

Synergy of Social Capital of Local Residents and Transmigrates in Corn Farming in Garantung Village



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ABSTRACT: A synergy of social capital of residents and transmigrates in corn farming in Garantung village. Social capital is an important factor in agricultural economic development. In this context, an analysis was carried out to find out the forms and contributions between the social capital of the local population and transmigration in the context of corn farming.

The research paradigm used is the social definition paradigm with a qualitative research approach and a case study type of research. Subjects and informants in this study used purposive techniques, data obtained through interviews, observation, and documentation. Criteria for checking the validity of the data are carried out through the Credibility, Transferability, Dependability, and Conformability tests.

Social capital in this study uses the theory of the concept of social capital developed by Robert Putnam, which consists of three elements: social networks, norms, and trust (Putnam, 1995). This social capital helps build relationships of mutual trust, collaboration, and togetherness in achieving common goals. The transmigration program significantly contributed to productivity and sustainability through corn farming in Garantung village by bringing social capital such as knowledge, skills, and economic resources. The synergy of social capital of residents and transmigration brings various benefits, including increased productivity of diversified agricultural businesses, exchange of knowledge and experience, and sustainability of agricultural businesses in Garantung village. Factors that influence synergy include cultural aspects, trust, common goals, effective communication, and good support and coordination from the government. The contribution of the synergy of the social capital of residents and transmigration in hybrid corn farming can lead to increased welfare, business opportunities, and increased productivity efficiently and effectively. The problems faced by farmers in general, such as patron-client networks, middlemen can be overcome through cooperation which in Indonesia is known as gotong royong; strengthening networks that can be formed in economic development, especially in Corn farming, is, of course, based on the strength of individual belief in the group.

INTRODUCTION

SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) or sustainable development is a joint agreement that is an important shared commitment to ratify sustainable development in Indonesia. Various government programs to improve social, economic, environmental, legal, and governance development have been attempted, and one of the programs far ahead of other programs or efforts to accelerate development is transmigration. The transmigration program has impacted not only the distribution of the population. Still, it has also been able to encourage transformation into self-sufficient villages and transform local cultures that can work together in agricultural groups to impact economic contributions and the implementation of the food estate program.

The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic has had a domino effect which has become a threat to countries in the world experiencing crises in various fields, one of which is the crisis in food availability. As an agricultural country, Indonesia has the potential to counteract this threat through agricultural development which can also support the economy and food security.

Transmigration can accelerate the potential for food security, and villages formed through the transmigration program have most of the population working as farmers and farm laborers. Through social capital, the ex-transmigration also has negative impacts such as: 1) tends to grow as an enclave area that gives success to the village but not to the surrounding area, 2) conflict vulnerability in solving social interactions in solving problems, 3) land conflicts and degradation as a result of the food estate program. Rejection of the transmigration program often creates conflicts over ownership of land rights, which are unfair, causing jealousy toward migrants and residents. (Rosaliza, 2018)

In addition, population growth needs to be considered in terms of food availability. Alexander Goldenweiser was a thinker who developed involution as representing a pattern of decline with uncertain success. Clifford Geertz (Hák et al., 2016) describes involution as a bottleneck phenomenon in the ruraleconomy, involution in agriculture is illustrated by agricultural productivity, which does not increase, and its development is hampered.

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In Garantung Village, which is located in Pulang Pisau Regency, in general, there are about 20 farmer groups and two women farmer groups with an average of approximately 35 members, and in the development of an increase in the number of residents or immigrants, the number of these groups has increased. Of the 20 farmer groups in Garantung Village, there are six groups whose members have various ethnicities, including five corn farming groups.

Although most agricultural groups in Garantung village do not make corn farming the main commodity, the village was able to increase the productivity of the corn commodity and achieve various achievements at both the local and national levels. Garantung Village is a former transmigration village where most members are from ethnic, religious, and cultural backgrounds. Besides being able to increase the productivity of corn farming, it is also a link between the village's neighbors, such as the village of Sidodadi, Wono Agung, Kanamit Jaya, Purwodadi, Gandang, West Gandang, which have more corn farming land than their village.

Colletta & Cullen (Rivera et al., 2019) highlight that the development of social capital is long-term and that recognition of its impact on community development takes even longer. Social capital is rooted in social relations among people who want to achieve common goals. Therefore, understanding social capital requires understanding social relations: their formation, transformation, vulnerability, and resilience (Snider et al., 2017).

Münchhausen & Knickel (Rivera et al., 2019) conceptualize social capital as one of the key building blocks of what they call the 'rural net' and argue that these building blocks need to be put together to address the challenges facing rural economies to enhance the sustainability of rural livelihoods and prosperity.

