

SOCIAL CAPITAL OF COMMUNITIES IN MANAGING THE MANGROVE FOREST OF TOLAI BARAT VILLAGE, TORUE DISTRICT, PARIGI-MOUTONG REGENCY

***(MODAL SOSIAL KOMUNITI DALAM MENGURUSKAN HUTAN BAKAU
KAMPUNG TOLAI BARAT, KECAMATAN TORON,
KABUPATEN PARIGI-MOUTONG)***

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Abstract

The condition of mangroves in Tolai Barat Village is still fairly good; because it can be seen from the green of mangrove forest that stretches along this coastline is an effect of the influence of social capital consisting of network, norm and trust. This study aims to determine the social capital of communities in the management of mangrove forests of Tolai Barat Village, Torue, Parigi-Moutong. The study was conducted from November to December 2017, located in Tolai Barat Village, Torue District, Parigi-Moutong Regency. Respondent determination was done by purposive sampling method for community figures and Random Sampling method for public. The number of respondents is 35 people who are divided into 25 for the general public and 10 people for public figures. Data analysis used is qualitative descriptive analysis to understand the level of social capital of society by using scaling and then described according to the result obtained by interview. Based on the obtained results, the social capital of the community in Tolai Barat village is strong. It can be seen that Bonding Social Capital is strong because the people of Tolai Barat Village have a strong togetherness and have a strong solidarity in managing mangrove forest. Bridging Social Capital is high as seen from the condition of the community in managing mangrove forests where they have a strong unity as in managing mangrove forests; they do not distinguish the tribe, religion and social status. Linking Social Capital is somewhat in the middle because the people have less extensive network associated with the management of mangrove forests.

Keywords: Social Capital, Bonding Social Capital, Bridging Social Capital, Linking Social Capital, Social Capital Criteria

Abstrak

Keadaan bakau di Desa Tolai Barat masih cukup baik; kerana dapat dilihat dari hutan hutan bakau hijau yang membentang di sepanjang garis pantai ini adalah pengaruh pengaruh modal sosial yang terdiri dari jaringan, norma dan kepercayaan. Kajian ini bertujuan untuk menentukan modal masyarakat komuniti dalam pengurusan hutan bakau di Desa Tolai Barat, Torue, Parigi-Moutong. Kajian ini dijalankan dari November hingga Disember 2017, bertempat di Desa Tolai Barat, Kecamatan Torue, Kabupaten Parigi-Moutong. Penentuan responden dilakukan dengan kaedah persampelan purposive untuk tokoh masyarakat dan kaedah persampelan secara rawak untuk orang awam. Bilangan

responden adalah 35 orang yang dibagikan kepada 25 untuk orang awam dan 10 orang untuk tokoh awam. Analisis data digunakan analisis deskriptif kualitatif untuk memahami tahap modal sosial masyarakat dengan menggunakan penskalaan dan kemudian diterangkan mengikut hasil yang diperolehi oleh wawancara. Berdasarkan hasil yang diperolehi, modal sosial masyarakat di Desa Tolai Barat adalah kuat. Hal ini dapat dilihat bahwa Ikatan Modal Sosial sangat kuat kerana penduduk Desa Tolai Barat mempunyai kebersamaan yang kuat dan memiliki solidaritas yang kuat dalam mengelola hutan bakau. Merapatkan Modal Sosial adalah tinggi seperti yang dilihat dari keadaan masyarakat dalam menguruskan hutan bakau dengan mempunyai perpaduan yang kuat seperti mengurus hutan bakau; mereka tidak membezakan suku, agama dan status sosial. Menghubungkan Modal Sosial agak terasa kerana mereka mempunyai rangkaian yang kurang luas yang berkaitan dengan pengurusan hutan bakau.

