

The Effect Of Social Capital And Social Organization Resource On Food Resilience And Its Impact On The Resilience Of Farmer Family In Pacalan Village, Plaosan District, Magetan Regency

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Abstract: The quality of family resilience is determined by physical, social and psychological resilience. However, whether family resilience can be increased or not is affected by the fulfillment of social and economical aspects. The social aspect includes Social Capital and Social Organization Resource, while the economical aspect refers to Food Resilience. The objective of this research is to obtain empirical evidence concerning the effect of Social Capital and Social Organization Resource on Food Resilience and Its Impact on Improvement of Family Resilience. Questionnaire is given to all members of six farmer groups in Pacalan Village, Plaosan District, Magetan Regency. Therefore, population of research is the members of these Farmer Groups. Sample size is 143 farmers whose questionnaire is the most eligible. Hypothesis test is done using Partial Least Square supported by software of WarpPLS Version 5.0. Result of research is explained as follows: (1) Social Capital has a significant effect on Food Resilience with p-value < 0.01; (2) Social Organization Source has a significant effect on Food Resilience with p-value < 0.01; (3) Social Capital has a significant effect on Family Resilience with p-value < 0.01; (4) Social Organization Resource does not have a significant effect on Family Resilience with p-value > 0.01; (5) Food Resilience has a significant effect on Family Resilience with p-value < 0.01; (6) Social Capital has a significant effect on Family Resilience through Food Resilience with p-value < 0.01; and (7) Social Organization Resource has a significant effect on Family Resilience through Food Resilience with p-value < 0.01.

Keywords: Social Capital, Social Organization Resource, Food Resilience, Family Resilience

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I. INTRODUCTION

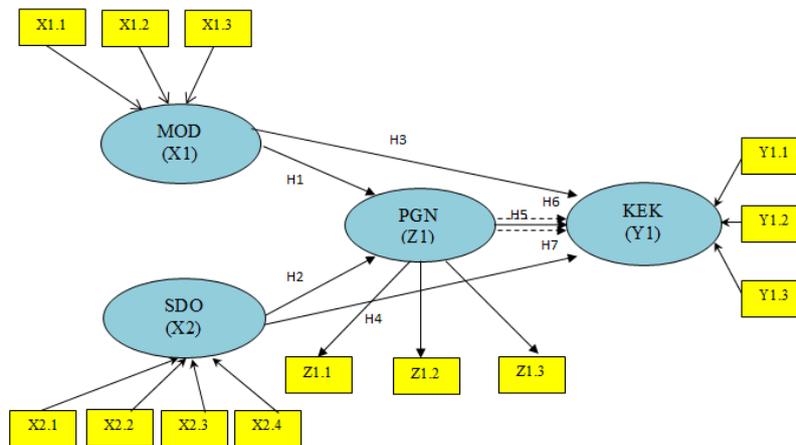
It is a general fact that rural community relies their livelihood on agriculture sector. Magetan Regency shows such indication in 2015 when agriculture sector bestows the greatest contribution to PDRB of Magetan Regency, respectively 29.4 percents (without oil and gas). It can be said that most citizens of Magetan Regency are still depending their livelihood on agriculture sector. Pacalan Village is a village in Plaosan District, Magetan Regency. Citizens of this village work as farmer. However, the commodities that once dominate farmland have been replaced by other. Farmland is used to be planted by rice, but now is cultivated for vegetables. As a result, in 2012, Pacalan Village receives for-poor rice (raskin) distribution from government. In the beginning, the shifting from rice to vegetables has reduced the production of local food, and it affects food resilience of the household, which thus, family resilience becomes susceptible to this effect. In 2016, the situation is reversing where food resilience is successfully achieved that brings good impact on family resilience. Concerning with this background, the author attempts to examine the Effect of Social Capital and Social Organization Resource on Family Food Resilience and its Impact on Family Resilience Improvement (Study in Pacalan Village, Plaosan District, Magetan Regency)

II. MATERIAL AND METHOD

Type of research is quantitative but with the support of qualitative data. Singarimbun (2009) said that for the sake of data enrichment and more understandings on social phenomena observed, researcher may reinforce quantitative information with qualitative data. Qualitative approach is used to describe (1) Social Capital, (2) Social Organization Resource, (3) Food Resilience, and (4) Family Resilience, of the farmer families in Pacalan Village, Plaosan District, Magetan Regency. Quantitative approach is used to analyze the effect of Social Capital and Social Organization Resource on Family Resilience, and its impact of this effect on

Family Resilience. Quantitative analysis is operated using PLS (Partial Least Square) with the support of software of WarpPLS 5.

