



Potential Use of Model Social Capital and Others Capital-Society in Poverty Reduction in Coastal Islands Konawe

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to assess and identify the model of utilization of social capital and other capitals in poverty reduction Konawe coastal communities in Islands. To achieve these objectives, carried out qualitative research approach, ie research activities that seek to understand the meaning of the individual (subjective meaning) of subjects ditelitinya. Research interaction and a deep and intensive communication with those observed (the informant), among others: the fishermen catch, aquaculture fishing, local fisheries investors, entrepreneurs, owners of big capital, government leaders, community leaders, traditional leaders and so on. The data collection was done by using in-depth interviews and observations; while the data analysis with qualitative descriptive analysis. The results showed that: a model of social capital utilization and other capitals of coastal communities in poverty reduction, focusing on the sustainability of the four (4) of capital elements, namely mutual trust, reciprocity, social norms, and social networking. The fourth element of the capital when synergized with other capitals such as natural capital, human capital, fhisical capital, and financial capital can improve the ability of coastal communities to manage maritime potential for increased revenue, including the preservation of ecosystems to sustain future generations. Furthermore, utilization of social capital and capital-other capital also resulted in an increase in well-being through the establishment of economic institutions and cooperatives of fishermen, increase self-sufficiency through the good cooperation in the activities of the management of the fishery potential and community activities, and increased independence of the social economy through savings, investment and reduced the influence of the system bonded in the lives of fishermen

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia's development has been implemented for more than 40 years, to implement the model of development with a focus on economic development characterized by economic growth and the level of per capita income. The focus and emphasis of the development model adopted the values of the modernization of the advanced industrial countries that took place in all aspects of community life.

Studies and concept of social capital into one of the critical components to support human development patterns because in this pattern, the human subject is positioned as the decisive implementation of the development. Commitment, capacity, participation and to organize themselves to be important for people to take part in development. However, the capacity of the social capital, can thrive when supported by other capitals, such as natural capital (natural capital), physical capital (physical capital), human capital (human capital) and financial capital (financial capital). The existence of social capital and other capitals to be important in reducing poverty because poverty is not only related to economic needs, Konawe Islands as the locus of this study, has the condition of a heterogeneous society with the support of the potential of natural resources are abundant, especially in the maritime sector. The new territory was divided and became autonomous in 2013, has a strategic position because it is located in the eastern peninsula flanked by clusters of Southeast Sulawesi and Maluku islands, so the majority of the people depend on the sea. The potential of marine resources, are not only sufficiently managed by a policy that comes from the government institute; but must be supported by public participation, one through the synergy of social capital and other capitals.

Exploiting the potential of social capital and other capitals in coastal communities in Konawe Islands is vital to remember one critical problem, which is associated with the development gaps, unemployment and poverty are increasing, as shown in the following data.

Table 1. Poverty Level Konawe 1. Proyeksi Populations

No.	Year	Poor (People)	Percentage (%)
1	2022	13,650	36.62
2	2023	12,200	35.14
3	2024	11 720	33.86
4	2025*	10,500	32.75
		Average	34.59

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, in 2022 and Projected 2025*

According to the table 1 shows during the period of 3 years ie the period 2022 to 2024 the poverty rate in Konawe Islands insignificant decrease by 2.76%. Even the projected 2025 poverty rate will decrease to 3.87%. But if perentase can be achieved in the midst of the economic slump that hit the nation.

The above data shows that the poverty problem of coastal communities in the islands Konawe important issue that crosses the boundaries of the administrative district to villages/wards. This is where the regional government

plays an important role preparing poverty reduction policy design cross-jurisdictional and sectoral. During this time, the Central Government and Local Government has implemented a number of poverty reduction policies which tend to be oriented on economic paradigms, such as family hope program and the latest allocation of village funds as the Government's flagship Jokowi/Maaruf Amin Kalla 2019 until 2024.

The program seems to have a growing aspect of the design that is able to encourage increased incomes and welfare. But in terms of the effectiveness of the program, especially for reducing poverty, still needs to be improved with a capacity of active community engagement, innovative, and organized. The observation while demonstrating that the high level of poverty in this region, due to internal factors such as lack of work ethic, lack of capacity of social capital; so that when it collaborated with other capitals that are structurally much get support from the government, such as general allocation fund, special allocation fund, support infrastructure, and the Village Fund; results are not optimal. In formulating the poverty alleviation policy design should be studied comprehensively existing programs.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The existence of social capital in human life is vital because it can be a vehicle for social cohesion and social control system (Tzanakis, 2013). Furthermore, Coleman (1998) defines social capital is an important network-based assets, intangible with the potential to maximize the productivity of individuals and teams in a social setting.