Kata kunci: *Modal Sosial, Ikatan Modal Sosial, Merapatkan Modal Sosial, Menghubungkan Modal Sosial, Kriteria Modal Sosial*

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia has approximately 3.2 million ha of the world mangroves with the number of mangrove species found is no less than 75 species. Indonesia is also known for the country highest biodiversity of mangroves (Idrus, Ismail & Ekayani 2017).

Tolai Barat village has a mangrove forest area of approximately 22 ha, where the condition of mangrove forest that extends along its sustainable coastline is still well preserved and the condition of mangrove forest is still natural with no public or government intervention. The mangrove forest in Tolai Barat Village has a level of seed density value at average of 916.66 trees/Ha and the highest density value of 1,150 trees/Ha for the average value of 993.33 trees/Ha. The highest density value is in Line 3 with the density value of 1,120 trees/Ha, while for the tree level the average density value is 850 trees/Ha and the highest density value is on Line 2 with density value 900 trees/Ha (Mardiyasa 2017). This is allegedly due to the influence of social capital owned by the people in Tolai Barat Village.

The mangrove forests can provide ecological and economic benefits. The ecological benefits are coastal protection and abrasion, mud retention and as a breeding ground for marine animals such as fish and crabs. The economic benefits are food, cosmetic ingredients, and places for tourism activities, research and education. Both of these benefits are considered to be sustainable. This will certainly depend on good management by stakeholders such as the government and the people involved in it (Sukmawan 2004).

Based on community-based development, community development will succeed if we pay attention to several sections, such as Community Capital which consists of human capital in the form of personal capabilities such as education, knowledge, health, and other related circumstances. Productive economic capital consists of economic and financial assets and most importantly the existence of social capital which consists of norms, values, participation and pro-active networks and cohesiveness (Pontoh 2010).

Social capital consisting of trust, social norms and social networking has obviously helped communities in the management of forest resources and social capital has become a positive energy and some as essential contributor factor in managing forest resources so as to provide forests sustainability (Suharjito & Saputro 2017)

The existence of social capital in West Tolai Village is interesting to be studied to know how big the level of social capital of society that exist in Tolai Barat village in mangrove forest management, so that it will have a positive impact on the condition of mangrove forests and the preservation of mangrove forests remain and can be sustainable.

Mangrove forests in Tolai Barat village in the management need to involve social capital that must be owned by the community of Tolai Barat Village for the sake of sustainability in the management of the forest or especially the mangrove forest. So the formulation of the problem in this study is how social capital of communities in managing the mangrove forests of Tolai Barat Village, Torue District, Parigi-Moutong Regency?

The purpose of this study is to describe the social capital of the community in the management of mangrove forests in Tolai Barat Village, Torue District, Parigi Mautong Regency. The usefulness of this research is expected to increase knowledge and insight and can provide basic data and information about social capital of communities in managing mangrove forest, so it can be an input for the government and other related agencies.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research is extensively conducted for one month from November to December 2017 in Tolai Barat Village, Torue District, Parigi Mautong Regency and Province of Central Sulawesi.

Materials and tools used in this research are:

1. Questionnaires are used to collect data in the field
2. Camera as documentation tool
3. Stationary Writing as a tool to record important things
4. Calculator as a calculation tool.

The types and sources of data used in this study consist of primary and secondary data.

a. Primary data

The data consisted of community understanding about the condition of mangrove forest. Primary data was collected by observation of field condition and result of questionnaire related social capital in Tolai Barat village.

b. Secondary data

The data is the data needed as a support in this study such as the general state of the research location including the physical condition of the research location and supporting data obtained from related sources i.e. related institutions or village officials.

Data collection was conducted on the population of Tolai Barat village using questionnaire. Respondents are taken based on the argument of Arikunto (1999) that stated if the research has several hundred or several subjects in the population then samples can be taken $\pm 25\text{-}30\%$ of the number of subjects. Thus from 118 households, 30% are taken as a sample that is 35 households contained in Hamlet V.