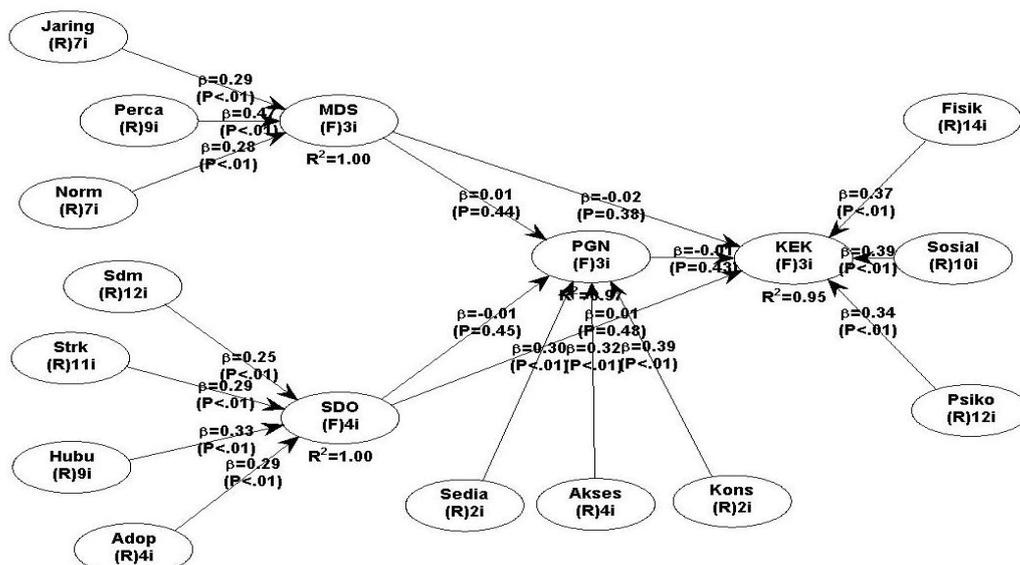
Structural analysis model is shown in the following:



Note :

- MD : Social Capital
- X1.1 : Trust Level
- X1.2 : Network
- X1.3 : Social Norm
- SDO : Social Organization Resource
- X2.1. : Human Resource
- X2.2. : Organizational Structure
- X2.3. : Relationship
- X2.4. : Capability of Learning and Innovation
- PGN : Family Food Resilience
- Z1.1 : Food Resilience
- Z1.2 : Accessibility
- Z1.3 : Food Consumption
- KEK : Family Resilience
- Y1.1. : Physical Resilience
- Y1.2. : Social Resilience
- Y1.3. : Psychological Resilience

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION



IV. CALCULATION SCHEME IN BETA MODEL TEST

The Effect of Social Capital on Food Resilience

Result of path coefficient calculation indicates a positive effect of Social Capital on Food Resilience. The higher or the better is the utilization of Social Capital, the higher or the better will be its impact on Food Resilience of Farmer Family in Pacalan Village. Mustofa (2012) developed a social capital model that emphasizes on the cooperation of community members. This cooperation is created on the factors of trust, norm and network. Sense of trust is reflected through how one individual sets an agreement of trust with another. This trust does not come itself but there is norm or value respected by individuals and convincing them to make a trust. Network, basically, is a product of trust and also a result of implementation of norm during interaction. Through such condition, social capital will be a resource with great contribution to the welfare of individual and community, and it prevails the same with other resources (such as natural resource, economical resource, and human resource).

As other capital, social capital is also needed by households to fulfill food resilience and also to facilitate them in accessing the food. Social capital helps the households to achieve the favorable level of food stability, food accessibility, and food consumption. If social capital is helpful to fulfill food necessity, then food stability of the households is getting better. Concerning with food accessibility, households with adequate access to the food will have better food consumption. It can be said, therefore, that social capital really helps the households to fulfill their food necessity by facilitating them in accessing the food. These two functions are predictors of food resilience in the family.

Based on the findings above, it can be deduced that Social Capital and Food Resilience of Farmer Family in Pacalan Village remains in good category. The manifestation of Social Capital in the village is indicated by the cooperation developed by members of farmer group to the interest of activities of cultivation, maintenance, and post-harvest. Sharing information also manifests in the majority of farmer group members. Monthly meeting or showing commitment to fulfill the duties as the member of the group will represent the behavioral manifestation of farmer group members.

The Effect of Social Organization Resource on Food Resilience

Result of path coefficient calculation has shown the effect of Social Organization Resource on Food Resilience of Farmer Family. It is said that Social Organization Resource has a significant effect on Food Resilience of Farmer Family. The higher or the better is Social Organization Resource, the higher or the better is Food Resilience of Farmer Family.

