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The Social Capital and the Welfare of Community of Vegetable Farmers in Pemo Village, Kelimutu Sub-District, Ende Regency, East Nusa Tenggara Province, Eastern Indonesia

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Abstract---*This article is going to present a theme: The Relationship between Social Capital and the Welfare of the Community of vegetables as part of horticultural farming of the farmers in Pemo village, Kelimutu district, Ende Regency, East Nusa Tenggara Province, Eastern Indonesia. Then, it raises an issue related to the theme, namely the role of social capital in increasing the business of vegetable horticultural farmers in Pemo village. Beside that, it is designed to describe the role of social capital to increase the the business of the vegetable horticultural farmers in Pemo village. To collect the data related the problem of the study, the researchers use the descriptive qualitative approach with completed by some method such as interview and observation. In term of collecting data, researchers also prefer to use a quantitative approach with the method of distributing questionnaires. In addition, This article presents the significance of the study. It is important for the vegetable horticultural farmers in Pemo village to know that the social capital is very urgent factor to increase their business of vegetables. The research finding shows that Social capital as a whole is an instrument to develop a vegetable horticultural business in Pemo Village, although it is not yet used as optimal as possible.*

Keywords---*social capital, welfare, community, horticulture, farmers*

Introduction

This article is intended to describe the theme: The Social Capital is related to improve the Welfare of the Horticultural Farmers in Pemo village. It puts attention to the single issue, is that the role of social capital which improves the motivation of horticultural farmers to run the business of the vegetable as part of horticulture aspect. In term of the vegetable horticultural business, the social capital is an important factor to be successful in running the business. Then, this article is specially designed to promote that how important the social capital to support the farmers in order to increase the progress of a business, particularly a business of vegetable as part of horticultural aspect in agriculture. The research shows that the social capital takes position as a very important factor to improve the business of the vegetable farmers in the Village. This is proved by the fact that all the farmers of vegetable in that location are very successful in that business. As a result, by this business their income has been increased rapidly. They do not find difficulties to fulfil their daily need, even the educational fee for their children.

Material and Method

This article is based on the research entitled: social capital and the welfare of the vegetable farming community in Pemo Village, Kelimutu sub-district, Ende Regency. The research used a qualitative approach and of course used

qualitative methods. These two things lead the researcher to collect the required informations. Futhermore, the location of the research was undertaken in the village so called Pemo which was located in the east of Ende town as the capital of Ende regency. As stated above, the qualitative method used to gain the informations is a way to describe the problems of the study. Basically, research aims to get the information analyzed to solve the problem. This is in line with what Uma sekaran as quoted by Sugiyono (2005), said that the purpose of research is directed to get information which can be used as a basis for analysis to solve problems that are studied systematically. Referring to this opinion, research on social capital and community welfare of vegetable Farmers in Pemo village is categorized as explanatory research. This kind of research, according to Sugiyono (2005), said that it is a study to explain the position of the studied variables and the relationship between one variable and another. Furthermore, Arikunto (2010) claimed that descriptive research is not intended to test certain hypothesis, but only describes what it is about variables and symptoms or circumstances and does not require administration or control of any treatment. So, this research is an explanatory descriptive research. In addition, this research only describes related to the role and benefits of social capital in horticultural farming.

On the other hand, methods that used to collect the data are interview, observation, document study, and questionnaires. The interview questions are designed unstructured and addressed to several parties, namely the village head of Pemo, community leaders, traditional leaders, head of famer group in pemo village. Then, the questionnaires are contributed to several respondents who were determined by purposive sampling from 150 farmer group members. Questions as stated in the questionnaires form include: (1) social capital is one of important and significant factors to improve the welfare of the vegetable farmers in Pemo village. This is measured by social capital indicators that can improve the welfare of the vegetable farmers in Pemo village, (2) the important benefits of social capital is to overcome the problem of poverty in the farming communities. After the data was collected, the research team processed the data by using conventional model proposed by (Woolcock & Narayan, 2000). This model assumes that social capital can be obtained both formally and non-formally. And also through interactions between cultures, religions, indigenouse figures, and community leaders. Moreover, the structure of the model is the relationship of farmers' expenditure against all the potential to develop horticultural farmers' businesses, and will be tested in the form of multivariate analysis. The function of the model is as follows:

$$E=F(SC,HC, OC,Z).$$

It can be described as follows:

$$\text{Ln}E_i = \alpha + \beta SC_i + \gamma HC_i + \sigma OC_i + \eta Z_i + \mu_i$$

