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**3 THE ROLE OF SOCIAL CAPITAL IN SUPPORTING OFF FARM
AGROFORESTRY INCOME: A CASE STUDY IN LAMPUNG
SELATAN, INDONESIA**

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ABSTRACT

The process of transforming the income of off farm agroforestry farmers must be well designed. One of the important factors in the design is social capital. This research was conducted in Jatiagung Village, South Lampung. This study aims to determine the contribution of social capital to agroforestry (off farm) income. The postulates of the linear model were applied at the confidence level of 5%. To prove this objective, a semi-structured survey was conducted to 45 households. The conclusion shows that households must have the performance of social capital, especially the network element, which must be increased from low to medium levels.

INTRODUCTION

Communities around the Jatiagung village forest manage the forest using an agroforestry model. Plants managed with this system are generally MPTS (*Multi Purpose Trees Species*) plants, for example durian (*Durio zibethinus*), candlenut (*Aleuites moluccana*), cocoa (*Theobroma cacao*), tamank (*Gnetum gnemon*), cempaka (*Michelia champaca*), and pepper. (*Piper nigrum*) (Syofiandi *et al.* 2016). Communities can harvest forest products in a sustainable manner and also increase land productivity with agroforestry systems (Puspasari *et al.* 2017). Thus the community will have guaranteed income if the forest is managed with the right and optimal type of agroforestry.

Rural communities around the forest are a group that is relatively disadvantaged socially and economically compared to other community groups (Garjita, 2014). This cannot be separated from the possibility that there is a disparity between the rich and the poor, reflected in the Gini index which reaches 0.4. This figure shows that there is a very large disparity in terms of

exploitation of wealth or welfare between the richest and the poorest groups in Indonesian society (Pratama, 2014). The occurrence of this apparent economic growth is due to the backwash effect phenomenon which has an impact on rural poverty and degradation.

The increase in the rural economy is supported by the form of policies prepared by the government that support equitable distribution of economic growth. One way is to form a synergy between rural and urban areas to reduce the economic disparity between rural and urban areas. This is indicated by the strengthening of linkages between sectors (linkage) and a decrease in the rate of leakage of economic added value to outside regions. Increasing economic growth in village areas will have an impact on increasing human resources including welfare and the availability of various physical and infrastructure developments.

The existence of social capital in a society will have a good influence on the welfare of society. Trust, networks, and social norms are things that can be used as an approach in community empowerment in supporting SFM (Wulandari, 2019). Puspita *et al.* (2020) shows that social capital can be seen from the existence of mutual trust in Gapoktan members to collaborate in forest management activities through agroforestry. Social capital is also seen in the form of ideas that are used as a solution to a problem in Gapoktan so that it has a positive impact on community institutions. In order to know the level of social welfare as the influence of the two capitals, it is necessary to know the characteristics of the community to be studied.

The element of novelty discussed in this research is the correlation of the social capital of the community around a forest to the community's income from off-farm agroforestry. In general, previous research conducted an analysis of agroforestry in general without distinguishing it from on-farm or off-farm agroforestry. The community of Jatiagung Village, South Lampung utilizes forest land in the form of agroforestry management to increase income in meeting their daily needs so that it is appropriate to analyze income from off-farm agroforestry. Various analysis results between income and social capital are needed for planning the development of community welfare through strengthening existing social capital in village communities around forests.

OBJECTIVE OF STUDY

The purpose of conducting research on the Contribution of Social Capital in Influencing Community Income from Off Farm Agroforestry is: To analyze the magnitude of the influence of social capital on people's income from off farm agroforestry.

METHODS

The research was conducted in March – April 2021 in the village of Jatiagung, South Lampung (Lampung Selatan), Indonesia. Data collection will be carried out by means of semi-structured interviews with 45 people at the research location. The sampling technique was carried out by purposive sampling. Statistical analysis of the data used regression with Y = income from agroforestry and the X variables were trust, norms and networks.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Regression analysis gives the results as written in table 1. The Y factor is the income earned from agroforestry and the X factor is network, norm and trust.

Table 1. Regression analysis

Predictor Variable Prediktor (Score and Unit)	Symbol	Coef	SE Coef	T	P-Value
Constant		11.900.145	557.507	3.41	0.001
Social Capital					
Network (=0, 1, 2 low, moderate, high)	[NETW]	29.630	12.227	2.42	0.018
Norm (=0, 1, 2 low, moderate, high)	[NORM]	7.647	23.636	0.32	0.747
Trust (=0, 1, 2 low, moderate, high)	[TRUST]	3.783	22.381	0.17	0.866
S= 91623.6		R-Sq=81.8%		R-Sq(adj)=85.81%	

The highest coefficient value is in the network. The network variable has a P-value of 0.01, which means that this variable has a significant effect on the income of respondents with a significant level @=0.05(5%). The network coefficient value has a positive sign with a value of 29.630, this means that if the other variables are fixed and the network variable increases by one unit, the average income of farmers will increase by IDR 2,963,000 households/year.

Network is one element of social capital that can be used by individuals and groups in achieving their goals. Extensive networks can provide access for individuals in utilizing important resources that can help achieve goals (Bakri *et al.*, 2021). The results showed that the level of social capital in farmer groups in Sidoharjo village was high. The network built by farmer groups in the research village is related to production and marketing activities of

products. The growth of mutual trust is accompanied by strong norms, so any management will be easier to solve together (Wulandari, 2019).

The agrosilvopastura development strategy as one of the agroforestry schemes currently being carried out by the community at the research location and has good prospects in the future. This happens because the demand for ingredients derived from livestock continues to increase along with an increase in population, income and public awareness to consume highly nutritious food as a result of an increase in the average educational level of the population (Bakri *et al.*, 2014). Livestock business is a process of combining production factors in the form of land, labor and also capital to produce livestock products. The success of a livestock business depends on three elements, namely seeds, feed, and management or management. In addition, management and management in the livestock business are inseparable from the socio-economic characteristics of the breeders so that later it will affect the results to be obtained by the breeders. Agroforestry livestock business through agrosilvopastura will be influenced by livestock supply and demand (Wulandari, 2011). This means that marketing will be closely related to networking with relevant partners at every level, both local, provincial and national. If conditions in the field are found to be deteriorating network with partners, intensive efforts must be made immediately to improve the status back to at least a moderate level.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of this study, it is known that the community's social capital is high in managing agroforestry in the forest area which is their management area. This high social capital allows people to get income that is sufficient for their family needs. Thus, if environmental dynamics require changes in behavior transformation in managing forests, the community must always maintain the level of social capital they have. The dynamics of the environment and forestry development will greatly influence the network of partners. Partners will have an influence especially on the marketing aspects of agroforestry products. That is, if the network is in a low position, it must be raised at least to a moderate level.

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