This study aims to describe the forms and contributions of social capital between residents and transmigration in the context of corn farming. This study is because corn farming is a sub-sector of food crops as the second staple food after rice and wheat, which can be developed and become one of the economic developments in Garantung village. Judging from all the agricultural groups in Garantung Village, it is impossible to maximize agricultural corn products' productivity considering the commodities. The main groups are oil palm, rubber, and rice farming, but they have received various achievements and increased distribution.

PREVIOUS STUDIES

Ermawati et al.'s research (2021) shows the strong influence of social capital on the sustainability of the combined Ngudi Rukun farmer groups in the Wonogiri Regency. Network capital of cooperation, trust, and norms protect each other and bind group members to provide good agricultural results. Trust built by social capital provides society flexibility to work together and focus on quality work. Research by Nooteboom (2006) entitled "Social Capital, Institutions and Trust" or in Indonesian is "Social Capital, Institutions and Trust." This proves that social capital is very closely related to trust, so it can strengthen various resources within the institution and even touch the aspects of the person. Social capital is very closely related to trust from internal and external parties.

In addition to human development and cooperation, social capital also plays a role in developing institutions or institutions. Research by Cahyono & Adhiatma (2012) states that supporting the productivity and welfare of rural communities is not only done through economic empowerment but also requires human capital and social capital by strengthening the role of social institutions and transformational leadership. Wartiharjono (2017) stated that the transmigration program gave rise to potential conflicts over the collective experience of government injustice towards land ownership and created negative group stereotypes. However, in the social processes, the shared cultural values believed to be cooperation, togetherness, and alignment built-in social interactions have formed trust as an element in social capital that can build more intensive interactions in the collaboration process.

LITERATURE REVIEW

According to Putnam (Santoso, 2020), social capital is the characteristics of social organizations, such as trust, norms, and networks, that can improve societal efficiency by facilitating coordinated action. According to Putnam (Santoso, 2020), social trust in the modern world emerges through 2 sources: norms of reciprocity and networks of citizen participation. Although economists rarely discuss this idea, trust is a basic element in economic transactions. Trust can be a lubricant for the involvement of volunteers in production and trade because, through this, trust will be able to create mutual trust and benefit to facilitate the process of achieving goals.

Putnam argues that increasing reserves of social capital are primarily conceptualized as dense networks of associations that cross the boundaries of the traditional social world and have two effects, namely improving government performance and economic performance. (Santoso, 2020)

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a social definition paradigm and a qualitative approach with a case study type of research. Subjects and informants in this study used purposive data collection through in-depth interviews, observation, and interviews. Criteria for checking the validity of the data to obtain data accuracy and data reliability is carried out by testing data credibility, transferability, dependability, and conformability. Data analysis techniques are carried out by collecting categories, direct interpretation, forming patterns, and looking for equivalence between two or more categories.

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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Garantung Village has 20 farmer groups; of the 20 existing farmer groups, six groups have an average of approximately 35-40 members of various ethnicities, including five corn farming groups. Garantung Village is a village that is in the 2018 Developing Village Index (IDM) status as a developing village with an IDM value of 0.6141. From a geographical perspective, Garantung Village, Maluku District, is in the middle of other ex-transmigration villages which are directly adjacent to: Purwodadi Village (IDM Value 0.7454), a village with the status of a developed village, Sidodadi village (0.6146) a developing Village, and a developing village. In Pandih Batu District is the village of Gadabung (0.6376), which is an advanced village. Garantung Village IDM table in years:

Year	Village status	Mark
2020	Advance	0,7444
2021	Advance	0,7881
2022	Advance	0,7448

Source: idm Kemendesa PDTT

Garantung Village, for two years, can increase the value of IDM to become an Advanced Village with one of its successes in corn farming. Farmer groups carry out corn farming by grouping each person based on location or agricultural area so that each farmer group has heterogeneous members regarding religion, ethnicity, and culture. Ownership of agricultural land in Garantung Village is divided into private ownership and group ownership with a system; if the land is privately owned, then the profit sharing is only between cultivators and Gapoktan with different yields depending on the agreement.