The existence of social capital on people's lives, it will not work properly if it is not supported by the other capitals. Social capital synergies with other capitals are integrated and are mutual-simbioisme to achieve the level of fulfillment of human needs complex including the development of society as a social system (Field, 2010). Social capital is the basic potential to uncover and leverage other capitals, even social capital can be the basis of a community in solving social problems. The strength of relationships and connections that are owned by the social capital can optimize other capital, such as human capital, natural capital, financial capital, and physical capital.

This is in accordance with the opinion Hasbullah (2011), that the success of community development is the synergy of the amount of capital in the community are: (a) human capital in the form of personal abilities such as education, health, skills, and others; (a) capital of natural resources such as marine waters; (b) economically productive capital in the form of economic and financial assets; and (d) the social capital of the norms / values (trust, reciprocity, other social norms), participation in the network, pro-activity.

The existence of social capital synergized with poverty reduction programs, is largely determined by the ability to design elements of social capital. One is an understanding of the social capital that is bridging (inclusive), which is bridged by different ethnic, cultural values, social status, religion. Bridging social capital dimension will also reduce the potential for conflict in the community, so as to create commitment, cooperation, solidarity, networking, associations, and so on;

in a variety of community activities and development, one of which is the economic empowerment of communities, including poverty reduction.

Based on this background, the purpose of this research is to assess and identify the model of utilization of social capital and other capitals in poverty reduction Konawe coastal communities in the islands.

RESEARCH METHODS

In line with the objectives of this study, namely formulate a model of exploiting the potential of social capital and other capitals of coastal communities in poverty reduction, this study used qualitative research methods. Methods have been selected for the first phase, produced a model exploiting the potential of social capital and other capitals in poverty reduction elements of coastal communities through the operation of mutual trust, reciprocity, social norm, and social networking. Furthermore, in the second stage, resulting in consequences utilization of social capital and other capitals to increased prosperity, self-reliance, and self-reliance of coastal communities.

The subject of this research is in the area of coastal communities with poor living conditions, backward and prone to subsistence. They are the majority of livelihood as fishermen catch, others are farmers, services, and so on. While key informants consisting of; government leaders; traditional leaders, community leaders, educators, religious leaders, and so on.

The data analysis of this research is the analysis of qualitative data, taken with a sequence that is: the data production process focused on sorting, simplification, abstraction and transformation of raw data from field notes; Presentation of data that is formulating conclusions that allow the information into a statement of conclusion; and inference based on the reduction and presentation of data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Acknowledge social capital in the life of coastal communities, the glue and unifying the various dimensions of life, including the inherited habits of the ancestors of both the maritime activities or other social activities. The research findings reveal there are various elements of social capital that still needs to be raised and improved, both in level through the institutional structure/network and the cognitive level through attitudes, habits, and individual responsibility. In the structure level, the cooperation of fishermen in a tradition of fishing activities / daily routine, and done through the family institution, the revenue they are generally still at the level of subsistence. In the cognitive level, values, beliefs, attitudes, habits, and work ethic make fishing activities only as a safety valve to meet the needs of daily life; while the principle of the orientation of the future in the form of investment and saving almost nothing.

Exploiting the potential of social capital by utilizing the elements of social capital is important, when the coastal communities feel that the fruits of growth are generally not in favor of their interests. So the reality of poverty is a social fact, in the midst of the increasing number of patterns empowerment of coastal communities, which are not accessible due to lack of skills, the scarcity of capital, as well as the causes of low work ethic.

First, element of mutual trust to coastal communities create strong social cohesion both in fishing activities, aquaculture, as well as in social activities. These elements, the stronger when synergized with other capitals, such as falling in the following table.

Table 2. Synergies Element Mutual Trust and Others Capital in Coastal Communities Poverty

No.	Others Capital	Synergies Element Mutual Trust	Consequence
1	Natural capital	Coastal community's commitment not to do activities with the use of trawl nets arrests, bombings, cutting down mangroves, coral reef damage, and so on	Generate marine reserves and the potential outcomes for generations to come
2	Human capital	Coastal communities to eliminate the influence of middlemen and build trust with the owners of the means of local production	Based fisheries produce indigenous investors
3	Physical capital	Help government facilities used for the common	Physical facilities such as fishing gear, motor boats, fish auction place, and so on, used for the common
4	capital Financial	The strong trust between the government and the people reciprocally	Honesty in leadership, avoid the practice of abuse of authority and corruption

Sources: Primary Data is Processed

Based on Table 2, showed that the use of elements of mutual trust synergistic other capitals, be a vehicle to eliminate poverty of coastal communities. For example, fishermen pledged/committed not to arrest activity that could disturb the habitat/ marine ecosystems such as the use of trawl nets, bombings, and poisoning. This activity can disrupt and reduce the potential for marine products in the present and the future, so the backup for the generations to come dwindling. Another example, is the presence of indigenous entrepreneurs to reduce the dependence of fishermen on the fishing investors from other regions with bonded labor system, which is correlated to the ability of fishermen to invest and save.

