

## THE SOCIAL CAPITAL OF LEASE ISLAND CLUSTER SOCIETY AS EFFORT FOR POVERTY SOLVING

Mawar

*Muhammadiyah University of Jakarta, Indonesian*

mawarhidayat22@gmail.com

---

### Abstract

*Poverty program policy applied in society have not effectivity get, it caused by partnership model applied applied referred to centrie (top down) while the condition of Maluku society and the background of society is very different such as physical people condition and also cultural social life, So it need difference approach. The goal of this research are : 1). To know poverty indicator in lease island cluster ; (2). To know the capital of people social in poverty handling; (3). To find partnership model in poverty handling programs to society in the lease island cluster based on social capital. This research use : descriptif research methode and qualitative research methode, colectif data by interview, observation and documentation. Data analysis technic use Mc.Nabb (2002) and data validasy assessment by triangulasi. The result of research show that poverty indicator in Lease island cluster are the lack of working ethos and lack of ability in land processing to be productive land but Lease island have high social capital they are close kinship / home eyes and credibility strong social capital between poor family chief with the member of family out side Lease Island.*

**Keyword :** *Social Capital, Partnership Model, Poverty*

---

### INTRODUCTION

The society in small islands have some unique and special things than the society in big islands. Physical condition of small island bring the influences to different society characteristic with the main island. The various of tradition and the culture in small island as things that differentiate with society in big island. These was interesting to be researched more.

Than if we said about the poverty, so the poverty occurred in small island society and the continental area also have differences, because of differences in physical background. In long time, poverty indicator used to know poverty rate in small island still use nonprecision poverty rate in that area. So to observe the poverty rate in small island society must use certain approach.

This condition also occurred in poverty solving programs. Poverty solving program used still in centralize program. Than that programs not appropriate with society that phisycly live in small island, that logically the geographical, demographic and society cultural have significant in differences. This condition make the poverty solving programs to society in small island less of effectifely.

That condition make lot of poverty solving programs based on social capital. Social capital is one important component in human building. The social capital also become important as approach in poverty solving programs. It's show that social capital has a component need in poverty solving, especially to society in small island with full of local wisdom as big capital in poverty solving.

From background explanation above can be analyzed as below: 1. How about social capital in lease island? 2. how about relations between social capital with poverty solving programs in lease island cluster?

## **THE THEORY CONTEMPLATION**

### ***Social capital***

LPUP (2008) explained that social capital related to the values from a network that covered certain people (usually have certain similar thing like similar in job, similar in home living, similar in ethnic, similar in religion etc), and bridging to different people, with one exchange standard (reciprocity). This social capital related with the network, cooperation between group in society and also standard and values in society.

Social capital also believed as strong loop in society as family relationship, fam (in lease island society called mata ruma). By Lesser (2000), social capital is very important to the community because of: (1) to make easier information acces to community member (2) become power sharing media or power distribution in community. (3) solidarity development (4) to enable community resource mobilization (5) To enable together achievement and (6) Build gathering habit and community organization.

Hasbullah(2006) explained that social capital made with some component: (1) participation in anetwork (2) Resiprocity (3) Trust (4) Social Standard (5) Value (6) Proactive action. Social capital wasn't built by only one people, but depend on tendency growth in community for socialitation as important part from value existing.

Fukuyama (1995) make definition that social capital as a series of values or informal standard existing in member of cominity that enabled cooperation among them.

World bank (1999) believe that social capital as some thing related to institutional dimension, relationship occurred, some standards make quality and quantity social relationship on one community. Then Putnam make definition in social capital as social performance organization like networking and trust facilitated coordination and cooperation for together benefit. Trust in this item to be important cause can make loop in people them selves.

### ***Poverty***

Poverty concept has variety and different definitions. Sayogyo (1978) measured the poverty rate based on family income. The reason are rice as the strategic commodity, main food and can be decided as minimum salary standard. Therefor change of rice cost can be assumed will be followed by increasing cost of other main needs. This Poverty rate not related to peoples with main food not rice like peoples in NTT who main food is corn and in Maluku who main food is sagu. These according to BPS and BKKBN statement who make definition that poor people, they are have no ability to achieve food needs (rice) and non food (not Percapita) equal with rice. This condition make poverty rate high, cause the indicator used not suitable.