According to Sumarti (2012), social organizations founded in the community have been more capable to support households to fulfill their food consumption. Such organizations take many forms, such as social gathering, religious recitation, rural cooperative, or farmer group. These organizations are really helpful for the households to suffice their food necessity. The involvement of households in organizational network outside the village has given more chances for them to achieve food resilience, and it is facilitated by their willingness to develop a cooperation with organization outside the village.

Suandi (2012) explained that the social network of the households can be measured with how many does local organization they attend. When they attend many local organizations, it may increase the size of social network they follow. Local organization shall benefit households by helping them to resolve domestic problems. The benefit, however, is only achievable when households are highly active in local organization. Humaira (2011) asserts that the capability of citizens to participate into local organizations will facilitate them to develop network, and citizens' relationship in this network influences or determines whether their food resilience is strong or not.

Based on the findings above, it can be said that Social Organization Resource enters into good category. Some indicators are determining Social Organization Resource, and these are arranged in a sequence from the highest to the lowest contribution: (1) Human Resource, (2) Adoption and Innovation, (3) Organizational Structure, and (4) Relationship. By participating into social organization, members of farmer group show greater interest to improve livelihood capacity and also give concrete contribution to increase the effectiveness of organization goals. Organization must be active and sustainable in adoption and innovation not only with processing and maintenance technologies, but also with marketing.

The Effect of Social Capital on Family Resilience

Social Capital has a significant effect on Family Resilience. The better is Social Capital, the better is its impact on Family Resilience. Being one of social interaction bases aimed to achieve social or economical goals, Social Capital is a strong base to the realization of Family Resilience, either physically, socially, and psychologically.

The Effect of Social Organization Resource on Family Resilience

Social Organization Resource does not have a significant effect on Family Resilience. It can be deduced that whether Family Resilience increases or not is not determined by Social Organization Resource. The increase may be related with the perception of farmers. They believe that the livelihood of the family is determined by proficiency of the managing board of social organization or by other resources that bring organization into its effectiveness. Also, it must be noted that the most farmers are not the patriarch in the family.

The Effect of Food Resilience on Family Resilience

Food Resilience has a significant effect on Family Resilience. The higher or the better is Food Resilience, the higher or the better also is Farmer Family Resilience. This relationship is a daily fact in the village observed. Physiologic necessities have been fulfilled in the way of Maslow's Hierarchy Theory. This fulfillment initiates another fulfillment of the necessity at lower level. Basically, family resilience is the consequence of not merely the fulfillment of physiologic necessity, but more than this, because it is also the fulfillment of social necessity, self-esteem, and self-actualization. Therefore, it can be declared that Food Resilience is the early antecedent of Family Resilience.

The Indirect Effect of Social Capital on Family Resilience through Food Resilience

The utilization of Social Capital in effective and adaptive ways based on the existing condition of the village, and the greater quality of Social Capital, has an indirect impact on Farmer Family Resilience. The fact shows that family resilience is determined by few factors, such as social condition where the family lives, how does the family develop cooperation, or whether the family has a commitment to follow rules and norms. At same time, the family has been satisfied with the food, either concerning availability, accessibility or consumption.

The Indirect Effect of Social Organization Resource on Family Resilience Through Food Resilience

Social Organization Resource indirectly improves Family Resilience. It can be explained that Social Organization Resource will improve the resilience of farmer family. When farmer becomes more active or shows higher engagement to organization where farmer belongs to, then it gives indirect impact on Family Resilience.

V. RESULT OF DATA COLLECTION

Questionnaire is given to 143 farmers who are the members of farmer group in Pacalan Village. The result is described as follows.

- (a) There is a significant effect of Social Capital (X1) and Social Organization Resource (X2) on Food Resilience (Z1), and its effect contribution is 75.1%.
- (b) Social Capital (X1), Social Organization Resource (X2) and Food Resilience (Z1) have a significant effect on Family Resilience (Y1) with effect contribution of 57.7%.
- (c) Of five direct effect relationships across variables, there is only one indirect effect relationship, respectively concerning with the indirect effect of Social Organization Resource on Family Resilience.

Suggestion

- (a) The government of Magetan Regency, through its Technical Managing Units at Department of Agriculture and those at Department of Personnel, shall be more effective and sustainable in developing the capacity of farmers and facilitating the marketing of horticulture products.
- (b) The government of Pacalan Village shall exploit the potentials of farmland and human resources in the village by taking benefits from high enthusiasm and willingness of farmers to learn about farming. This activity must be done systematically and in sustainable way because it may develop the capacity of farmers to utilize modern knowledge and skill that are consistent with local wisdom and commodity-based farming technology.
- (c) It is suggested for academicians to plan for further study concerning the quantitative development that may involve multi-dimensional measurement on Food Resilience and Family Resilience. Sample size can be increased that includes not only farmers, but also other professions.

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