Note:

- E_i = farmer's expenditure (i) per member
- SC_i = Farmer's assets to social capital
- HC_i = Farmer's assets to human resources (human capital)
- OC_i = Farmer's assets against other assets
- ηZ_i = Characteristics of farmers
- α = Constanta
- $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \sigma, \eta$ = The coefficient value of each parameter.
- μ_i = error

Furthermore, the elements of the model above are described as follows. The binding variable of this model is farmer spending. While the explanatory variables are the assets of farmers. Farmers' assets including social capital, land ownership, education, and farmer 's characteristics are variable dummy. Moreover, one of the farmer's assets is social capital which includes: (1) social groups and institutions; (2) trust and solidarity; (3) joint action; (4) information and communication;(5) participation and cooperation; (6) empowerment, assistance carried out by related institutions such as BTNK and Flores University. Then, the data analysis was carried out quantitatively descriptive. The term of social capital is related to the vegetable business of farmers in Pemo village includes: trust, norms, and networks. In this study, the three dimensions of social capital are grouped into several types according to the roles, benefits, field conditions and horticulture business activities in Pemo village. The three dimensions of social capital play a role in business development directed at a common goal so that all relevant business actors can obtain optimal profits.

Results and Discussion

As stated in the previous section, this article is intended to explore the social capital related to the welfare of the vegetable farming community in Pemo village. The term of social capital is a set of informal values or norms that are shared among members of an interrelated community group based on the values of trust, norms, and social networks. This is in line with the opinion expressed by (Fukuyama, 2002). He said that social capital is a capability that arises from trust in a society in general. However, the term social capital first appeared in the writings of Hanifan (1916), in the context of improving people's living conditions through community involvement, good values, and other social attributes in neighbors. In this work, the main characteristic of social capital emerges, namely that it brings internal and external benefits. On the other hand, welfare refers to the range of government program that provide financial or other aid to individuals or groups who can not support themselves. The group of vegetable farmers in Pemo village lives very dependently on vegetable business. With the results of that effort they can use it to fulfil the needs of daily life, for example eating and drinking, treatment, education, and other needs. However, the results of the vegetable business are not enough to meet the needs of the whole family, so it has not been able to prosper the community. Next, it is presented the several points that found in the research, namely the social capital's role related to the vegetable business as part of horticulture in Pemo vilaage, social network and marketing system of production. These points will be described as follows.

The Role of Social capital in term of the Vegetable efforts in Pemo Village

The research has been conducted for several months in Pemo. The group of vegetable farming took participation actively in giving informations needed by team. After the informations had been analyzed, then, the team was very successful to draw some conclusions as the findings of the research. The results of the study showed that vegetable farmers in Pemo village have social capital that is not too strong so it does not give positive feedback to increase farmers' income. This is reflected in the data score range, the lowest is 40% and the highest is 50%. From the score indicates that there is a relationship between social capital and the level of income of vegetable farmers in Pemo village, but not too significant influence. This is because farmers themselves sell it in the market and there is no special place to sell the vegetable business. In addition, the use of communication media has not been optimal so that the market network is very limited. On the other hand, there is less coordination between members of farmers to overcome pest problems, such as monkeys that need daily care. Fact shows that the vegetable farmers in pemo villages are just waiting for consumers to come to the garden to buy vegetables, but the number is small. After all in the harvest season, there is overproduction so that not many people buy it. These facts can cause the income of farmers not to increase significantly (Vallejo et al., 2019; Adnani e al., 2018).