Results of interviews with informants Ar (46 years old), showed that: indigenous merchant existence in our village, have reduced dependence on the buyer/trader of fish from outside (Kendari and vicinity). The benefit to the indigenous traders, we borrow at low interest and if late returns is given a grace period.

Other indicators of utilization of mutual trust element, associated with the facility /facilities provided by the Government. The research findings indicate that the high response of the community to accept and implement any development program, whether the product development of the Central Government as the Village Fund, as well as the development program of the District Government and the village government.

Second, synergy element of reciprocity became one adhesive interactions and social harmony coastal communities. The culture of togetherness, medulu and mepokoaso (gathered and united) has become a habit that not only take place in everyday life, but maintained in marine fishing activities.

Table 3. Elements synergies Reciprocity and Others Capital-Poverty in Coastal Communities

No.	Others Capital	Elements synergies Reciprocity	Consequence
1	Natural capital	Fishermen worked together to replant mangroves and mangrove	Availability of coastal ecosystems for breeding fish and other marine products
2	Human capital	Cooperation of local fishermen and fishermen entrants in fishing activities	Increased knowledge and skills of local fishing knowledge
3	Physical capital	Mutual cooperation of citizens in improving the fish auction place and pier	Availability of infrastructure in the fishery to increase catches
4	capital Financial	Exchanging good in fishing activities impact on the exchange of financial capital among fishermen	The more the lack of credit bondage middlemen who scream the fishermen

Sources: Primary Data is Processed

Based on table 3, it appears that the relationship element of reciprocity with other capitals, quite an impact on the strengthening of economic institutions coastal communities. The results of observations in the sample villages District of South Wawonii, showed increased activity of mutual cooperation of citizens to plant mangrove trees and mangroves. Residents are aware that replanting trees around the coast, into the container to marine ecosystems such as fish to spawn and breed; thus becoming a potential catch for fishermen.

In other conditions, the presence of fishermen Bajo and Bugis become acculturation arena where indigenous fishing communities learn cultivation of seaweed and sea cucumbers. The majority of local fishermen recognize that the impact of increased knowledge and skills, has changed the pattern pengololaan maritime resources and increase their income.

Elements resiproitas synergies with financial capital, is also evident in the exchange of capital among fishermen. The relationship between ourselves and geographical bonds become stronger determinant factor of reciprocity, as well as eliminating the middlemen bondage with high interest. The presence of

entrepreneurs of local fish, into another safety valve fishermen to obtain a loan, which often without compensation for interest on the loan; especially if loan for the purposes of buying gasoline, diesel, or repair the ship's engines; usually replaced after obtaining the results of fishing. They also received the fish, as calculated by the loan amount.

Third, The element values and social norms, encourage the strong appreciation of ancestral traditions both in ritual ceremonies arrests as well as in everyday life. This element becomes institution code of conduct and customs, the most powerful in the life of the maritime community. Socialization is a vehicle, so that the existing values and norms to be adopted by the next generation, so the ability to conquer nature ocean remain stable due to the transformation and modernization in the field of maritime affairs and fisheries.

Table 4. Elements of Social Norms synergies and Others Capital in Coastal Communities Poverty

No.	Others Capital	Synergies Element Values / Social Norms	Consequence
1	Natural capital	Revitalization of sea quotation ceremony by giving offerings to the cleaning beach / coast	Eliminate wasteful behavior/ consumer and converted with saving behavior
2	Human capital	Local wisdom ceremony sow feed every turn of the month	The responsibility of coastal communities for the preservation of marine ecosystems
3	Physical capital	Samaturu tradition for the community in the rehabilitation/construction of public facilities and citizens	Increasing the availability of public facilities/individual support fishing activities
4	capital Financial	Still Maintaining the tradition of barter cash with catches	Still maintained the values of social awareness among citizens.

Sources: Primary Data is Processed

Table 4 shows that the prevalence of the elements of the value of social norms funds Konawe coastal communities in the islands, became one filter entry of values that can erode economic modernization based on family and community. It can be seen at the ceremony sow feed, become a habit to repay ancestral marine nature on the catch of fishermen. This ceremony, although the economy has a direct impact to increase the income of fishermen; but if the feed-feed presented above sea fish consumed, it will add protein and vitamins, so when the fish caught will gain weight and good quality.

Some coastal areas studied, they found their sea quotation ceremony to give offerings of food/pastries tradisonil as thanks to the gods of the sea; the generosity of nature and the environment have given for the life of the fishermen. The ceremony is held every year or the beginning of the change of seasons. Sea quotation ceremony, in fact an animist embodiment values that economically is a waste because the residents set up a fund for the purposes of offerings and so forth. When researchers, dialogue with a number of the younger generation of

educated and rational, then gradual sea quotation ceremony was replaced with a cleansing ceremony beach /coastal involve all elements of society.