The horizontal network built by group members in seeing and taking advantage of opportunities is corn farming can increase the productivity of corn products and expand access to information in neighboring villages. This opportunity increases by forming a vertical network, namely by forming BUMDes. The formation of the Garantung Makmur Village-Owned Enterprise is expected to be a driving force for the village in realizing this vision and mission, especially in the economic field. The types of businesses owned by Garantung Makmur Village-Owned Enterprises are as follows:

Business type BUMDes GarantungMakmur	Hybrid corn farming Agricultural equipment and machine rental services Compost production Shop Market Rubber plantation cooperative
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BUMDes in Pulang Pisau Regency already consist of 80 (eighty) BUMDes spread over 8 (eight) sub-districts, one of which is BUMDes Garantung Village. Business entities based on the results of deliberations and work programs vary, ranging from selling services to buying and selling plantation products, and so on.

The types of businesses developed in BUMDes Garantung are corn agribusiness, input shops, BRI Link, composting houses, and alsintan rental business partner units. With the development based on the business unit run by BUMDes Garantung Village, the support provided is very good, especially from the Regional Government through the Community and Village Empowerment Service of Pulang Pisau Regency in collaboration with banks from BNI in the form of support for BUMDes management and farmers in the form of development and support for farmer capital loans.

One of the most visible roles of BUMDes is to distribute the corn harvest from Garantung Village residents and surrounding villages to PT. Japfa Comfeed in South Kalimantan. Garantung produces an average of 4 tons of corn per hectare with an average purchase price of Rp.2,500, meaning each hectare of corn garden produces Rp. 10,000,000, - (ten million rupiahs), which is sold through Garantung Village-Owned Enterprises. This figure is much higher when corn sales are not accommodated by the village/Bumdes; previously, the sale of corn produced by village agriculture was carried out independently to collectors who buy at dynamic prices; besides that, collectors are also unable to absorb the entire crop of the villagers. This village receives assistance in the form of tools, agricultural machinery, three units of mini excavators, three units of jonder/4-wheel tractors, eight units of rice harvesters, and four units of water pumps as a village rental unit partner. Machine, four units corn planter. , 1 unit corn storage/drying plant with an installed capacity of 10 hours/7 tons, and 1 unit corn thresher with a production capacity of 3 tons per hour. In addition, in 2019, the Garantung village government received a grant of IDR 50,000,000 for the development of hybrid corn managed directly by the village government.

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RESEARCH IMPLICATIONS

The theoretical implications of this study reinforce previous theories and research that the synergy of residents and transmigration in the context of corn farming in Garantung Village, Pulang Pisau Regency, can contribute to productivity and increased welfare in the development of sustainable corn agriculture by taking into account aspects: networks, norms, and trust.

CONCLUSION

This social capital helps build relationships of mutual trust, collaboration, and togetherness in achieving common goals. The transmigration program significantly contributed to corn farming in Garantung village by bringing social capital such as knowledge, skills, and economic resources. Transmigration can strengthen synergies with residents and expand access to markets. The synergy of social capital of residents and transmigration brings various benefits, including increased productivity of diversified agricultural businesses, exchange of knowledge and experience, and sustainability of agricultural businesses in Garantung village. Factors that influence synergy include cultural aspects, trust, common goals, effective communication, and good support and coordination from the government. Challenges that need to be overcome in achieving synergy include the social capital of residents and transmigrates, including cultural differences, power imbalances, conflicts of interest, and problems of coordination and communication that are less effective.

Strategies for increasing synergy include networking of residents and transmigrates, empowerment, training, and education, building trust, and policy support from the government in supporting better cooperation and collaboration. By applying the synergy of social capital of residents and transmigrates in corn farming in Garantung village, it is hoped that it can optimize agricultural potential, improve community welfare and achieve development efforts through sustainable agriculture.

The contribution of the synergy of the social capital of residents and transmigration in hybrid corn farming can lead to increased welfare, business opportunities, and increased productivity efficiently and effectively. The problems faced by farmers in general, such as patron-client networks, middlemen can be overcome through cooperation which in Indonesia is known as *gotong royong*, strengthening networks that can be formed in economic development, especially in corn farming which, of course, is based on the strength of individual trust in groups.

WRITING LIMITATIONS

This research uses a social definition approach to the synergy of social capital between residents. It transmigrates in farming in Garantung Village, Pulang Pisau Regency, which has limited time and research knowledge. Besides, limitations include the extent of social, economic, and political discussion of corn farming in ex-transmigration areas, especially regarding the history and forms of synergy between residents and transmigration in Indonesia, especially regarding the theoretical basis, research findings, and methods with this type of case study. Aspects of social capital include vertical networks built by actors and government policies supporting village economic development in other agricultural contexts. For this reason, the researchers suggest further research, including social capital in other agriculture, the cultural building of ex-transmigration villages, and more in-depth supporting policies. This research is expected to support further research.

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