Facts as stated above indicate that how important the role social capital in order to improve the income of the vegetable farmers. Firstly, trust is a key factor to improve the quantitative and qualitative of the products. For this reseanos, the rules should be set to maintain a vegetable garden. If any member goes to sell vegetables in the market, other members who guard the apes in the garden so that the apes have no chance to damage the vegetable plant. In addition, because of consumer confidence in the quality of vegetables so they directly come to the garden to buy vegetables and this benefits the vegetable farmers which they do not spend transportation funds to the market. In short, vegetable farmers must guarantee the quality of products so that customers continue to buy vegetables produced by the vegetable farming community in Pemo. It is recommended that vegetable farmers not only make transactions in the market, but also make transactions with customers by phone, WA Group, and online platforms, although very limited. Norm is one element of social capital that gives a role to improve the welfare of vegetable farmers. In fact, there is no provision in writing in the transaction of vegetable prices in the market. In addition, no weighing equipment is used. The seller gives bonuses to customers, when buying a lot of vegetables. Between the cultivators and the landowner both agreed to get 50% of the proceeds of the sale. It means that 50% is given to landowner and 50% is for cultivators. It often occurs when the results of the effort are lacking, the cultivator does not benefit. Mutually agreed rules between members are those relating to working hours, types of plants planted, pest-keeping hours, and limitation of working area. Assistance from the Kelimutu National Park Hall (BTNK) was received by the group's chairman, then distributed to members. The aid are money, drugs, and spray tools (Fathy, 2019; Anggita, 2013).

In terms of network systems, farmers usually contact customers directly from the garden or in the market. This is very good and effective. In addition, relations have been built very well and strongly with related institutions, such as Kelimutu National Park (BTNK), Flores University as an educational institution in Ende Regency. The aid is money, materials, equipment, and assistance working with farmers. It is very contrary to the relationship between Mosalaki (traditional leader) and the regional government and villages are not good. This happens because there are customary

bureaucratic procedures that are considered to hinder the activities of farmers. For example, if there are meetings in the village and customary house building activities, then planting activities, cleaning, pest care are forced to be ignored. It can be concluded, based on the description of social capital mentioned above, that the belief, norms, network system among fellow farmers, Kelimutu National Park Hall (BTNK), educational institutions are strong enough to increase the income of vegetable farmers so as to improve the welfare of vegetable farmers. While indigenous institutions (Mosalaki or traditional leaders) and local and village governments are less concerned about farmers' activities so that it cannot increase farmers' income. This shows that the two institutions did not take part in the welfare of the farming community (Grootaert, 1999; Fox, 1997).

Social networking and market access

Pemo is one of the villages located in Kelimutu subdistrict. This village is closely located to Lake Kelumtu as a tourist spot for national and international visitors. Its position can give benefit to the people who live there. Therefore, it has opened the road to the market in Moni. This area is the center of business activities. So that the people of Pemo village, especially vegetable farmers can go to the market to sell their agricultural products, do not find any difficulties. In the Moni market, Vegetable farmers from Pemo village have made transactions with their customers, although the amount is small. The agreement that made by vegetable farmers and customer is not written, but they consider to stick to the deal. On the other hand, the vegetable farmers have owned handphone (HP). They understand how to use it. Until now, HP is only used for ordinary communication. Actually HP can be used for many purposes such as making buying and selling transactions. In addition, farmers still make relationships with partners informally. This is in line with the results of research done by (Munandar, 2010). It shows that there is close relationship between social capital that applies in the merchant community and the efforts of poverty management through its efforts in the informal sector. This is demonstrated by social capital, namely networking, trust, and norms and synergistic cooperation that regulates the activities of the merchant community (Pantoja, 2000; Kusumatantya, 2013).