The selected respondents were representatives of several components, i.e. village apparatus, traditional leaders, youth leaders, and community groups. Respondents who come from the general public are selected through random sampling (25 people). While the other respondents were determined by using purposive sampling such as village apparatus (2 people), custom leaders (3 people), youth figures (2 people) and community groups (3 people). This research was conducted by extracting information from questionnaire results and key respondents. Therefore, it is expected that this research can describe an object or real condition in a systematic, factual and accurate.

Data obtained in the field were analyzed using qualitative descriptive method with scaling. According to Faisal (2008), descriptive research is intended for the exploration and classification of a social phenomenon, by way of describing a number of variables concerning the problem and the unit under investigation.

To scale with this method, each respondent will be asked to answer questions in the questionnaire related to the types of social capital such as bonding social capital, bridging social capital and linking social capital. The respondent's answer on the questionnaire will be determine the score or value of each answer according to the level of answers given by the respondents. If the the respondent answer has a positive attitude then its should be given a score or higher value than the negative answer. More details can be seen in following table:

Table 1. Scoring Values of Social Capital Levels

No	Social Capital Levels	Score/Value
1	High	513.39-700
2	Moderate	326.68-513.35
3	Low	140-326.67

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2017

From the results of data management using descriptive analysis, the level of existence of community's social capital in managing the mangrove forest of Tolai Barat, Torue, Parigi-Moutong can be seen.

Table 2. Score Value of Social Capital criteria

No	Social Capital Criteria	Score/Value
1	High	128.35-175
2	Moderate	81.68-128.34
3	Low	35-81.67

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2017

From the results of data management using qualitative descriptive analysis, the existence of social capital by looking at the category value of social capital of society can be described.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Bonding Social Capital

The bonding social capital of Tolai Barat Village is high, it can be seen from the criteria of social capital owned by the community such as cohesiveness with others, trust with others, ownership and participation in society in mangrove forest management.

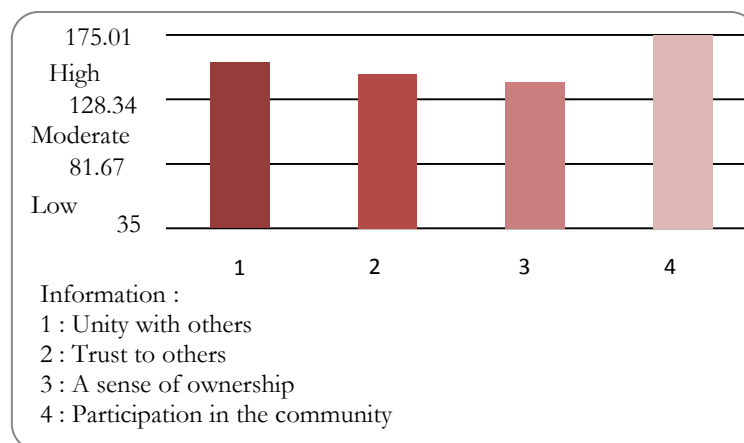


Figure 1. Bonding Sosial Capital Criteria

Community cohesiveness in Tolai Barat village is high with the criteria value of 155 because the villagers work together to carry out mangrove forest management activities such as carrying out maintenance activities so that the mangrove forest is more preserved and protected from damage. In addition, villagers also assume that the sense of cohesiveness and solidarity that gives them ease in doing cooperation especially in doing mangrove forest management activities, because the village community understand that mangrove forests have many benefits, therefore a strong togetherness is needed. According to Syahriar & Darwanto (2015), bonding social capital is a group of people who maintain and prioritize solidarity or togetherness on things that are considered real and will provide mutual benefits in a society in accordance with the guidance of values and norms.

Confidence with fellow community members of Tolai Barat is high with a value of 147; this is due to the high confidence in each community in carrying out mangrove forest management activities to a sustainable direction to protect the mangrove forest from damage, by applying the rules that have been agreed together. As for the rule, it is prohibited to cut the mangrove trees and conduct destructive activities to the area surrounding the forest and if there are people who violate it, they will be subject to sanctions according to the level of committed violations.

