

Collaboration between Residents and the Government of Kapanewon Purwosari through Land Utilization: Perspectives on Social Capital in Kacangan Hamlet, Gunungkidul

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the collaboration between the community of Dusun Kacangan and the Purwosari sub-district government in land utilization based on social capital and its implications for social studies (IPS) learning. This research employed a descriptive qualitative approach. Data were collected through interviews, observations, and documentation. Informants were selected purposively, consisting of the village head and a neighborhood leader as key actors. Data were analyzed using reduction, coding, and thematic conclusion drawing, with source triangulation applied for validation. The results show that collaboration operates through three main mechanisms: participatory deliberation, a land auction system, and collective work (gotong royong). High levels of trust and open communication are key factors supporting the collaboration. Government support, such as the provision of agricultural inputs and the development of farm roads, strengthens program sustainability. These findings contribute to social studies learning by providing contextual learning resources to understand social interaction, community participation, and community-based development.

Keywords: collaboration, social capital, land utilization, community participation, social studies learning

INTRODUCTION

Land use in villages has an important role in the management of local resources in Indonesia. Village land such as treasury land, crooked land, and unproductive land can be used for the social and economic interests of the community. However, in practice, village land management often faces various obstacles, such as lack of ownership data, potential misuse, and conflicts between residents. This shows that land is not only a physical asset, but also part of the social dynamics of the village community.

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Kapanewon Purwosari in Gunungkidul Regency has the character of a rural area with hilly geographical conditions and uneven land distribution. Kacangan Hamlet as part of this area faces the need for optimal land use to support the social and economic life of the community. Therefore, land management does not only depend on government policies, but also requires active community involvement. Collaboration between the government and residents is important to ensure that land management runs effectively and according to local needs. The view of social capital means that the collaboration is influenced by beliefs, social norms, and communication networks that develop in society. Social capital allows for effective cooperation due to mutual trust and collective awareness. In addition, social networks help facilitate coordination between the community and the government. Thus, social capital is an important factor in supporting the success of land use at the local level.

Although much research has been done on land management and community collaboration, studies at the hamlet level are still relatively limited. In addition, research that links this practice to its contribution to social studies learning is also still rare. In fact, social studies learning emphasizes the importance of social phenomena as a source of contextual learning. Therefore, this research has a novelty by examining social capital-based collaboration while connecting it with social studies learning. This study aims to analyze the collaborative process between the community and the government in the use of village land in Kacangan Hamlet through the perspective of social capital, as well as examine its implications for community-based social studies learning.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach to examine the collaboration between the community and the government in land use in Kacangan Hamlet. The research informants consist of hamlet heads and RT heads who are selected purposively based on direct involvement and knowledge of land management. The two informants were chosen because they have a strategic role in the decision-making process and implementation of activities at the hamlet level.

Data collection was carried out through interviews, observations, and documentation carried out in the Kacangan Hamlet environment during the research process. Interviews are conducted in person with logs through field notes and, where possible, supported by recordings to maintain data accuracy. Data analysis is carried out through reduction, coding, and thematic conclusion drawn, while the validity of the data is strengthened through triangulation of sources and confirmation of results to informants.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. A form of collaboration between the government and residents in land use.

Article 33 Paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution which states that "the state controls land, water, and natural resources and is used for the welfare of the people" is the main legal basis in regulating land use at the village level. This regulation emphasizes that land is not only a physical object, but a public resource whose management must pay attention to the welfare of the community. In the context of Kacangan Hamlet, the article provides a basis for the Kapanewon Purwosari government to regulate, direct, and ensure fair and transparent land use, as well as emphasizing the right of the community to be involved in the process because they are the parties who directly feel the benefits or impacts. Collaboration between the government and the community is essential in land management, given that land is not just a physical asset, but also a place of residence for citizens involving social, economic, and cultural elements. The government has the authority to regulate and plan, while the community brings local knowledge, daily experience, and a deep understanding of environmental conditions and the social dynamics that exist around them.

Collaboration in land management also strengthens social capital in villages, including mutual trust, communication networks, and collaborative norms. By involving citizens from the beginning of planning to implementation, a relationship of mutual trust between the

government and the community is established, which leads to increased transparency and accountability of the government. This collaboration also creates a sense of ownership of the land use program, so that the community is more encouraged to maintain, maintain, and support the sustainability of the land. In the context of Kacangan Hamlet, this form of cooperation is vital to ensure that land use is carried out fairly, meets the needs of the community, and can improve local welfare while still respecting the social values that already exist in the environment.