Implementation of customary norms

Norma is one of the important dimensions of social capital and plays a role in strengthening harmonious togetherness of a community. The community is built on the basis of social ties between its member. It consists of several communities such as the farmer community, Ojek community, fishermen's association, agricultural expert association, and so on. The quality of social bonds will be built when members interact with each other for a relatively long and deep time. Usually the social bond will be better if fellow members are always involved in joint activities in groups or organizations and activities that are temporary. Furthermore, with strong social ties can improve the welfare of members of the community. However, social capital plays a very important role to function and strengthen modern society. Referring to the statement, the term of customary norms are usually expressed through agricultural activities, such as land work, selected seed, planting, cleaning, and harvesting. According to Lio custom, before they do agricultural activities, especially traditional ceremonies are held. One of the agricultural ceremonies is the midges ceremony which in Lio's language is called *pire te'u*. In addition, there is also a traditional ceremony so called natural disasters or *joka ju*. This ceremony is held to avoid the natural disasters that can damage plants. When the harvest is complete, a traditional ceremony is performed called a harvest ceremony. With regard to agricultural activities, mosalaki (traditional leader) plays less of a role in the activity, unless a feeding ceremony is performed to ancestors. The ceremony is called *pati ka* (feeding ancestor). However, the ceremony is not connected to the agricultural activities, for example vegetable planting efforts. The traditional ceremony did not contribute to the improvement of vegetable farming business results in Pemo village. So the implementation of customary norms for the attachment of vegetable businesses in pemo village is not too important (Putra & Santosa, 2016; Putnam, 1993).

Mosalaki (traditional leaders) and Local Government

The land used for agriculture in Pemo village belongs to Mosalaki or traditional leaders. The vegetable farmers in the region only use the land to grow vegetables. Reality shows that Mosalaki as an indigenous leader is less consistent with the revenue-sharing agreement on vegetable business in Pemo village. Sometimes Mosalaki acts authoritarian. It means that Mosalaki asked more distribution than agreed. As a result of the authoritarian action Vegetable farmers feel unfair because their work does not produce the balanced results. Likewise, the village government did not take the initiative to mobilize farmers to carry out joint activities on agricultural land. This causes the farmers leave the

gardern without permission. In line with that fact, the results of research done by [Nurami et al. \(2013\)](#), show that the relationship of social capital through community economic empowerment programs can help to increase the economic potential of the community by creating new business such as transportation services and employment by business actors to the surroundings community. This means that existing social capital can be synergized with better beliefs, values, and norms so as to create a conducive situation in the community's economic activities ([Soulard et al., 2018](#); [Silitonga & Muflikhati, 2018](#)).

On the other hand, the leadership in Pemo village is owned by ten mosalaki or traditional leaders. It is known that the people in pemo village are not from one descendant, but come from different tribes. Therefore, the leadership in the village was chosen by each tribe. The people in Pemo village come from different ethnicities and form a community so called Pemo village community. The ten mosalaki or traditional leaders acted as the main leader. it means that among them there is no higher position. They gather to choose a coordinator if there are activities that must be done by the whole community. Because the structure of customary institutions that are not clear can cause the non-implementation of customary activities specifically agricultural activities. The activity that is often carried out is the "joka Ju" ceremony. This term means the ceremony of rejecting disasters in agricultural business so that farmers can get abundant crops at the end of the growing season. The leader of the ceremony was chosen by ten indigenous leaders in Pemo village. However, his role is only at the time of the ceremony. On the other hand, the leadership structure and customary norms have not been agreed by the ten indigenous leaders Thus, the social capital whose role in Pemo village has almost no effect on agricultural business, especially vegetable business in the village ([Sudirah, 2015](#); [Subejo, 2004](#)).

Mapping of Land Rights And Management System

The results of the study showed that the rules of law that apply in each indigenous community are rules inherited by ancestors ([Tahmasebi & Askaribezayeh, 2021](#); [Asih et al., 2018](#)). Customary rules that governs the natural resources are tailored to the abilities and wisdom of local indigenous people. In general, land rights are still regulated by indigenous figures until to day. The land management system is divided into two ways, namely land controlled by individuals and controlled with the community. The land owned by individual is land that is processed which is the result where the results of agricultural business belong to the farmer himself. Nevertheless, he had to carry out customary rituals. The right to customary land is vacant land that has not been cultivated by farmers where the land is divided into communities and the distribution system is regulated by indigenous leaders. The rules for the fair and even distribution of customary land are social capital that can support the success of vegetable businesses in Pemo village which have a very positive impact on the welfare of the village community ([Widodo et al., 2019](#); [Vogt & Johnson, 2015](#)).