With this rule each community has a sense of trust to fellow members of the village community that the preservation of mangrove forests will be maintained because there has been a binding rule that the forest sustainability must be maintained.

According to Fukuyama (Widjanarko 2016), one of the forces in social capital is trust because through trust and belief will arise a capability that exists in a society to run a predetermined goal and will provide mutual benefits.

The sense of community ownership of mangrove forests is high with a value of 141, this is because the community already knows the importance of the role of mangrove forests to their lives as the community has felt the ecological and economic benefits and the village community has also assumed that mangrove forest is a village asset that must be maintained and preserved.

Community participation is high with a value of 137, this is because the community has the involvement and awareness in managing the mangrove forest from the threats of damage and the community also wants to know more in the rightway of mangrove forest carein order to provide awareness for other communities about the importance and benefits of mangrove forest.

Bridging Sosial Capital

Bridging social capital in Tolai Barat Village is high. This can be known from the criteria of social capital owned by the community such as social cohesion/ unity, mutual respect, social status and ethnicity.

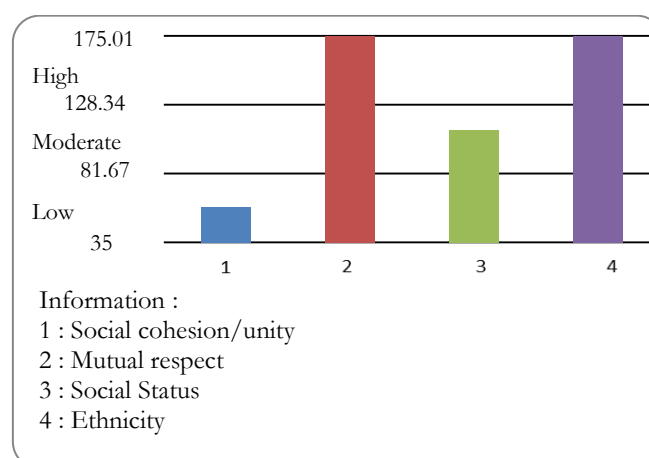


Figure 2. Bridging Social Capital criteria

Social cohesion in Tolai Barat Village is low with a score of 59; this is because the community does not give freedom to people from outside the village to take advantage of the mangrove forest area without permission from the village head and village officials as an authority for mangrove forest management. This is because the community of Tolai Barat Village does not want to open access to the forest which will make the mangrove forest become damaged by the existence of negative and uncontrolled behaviour by outsiders which does not involve sustainable principle. According to Ancok (2003), social capital will adversely affect if it is owned by a group of people who are irresponsible, because solidarity and good cooperation will be used in individualistic way.

Mutual respect in the Tolai Barat village community is high with the value of 175, because the community has a strong unity so there is mutual respect between each other in the community.

This attitude of mutual respect is very important in supporting the creation of a sense of togetherness. According to Schwart (Ancok, 2003), social capital is a value aspect that contains community harmony in interacting with other communities in order to maintain good relationships with one another. The social status of Tolai Barat community is moderate with the value of 111, this is because people have relatively equal amount of income, where the similarity of the proportion of income is because people have relatively the same livelihoods and assets, in which most of the community members are as farmers and fishermen, became one of the triggers of the community to work together to carry out mangrove forest management activities, such as maintenance and preservation, because the role of mangrove forest is important for the sustainability of community livelihoods.

Ethnicity of Tolai Barat villagers classified as high with a value of 175, this is because society dominated by one ethnic. But while the Tolai Barat Village is majorly popularized by one of the same ethnic groups, it does not prevent unity and cohesiveness with minor ethnicities. They maintain mutual feelings of tolerance, for example the community does joint work and establishes groups related to mangrove forest management in the absence of ethnic differences. According to Syahrir & Darwanto (2015), bridging social capital is heterogeneous in that there are different ethnicities, backgrounds and cultures in which each member has the right to participate in an activity as well as the accumulation of ideas so that social capital can be more developed.