The other argument of poverty is that poverty as individual disability to achieve minimum basic need for standard live (Nurhadi, 2007). Some one called in poverty if their need such as eating, drinking couldnot be achieved as normally. According wold bank in nurhadi (2007) explained that the cause of poverty is development strategic that only focus on economic growth. The reality show most of development in develop country still not yet accommodate of 40% from citizen bottom layer. Development strategic adopted cause trickle-up not trickle-down, so the development enlarge gap between poor and rich people.

Local poverty concept of Maluku province is poverty in acces. Maluku province natural condition with some small islands make Maluku as Isolated area. This condition make Maluku poor of acces, such as market acces, education acces, communication acces etc. Poverty standard in Maluku different with poverty standard in other province. Because natural resource in Maluku still able to comply living needs . so poverty in Maluku mean still comply living needs as clothing, food and housing.

### ***Small Island***

Nunn (1994) Island is a land surrounding by water. Definition by Nunn according to similar word island (Antonim, 2003), Island is land surrounding by water (in the sea, river, or in the air). In International water law convention (setiyono, in Djalaludin) Island is land area existed naturally, surrounded by water and permanently on the air in highly water rise. These definition have two meaning, first formed naturally, (2) located on the water in highly water rise. If not suitable with Criteria (1) so it called unnatural island or made by people (artificial island) mean not as island regime. It mean, unnatural island have not own sea area and can not be use as bottom point sea area measurement. If Criteria (2) not comply, that formation as a island only in low water rise. But if in highly water rise become standing water, invisible, this appearance according to sea law convention called *flow tide elevation* have different low regime with the island.

The minister of ocean and fishery affair have issued decision letter Number 41 2000 about general guidance in sustainable management of small islands based on community. The definition of small island/cluster is a cluster of island functionally interacted each other in ecologist side, economic, and cultur as individually or sinergicly can increase economic index of source management (Anonim,2004:14). This decision give limitation and characteristic in small island as: 1. Island with area 2000 km or less 2. Ecologicly separated with main island, have physical border 3. Have some endemic biota and various of biota with high value typical 4. The cathment is small relatively so most of surface flow and sediment enter to the sea directly 5. From social side, economic and culture of society have specific things than main island.

The criteria with small island limitation, Dahuri (1998:170) said that there are three criteria that can be used as base to make limitation as small island That are: (a) Phisic border (b)e3cologic border (c) specific culture. And also can be added about the society independence in collecting basic need from main island. So that island called as small island.

Djalaludin (2009) explained that the Maluku society called small island as land that filled by water in high water rise, no occupant and isolated with other occupant island. Generally, the distance of small island not far from main island. Small island in usually as boats tether through or fishing aroud that island. In usually small island have local name.

## **METHODOLOGY**

The method used in this research is qualitative method to get formulated goal.then the qualitative research will be supported by quantitative data, to analize data that can not be done by quantitative approach. So wit two method above can express more comprehensive and more clear data. Research location was in Lease Island cluster include haruku island, saporua island and Nusalaut island. The research technique are: 1) deep interview, 2) Observation, 3) Documentation.

After all datas collected, analize done by: 1). After data collected, the data edited directly 2). Make reduction data, 3). Categorize data about the source, kind of respondent, location and sort the data based on cathegory. 4). Data interpretation done along the research while collected data as meaningful data. 5). Data credibility test by lengthening observation where researcher back to location to interview again.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

### ***Mapping of social capital in lease island cluster***

Mapping of Social capital in Lease island cluster; a. Group availability and networking. The Society of Lease island have some group in society such as fisherman group, small industry group and religion group. The religion group existing is more active than other group mentioned. b. Trust and solidarity. Solidarity in homogeny society such as in Nusalaut island is more dominant than heterogent society in Haruku island or in saporua island. In saporua and haruku island the conflict between village more

often. In Nusalaut island the society based on religion is homogeny society and as a custom society with low conflict, the solidarity and trust still maintained. c. Cooperation. Society cooperation each people very good. These as mentioned by one informan that cooperation not only with Nusalaut society, but also with outside society. But in haruku island, the cooperation more based on village union and union formed by former great grandparents that is Tuahaha union. The saparua union more based on family union or clan. Its more dominant than other. d. family networking. Lease island society in especially an Maluku in generally have very strong family union. Its proved by clan in every name of family member. The family union as loop between all of society member in one family union. Family union often called as home eyes is a social capital have highest value in island society. Union formed not only in lease island but also as union to all area.