Land arrangement system

In the reality, system of how people in Pemo use the land that according to the rules as stated in the following.

1. Productive land is a fertile land that is used for agricultural business. The cultivated land is divided according to the ability of the members of the indigenous people. The land acquisition is based on land inherited by the ancestors. The area of land and business products on the land became the private property of farmers. While the property of arable land remains a joint property arranged by local customary figures
2. Land that is processed for two types of crops, namely food crops and horticulture.
3. Vacant land is still regulated by customary figures and at the time of processing for agricultural business indigenous figures consult to perform customary ceremonies.

Empirical Test Calculation Results

The calculation of the empirical test used is a model adapted to the equation function: $LnE_i = \alpha + \beta SC_i + \gamma HC_i + \sigma OC_i + \eta Zi + \mu_i$. By using the ordinary least square (OLS) method and the number of observations (n), the regression results obtained from the model can explain the impact or relationship between social capital on the welfare of the vegetable farming community in Pemo village.

Table 1
The results of the estimation of the dependent regression of the expenditure variable per capita

Model	B	Standar Error	T	Sig
Constant	165,372	44,350	2,616	0,003
SC	0,025	24,093	2,389	0,003
HC	0,144	15,930	2,144	0,031
OC	0,052	15,720	1,808	0,040
Z	-0,333	15,205	5,105	0,000
Number of Observation	150			
R-squared	0,622			
F-statistic	7,751			

Source: Data processing results, 2019

By using per capita expenditure data from households and independent variables consisting of social capital, education, land ownership, and farmer characteristics. The estimation results of the regression coefficients show the magnitude of the influence of each independent variable on farmers' expenditures. The regression coefficient is positive, adding to the probability of spending. Conversely a negative sign reduces the chances of spending. The estimation results in the form of structural equations can be written as follows.

$$\text{LnE} = 165,372 + 0,025\text{SC} + 0,144\text{HC} + 0,052\text{OC} - 0,333\text{Z}$$

(2,389) (2,144) (1,808) (-5,10)

This presentation shows that the result of the F-count statistic is 7.751. The result of this F-count is greater than the F-table 1.04 and significant at 95%. The results of this F-count statistic indicate that the independent variables together have an influence on the dependent variable. To see the significance of the independent variable on the dependent variable, it can be seen through the t-count statistic. If t-count is greater than t-table, it means that the independent variable has an influence on the dependent variable. Based on the estimation obtained, the coefficient of the first independent variable, namely social capital has a t-count of 2, 389, while the t-table with a significant level of 95% is 1, 423. So that t-count > t-table (Altieri, 2002; Wilson & Tisdell, 2001). This means that social capital has a significant effect on farmers' expenditures. The coefficient on the second independent variable, namely education, has a t-count value of 2.144, where the t-count is also greater than the t-table with a significant level of 95%. This means that education has a significant effect on farmers' expenditures. Likewise, the coefficients on the third and fourth variables, namely land ownership and farmer characteristics, have t-counts of 1.808 and -5.105, respectively, where the t-count obtained is also higher than the t-table. The '-' sign for the t-count coefficient of family characteristics only shows the opposite direction of the relationship. So that these two variables also have a significant effect on farmers' expenditures. To see the ability of the independent variables together in explaining variations in the level of expenditure in Pemo Village, R2 is shown by 0.62. This means that as much as 62% of the level of expenditure can be explained by the independent variables in the equation, while the remaining 38% is explained by other variables outside the model (u) (Battacharyya et al., 2015; Gonçalves & Alpendurada, 2005).