Linking Social Capital

Linking social capital in Tolai Barat Village are fairly moderate, as seen from the criteria of social capital owned by the community such as political participation, political activity, political influence and political belief.

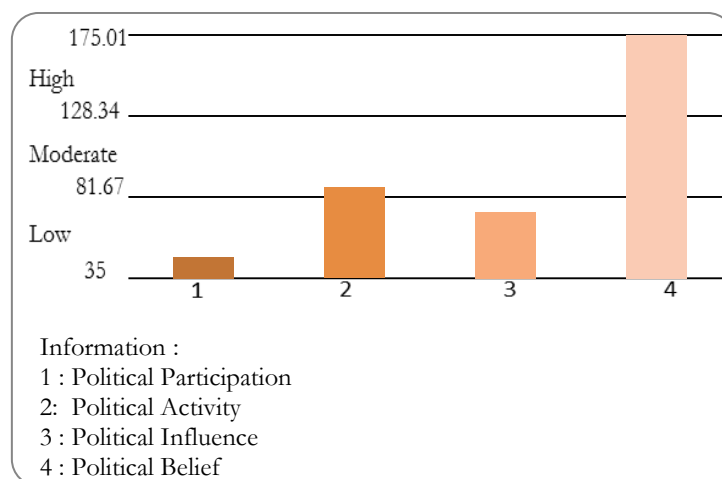


Figure 3. Linking Social Capital Criteria

Political participation of Tolai Barat Village community is low with a value of 47, this is because the community lacks connections or connections with outsiders such as NGO (Non-Governmental Organization) members, and this is also because the village community is less aware of the existence of the members so that NGO has never been involved in mangrove forest management. Tolai Barat Village community has been accustomed to involve certain offices dealing with the preservation of mangrove forests and the environment such as the Department of Fisheries and Marine Service in mangrove forest management so that people can gain knowledge and understanding in mangrove forest management through socialization activities organized by the group that cooperate with the related agencies. The purpose is to make people know and understand how to manage mangrove forest in a more sustainable direction without having to destroy the existing ecosystem. This is also in line with Prasetiamartati, et al. (2016) argument that in order for a common goal to be achieved well, a community member must at least have a connection or relationship with outsiders such as parliamentarians, police and regional heads as well as agencies and related bodies that have higher authority.

The political activities of Tolai Barat Village community are moderate with the value of 87, this is because there are some people who have other activities that prevent them to join in the discussion of the rules relating to the management of mangrove forests.

The political influence of the Tolai Barat Village community is low with a score of 73, because not all societies are able to influence village decisions which, after the decision has been made, must be based on the consent of all the members involved in an organization or group relating to forest management mangroves to avoid injustice in determining village decisions.

The political influence of the Tolai Barat Village is high with the value of 175. This is because the community fully trust with the village apparatus and thought that hey can coordinate the community members, especially regarding the mangrove forest management. The community members also believe that the apparatus can maintain the harmony among community members.

According to Hermawati and Rinandri (Suharjito & Saputro, 2017), social capital is a trust between members of society and society with their leaders who work together to achieve mutual interests.

CONCLUSION

Based on the before mentioned results and discussion, this study concluded that bonding social capital is high, this is because the community has solid cohesion and solidarity in maintaining the sustainability of mangrove forests. Bridging social capital is also high; this is because the community has a sense of tolerance towards fellow community members in carrying out mangrove forest management activities towards more sustainable goals, where there is no difference in ethnicity, religion and social status as the base of the management activity. The linking social capital is moderate, this is because the community is not strong enough to have relationships or connections with outsiders, such as relationships with members of NGOs (Non-Governmental Organizations) and have not fully understand the importance of involvement of the institution.

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