The component of home eyes union that differentiate to society in small island with other island. The solidarity formed also very strong between member in one home eye and even from the home eye can show the status and position in society.

### ***The relationship between social capital and poverty solving***

Based on Social capital characteristic, so the group such as fisherman group, farmer group and also Asar fish maker group must be more intensived not only in implementation empowering programe from government, but also must be increase to be needed by society. In usually this group usefull to group that give each other in every activities done. These groups as can be social capital needed to enlarge natural resource acces to outside information. The acces can be faster enter to society via groups formed, neither by individually. It as a fast altenative for easy information arrive to society, especially to society in small island with poor information acces caused by geographical condition.

Than, groups based on religion union usually in humanity tendency. So their union based on similarity in religion. This capital modal is necessary for human needs. For example in soorowfull situation, the union based on this social capital become as social capital to help each other.

As explained by Hasbullah (2006), main dimension from social capital is on society goodwill to help each other built network for together goal.

Maturamah union also as an important social capital in society for poverty solving. This family union as a characteristic personal. When one of group member need help, the family union quickly to help them. In Practices, show that eyes home union not only inside of island but also to outside island. Generally richer family will help poor family. Reseach show that some poor family in small island live with other family in outside of island. Even they offer get financial support by other family outside lease island. The culture of island society, family union can not be separated although they far separated each other. This eye home union as a social capital identicly with island society. When there are successfully people in one eye home, so they will adopt other family. This union must be maintained cause can be as poverty solving for poor society.

## **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

### ***Conclusion***

The conclusion from explanation above were: 1. Social capital as a important element to support poverty solving, 2. Home eyes family union as social capital element must be maintained cused it as a social capital of islan society that can bind the relationship each other and can help in increasing society prosperity.

### ***Suggestions***

Suggestions is; 1. Region government must adopt local wisdom in every policy in order to as a target an get successfull, 2. Social capital must be an important element in every policy made by government.

## REFERENCES

- Anonim, 2004. Profil Pulau-Pulau Kecil di Indonesia. Departemen Kelautan dan Perikanan, Direktorat Pemberdayaan Pulau-Pulau kecil. Direktorat jendral Pesisir dan pulau-Pulau kecil Jakarta
- BPS 2011. Biro Pusat Statistik : Jakarta
- Dahuri Rokhim. 1996. Mengembangkan keberhasilan Pengelolaan Pesisir secara terpadu. Beberapa Kiat dalam Formulasi, perencanaan dan implikasi kegiatan Pengelolaan pesisir secara terpadu. Diterbitkan oleh program regional GEF/UNDP/IMO untuk pencegahan dan pengelolaan pencemaran di Perairan laut Asia Timur. Terjemahan Quezon Filiphina.
- Demeritt, D. dan J. Weinwright., 2005, Model, Modelling and Geography. Question Geography: Fundamental Debates. Edited by Castree, N., A, Rogers dan D, Sherman. Blackwell Publising London.
- Fatony Ahmad. 2011. Sosiokonsepsia, Vol. 16 No. 02, Tahun 2011
- Haggett, P., 1983. Geography, A Modern Synthesis, Rivesed Third Edition. Harper & Row Publisher, New York.
- Harris-White, B. 2005. Destitution and poverty of its politics-with special reference to South Asia. World Development
- Lasaiba, 2010. Desertasi: Perubahan penggunaan lahan di Kota Ambon tahun 2000-2009. idak dipublikasikan
- Mubyarto. 1997. Program IDT dan Perekonomian Rakyat Gugus Nusa Tenggara. Yogyakarta: Aditya Mediapenerbit balai Pustaka. Edisi Ketiga. Jakarta
- Nurhadi. 2007. Mengembangkan Jaminan Sosial Mengentaskan Kemiskinan, cetakan pertama. Yogyakarta: Media Wacana.
- Pattinama, M. J. 2009. Pengentasan Kemiskinan Dengan Kearifan Lokal (Studi Kasus Di Pulau Buru-Maluku dan Surade- Jawa Barat). Jurnal Makara Sosial Humaniora, Vol.13, No.1, Juli. Jakarta
- Rijanta, R. 2005. Insularitas dan Keterbelakangan Ekonomi Wilayah menuju Model konseptual perkembangan Wilayah Pulau-Pulau kecil di Indonesia. Majalah Geografi Indonesia. Yogyakarta