This form of cooperation can be seen in community deliberation activities that function as a forum for participation to harmonize perceptions of land use plans. The Kapanewon government provides technical instructions, such as those related to space utilization regulation, land feasibility, and administrative norms, while residents contribute local knowledge about land conditions, environmental potential, and socio-economic needs of the community. In addition, the community also participates in operational activities, such as land clearing, activity supervision, and supporting the sustainability of land use through mutual cooperation. The Kapanewon government ensures that the process is in accordance with regulations, maintains transparency, and ensures that land use does not cause disputes. With a solid village social network and social capital in the form of mutual trust, this collaboration results in collaboration that is not only administrative, but also participatory, sustainable, and based on the value of togetherness that lives in the community of Kacangan Hamlet.

2. Trust level and social capital

Trust is a central element in social capital, as Putnam, Coleman, and Fukuyama affirm. Putnam explained that social capital is formed from networks, norms, and beliefs that support each other. Coleman highlighted that trust grows through long-lasting social relationships, so that each party realizes that collaborating is more beneficial than conflicting. Fukuyama added that economic prosperity is highly dependent on a high level of trust between citizens rooted in shared cultural and ethical values. Putnam divides social capital into two categories: bonding and bridging (relations between groups); Both are essential for the sustainability of collaboration in modern society.

In Kacangan Hamlet, a high level of trust is evident in land management practices. The Head of Sunarno Hamlet stated that residents are always involved in every land use planning meeting, so that no unilateral decisions are made by the government. The Chairman of RT 03, Kasmiyadi, added that the disclosure of information from the kapanewon made residents feel recognized and appreciated, so they were enthusiastic about participating. This mutual trust creates conditions where the government believes that citizens will be responsible for the land they manage, while the government believes that the government is there to help, not take over. With trust as a 'social bridge', land use programs can be implemented in a dialogical, participatory, and mutually beneficial manner. Without trust, social capital weakens and collaboration is difficult to realize sustainably.

3. Citizen participation in land management

The participation of the residents of Kacangan Hamlet in land management can be seen through the direct involvement of the community in every aspect of land use, starting from the planning, management, to maintenance stages. According to the interviews, village land management is carried out through an auction process held at the RT level, where residents have the opportunity to rent land for farming activities. This system has been around for a long time and is maintained because it is considered clear and provides opportunities for citizens to be directly involved. The enthusiasm of the community can be seen from their participation in the auction and the continuation of the lease that takes place every year. In addition, citizen involvement also includes supervision, data collection, and deliberation carried out together with RT, RW, and hamlet when needed. The support from the Kapanewon government contributes to strengthening citizen participation through the provision of plant seeds and the construction of Farmer Business Roads (JUT) that facilitate transportation access, thereby facilitating the distribution of agricultural products. This situation encourages efficiency in land use and has a positive impact on the ease of carrying out residents' agricultural activities.

Participation is still uneven, especially among young people who prefer to take up other jobs because they feel the benefits of the agricultural sector are not attractive enough. Various challenges, such as unstable weather and disturbances from wildlife, including long-tailed macaques that damage crops, also affect people's motivation and level of participation in land management.

4. These findings in the field are in line with a number of academic studies. Kusmiarto, Sutanta, and Aditya (2020) revealed that community participation in land activities in Indonesia is quite strong at technical stages, such as data collection or measurement, although it is uneven throughout the existing processes. This shows that the participation mechanism seen in Kacangan Hamlet reflects a participatory pattern that also exists in the national context. Another study conducted by Minu, Asmidin, and Rahmawati (2023) shows that citizen involvement in land programs is very important to maintain data validity and produce transparent processes. This is reflected in Kacangan, where the community is actively involved in deliberation and decision-making processes. Furthermore, Salbiah and her team (2020) emphasized the importance of community participation in improving the quality of land services, including through the disclosure of aspirations and social supervision. The mechanism for submitting inputs such as the village deliberations held in Kacangan supports this view. Meanwhile, a study by Mukmin, Ramadhan, and La Didi (2023) shows that community involvement in land acquisition or use for the public interest increase legitimacy and reduce the risk of conflict. This finding is relevant to the situation in Kacangan, where issues related to land use can be resolved at the hamlet or sub-district level without the need to involve law enforcement officials. Community involvement in land management in Kacangan Hamlet is influenced by a sense of ownership of village land, a clear coordination system, and support from the government to improve agricultural infrastructure. However, the sustainability of participation needs to be strengthened, especially through education and increasing the interest of the younger generation in agriculture.