Other findings also revealed the strong tradition of samaturu (mutual cooperation) citizens in improving public facilities, such as bridges, fish auction, roads, and so on. Samaturu tradition, a citizen cooperation embodiment ancestral heritage which in the past mobilized to build houses beachfront residents who utilize the mangrove tree as the main ingredients. Currently, residents are aware that the public facilities and the economy must be maintained as a vital contribution in supporting their activity as fishermen.

Results of interviews with informants SA (38 years old), showed that: Our first aid courses regret when there are cattle, for coastal residents. But the cattle we consume for weddings and deaths. Meanwhile, some residents who had been breeding livestock, is now productive and provide additional income.

The above interview justification, waning samaturu values in civic life. Ideally, if these values are maintained, then the choice of utilizing the help of cattle personality for the consumer is the wrong choice. Properly, maintain the cohesiveness, trust, and responsibility is part of the implication of the values of cooperation samaturu as symbolic identity in everyday life, including keeping the trust was born out of a joint decision.

Fourth, The existence of social networking elements in the life of coastal communities, encouraging the proper functioning of institutions or social organizations in order to meet the expectations / needs of the community. This element if synergized with other capitals, creating strong relations with the external economic forces, so as to increase the income of fishermen.

Table 4. Social Networking Elements Synergies and Others Capital in Poverty Society

No.	Others Capital	Synergies Social Networking Elements	consequence
1	Natural capital	The natural condition of clean, sustainable, comfortable, safe and conducive	Support the process of institutional workings and activities of local fishermen in the management of Natural Resources Coastal
2	Human capital	Leadership, group commitment, teamwork, group relations, the ability to change	Increased Responsibility and HR groups/communities to the vision of welfare
3	Physical capital	Strengthening container/ office fishing cooperatives, small and medium enterprises fisheries, fish auction place, port management, and so on	Availability of facilities in support of fishing activities

4	capital Financial	Utilization of financial capital (loans) to expand the network of commodity trading waters	The increase in capital assets and institutional correlates with increased fishermen's income
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Sources: Primary Data is Processed.

The strengthening of the institutional network of coastal communities above, gradually reducing the individual activity in coastal management are in fact less favorable than the economic aspect. The strength of institutions, traditional and generally occur only in fishing activity between families, neighbors, and geographical bonds.

Synergies elements of social networking with natural capital, appeared on the availability of natural conditions that are clean, sustainable, comfortable, safe, and conducive. The findings show that, one of the institutional role of the fisherman is the togetherness of citizens to maintain and preserve the coastal natural, so that correlation can support aquatic result of fishing activities.

Synergies elements of social networking with human capital, appeared on a number of indicators such as leadership group that generates trust and honesty; teamwork produces shared responsibility in the management of marine products; relations group that produces marine technology information exchange and fisheries; and the ability to change that produces a shared commitment utilize new technologies replace old technology.

Results of interviews with informants SD (48 years old); expressed that since the local experts who master the technology of shipping, damage boat engines can be resolved without having to fix them on mechanic in Kendari.

The availability of skilled personnel in the network perspective, profitable fishing groups around, because it no longer requires energy, time, and cost. Costs incurred, at least not only the tools (parts) and service improvements that the amount is not much.

Synergies elements of social networking with physical capital, appeared on the institutional commitment to maintain and utilize the facility for the common good. The research findings indicate that, during the last three years has stood four fishing cooperatives, which serve to provide the necessary facilities fisherman catching, such as gillnets, hook, parts ship / boat, and so on.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The existence of the elements of social capital when synergized with capitals others, have a significant effect in improving the ability of socioeconomic coastal fishing communities in Konawe Islands, both in the form of institutional strengthening economy, the use of technology for fisheries, improvement of knowledge and skills in fishing activities/cultivation, pro empower community leadership, as well as increasing economic independence.

Consequences synergies elements of social capital with other capitals have implications for the increased prosperity and fulfilling the needs of daily life; including gradually to eliminate poverty Konawe coastal communities in the islands.

Drawing upon the Sustainable Livelihood Framework (SLF) and social capital theory, this study aims to develop a poverty alleviation model grounded in local potential and the characteristics of an archipelagic region. The resulting model is intended to serve as a policy recommendation for the Konawe Kepulauan Regency Government in designing poverty alleviation programs that are more effective, sustainable, and aligned with the local community's social, economic, and cultural conditions.

ADVANCED RESEARCH

The research aims to formulate a policy model that integrates local potential, the wisdom of island communities, and collaboration among local and village governments, the private sector, and the community to support sustainable livelihoods. The study is expected to yield a poverty alleviation model that is adaptive and evidence-based, and which can be replicated in other island regions sharing similar social, economic, and resource characteristics.

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