Discussion of Empirical Test Results

In the regression results, the SC coefficient value (social capital) on the level of farmer expenditure is 0.027 with a positive sign. The positive sign on this coefficient indicates that the higher the social capital in Pemo Village, the higher the farmer's expenditure. With a coefficient value of 0.025, it means that if there is an increase in social capital by 10%, it will increase farmer spending by 0.25%. Even though the value is small, the increase in social capital that affects the welfare of farmers still needs to be developed so that it becomes a force to realize prosperity (Shea & Chesson, 2002; Elliott et al., 1999). The coefficient value obtained for the HC variable (education) is 0.144 with a positive sign. This shows that an increase in education by 10% will increase farmers' spending by 1.44%. This result is relevant to the theory that has been stated previously, that logically increasing education at least increases the standard of living of the community and farmers for mutual prosperity. The regression coefficient of the OC (land) variable obtained is 0.052, giving an interpretation that the effect of land ownership will provide opportunities

for an increase in farmers' spending by 0.52%. With land ownership, whether used as a main livelihood or used for a side business, it will increase the welfare of the farmer. So that every additional ownership will have an impact on increasing welfare (Turnbull et al., 2005; Vanhonacker et al., 2008).

The coefficient value obtained for the Z variable (family characteristics) is 0.333 with a negative sign. This shows that an increase in the number of family members will reduce the level of farmer welfare by 3.33%. An undeniable consequence that the addition of family members (maximum 4 members) will be able to reduce the welfare of farmers. Currently in Pemo Village, the philosophy of many children is a lot of sustenance. However, increasing family members can reduce quality because any quality improvement such as education, facilities, requires a large enough cost. Therefore, the addition of family members needs to be considered carefully. The main benefit of social capital is to develop the effectiveness of joint efforts to achieve common goals, while maintaining the results obtained from these joint efforts. In line with that, the World Bank states, governance is manner in which power is exercised in the management of a country's economic and social resources for development. The concept of governance emphasizes the proper use of power by optimizing social capital to manage resources in the development process, in order to generate prosperity. One way to improve welfare is to prevent poverty through poverty reduction. The concept of governance emerged along with the increasing awareness that the function and role of the government in realizing prosperity must work together with various related parties (Lomas, 1998; Hawe & Shiell, 2000).

Conclusion And Suggestions

This part is intended to present the conclusion which based on the previous explanations and it also presents several recommendations to several parties related to vegetable business in Pemo village (Mardalis, 1995; Komalasari et al., 2020).

Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis that has been carried out by the team which has been described in depth, the authors try to deduce what has been described in the previous section. Then, the conclusion is presented to draw the summary in order to help the readers to understand text easily. At this time, the author can conclude as a whole as follows.

1. Overall social capital plays a significant role in the development of horticultural crop farming in Pemo Village, although it is not yet optimal;
2. The application of customary norms in the agricultural business has not been optimal;
3. Lack of confidence in traditional leadership and government;
4. The cultural leadership structure and customary norms have not been clearly regulated based on the history of Pemo Village and the community system;
5. Farmer's social capital has a positive relationship with farmer's welfare and expenditure. This means that the higher the social capital of the farmer, the more prosperous the farmer and the higher the expenditure; and
6. The higher the education of farmers, the higher the awareness to spend on the common good and the greater the land ownership, the greater the opportunities for prosperity and higher cost of mutual interest. On the other hand, the addition of family members has an impact on the lack of welfare of farmers

Suggestions

It is very important for vegetable farmers in Pemo village to receive financial support and assistance, technical guidance from the agriculture office and capital owners. Therefore, through this paper, the author conveys several recommendations to these parties as follows.

1. Social capital in Pemo village needs to be continuously developed so that it becomes a strength in realizing the welfare of farmers.
2. The addition of family members needs to be considered because it affects the welfare of farmers.
3. Every land ownership needs to be developed with productive efforts so that income will be increased and farmers' welfare can be realized

Conflict of interest statement and funding sources

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Statement of Authorship

The authors have a responsibility for the conception and design of the study. The authors have approved the final article.

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