan Administrasi Niaga Politeknik Negeri Semarang, Semarang.
- [2] Putnam R D 1993 Making Democracy Work : Civic Traditions in Modern Italy Princeton University Press. USA.
- [3] Coleman J S 2008 Dasar-Dasar Teori Sosial Nusa Media. Bandung.
- [4] Syahyuti 2008 The role of social capital in agricultural trade. Agro Economic Forum. Vol. 26, No. 1. Pusat Sosial Ekonomi dan Kebijakan Pertanian. Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pertanian. Kementerian Pertanian RI.
- [5] Subejo 2004 Peranan Social Capital dalam Pembangunan Ekonomi: Suatu Pengantar untuk Studi Social Capital di Pedesaan Indonesia. Majalah Agro Ekonomi, 11(1): 79.
- [6] Anh N T N 2014. Social capital, leadership reputation and labour force motivation in enterprise. The Journal of Comparative Economic Studies. 9:89-97.
- [7] Hasbullah J 2006 Social Capital (Menuju Keunggulan Budaya Manusia Indonesia). Jakarta MR-United Press.
- [8] Hadi S 2014 Profil modal sosial dan tingkat partisipasi peternak pada pengembangan sapi potong di kabupaten Tebo, propinsi Jambi. Kanal. Vol 2(2): 107-206.
- [9] Pratishita R N M. Munandar., S Homzah 2014 Peran modal sosial dalam menunjang dinamika kelompok peternak sapi perah (Studi kasus di kelompok 3 TPK Pulosari Pengalengan). J. Ilmu Ternak. 1(10): 52.
- [10] Coleman J S 1988 'Social capital in the creation of human capital' American Journal of Sociology 94: S95-S120.
- [11] Portes, A. (1995a) Children of Immigrants: Segmented Assimilation and Its Determinant. In A. Portes (Ed.), The Economic Sociology of Immigration. New York: Russel Sage Foundation
- [12] Portes, A. (1995b). Economic Sociology and the Sociology of Immigration : A Conceptual Overview. In A. Portes (Ed.), The Economic Sociology of Immigration (pp. 1-41). New York: Russel Sage Foundation.
- [13] Central Bureau Statistics of South Sulawesi. 2015. Sulawesi in Figure. Makassar.
- [14] Patrick I W, G R Marshall., I G A A Ambarawati and M Abdurachman 2010. Social Capital and Cattle Marketing Chains in Bali and Lombok, Indonesia. ACIAR Technical Reports No. 74 Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research Canberra: 78 pp.