5. Government support and program impact

Government support for land use in Kacangan Hamlet is very important in supporting the sustainability of the program and improving the efficiency of the community's agricultural activities. Through the results of the interview, it was known that the Kapanewon government made a real contribution by providing plant seeds every year and building a Farmer Business Road (JUT) that expanded access to land. The existence of JUT greatly facilitates the movement of agricultural tools and vehicles such as trucks, so that the distribution process of agricultural products becomes more efficient. This assistance not only facilitates the community in managing land more productively, but also improves the condition of agricultural infrastructure that was previously hampered. In addition, the government conducts socialization to assist the community to better understand land regulations and management, and accommodate residents' aspirations or inputs through deliberative forums involving RTs, RWs, and hamlets. The effect of this land use program is considered positive by the community. From a social perspective, collaboration in land management strengthens relationships between citizens, increases solidarity, and creates more dynamic communication between communities and governments. In the economic aspect, although income from agriculture is not sufficient for all groups, the community feels consistent benefits, such as the availability of land for farming, opportunities to grow crops, and the opportunity to participate in open land auctions. This program also contributes to environmental conservation with the obligation to carry out reforestation, including plans to plant eucalyptus oil trees as well as efforts to prevent disasters such as landslides through more regular land management. One of the challenges that still exists is unstable weather and the disturbance of wild animals such as long-tailed macaques that damage crops, but the community still makes efforts to maintain agricultural activities collectively.

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Salbiah's research (2020) revealed that government intervention through land services and the provision of facilities can increase trust and the quality of partnerships between the community and the government. The research of Mukmin et al. (2023) also emphasizes the importance of government support through socialization and the provision of technical assistance to maintain the legitimacy and success of land-focused programs. Meanwhile, Minu(2023) and Kusmiarto (2020) highlighted the importance of the role of government assistance in maintaining citizen participation and ensuring transparency in the process. This finding reflects the conditions in Kacangan Hamlet, where the existence of the government as a companion and service provider facilitates programs and strengthens the ability of residents to manage village land. The relationship between government support and the impact of land use programs in Kacangan is very close. The infrastructure built, the seeds supplied, and the guidance provided strengthen the spirit of residents to cultivate land collectively. The resulting social, environmental, and economic influences show that this collaboration is moving in a constructive direction. However, the continuity of the program needs to strengthen the role of the younger generation, increase the capacity of modern agriculture, and continuous support from the government so that the benefits felt by residents can develop consistently.

7. Challenges in land management

Land management in Kacangan faces many challenges that have an impact on the effectiveness of residents' agricultural activities. The main obstacle comes from the often unstable weather, which often leads to uncertainty of crop yields and reduces farmers' motivation. Unpredictable seasonal changes make some types of crops unable to develop properly, thus having an impact on the sustainability of land use. In addition to weather factors, disturbances from wild animals such as long-tailed macaques are also quite a serious issue. These animals often damage crops and cause losses for farmers, thus hindering efforts to improve people's welfare. Some residents even say that these wildlife attacks threaten agricultural yields and make some farmers hesitant to actively contribute. In addition, the high cost of seeds also limits the ability of residents to maximize land use. Social challenges also arise due to the lack of interest from young people to get involved in the agricultural sector. The younger generation prefers to work outside the agricultural field because they think agriculture does not promise adequate profits. As a result, land management activities are still dominated by more experienced farmers. This results in limited regeneration of land managers. However,

the community still strives to maintain the sustainability of the program by holding deliberations, working together at the RT and hamlet levels, and maximizing the support provided by the local government.

CONCLUSION

This study shows that the success of land use in Kacangan Hamlet is greatly influenced by the strong social capital between the community and the Kapanewon Purwosari government. This social capital is reflected in the form of mutual trust, mutual cooperation norms, and open communication, thus enabling the land planning, management, and supervision process to run in a participatory and transparent manner. In its implementation, the community is involved through land auctions, farming activities, and utilization supervision, while the government provides support in the form of seeds, the construction of Farmer Business Roads (JUT), and policy socialization. This collaboration not only has an impact on the economic aspect, but also strengthens social relations and solidarity of the village community. However, this study also found several challenges such as weather instability, wildlife disturbances, and low interest of the younger generation in the agricultural sector. Nevertheless, social capital remains a key factor that maintains the sustainability of land use. Therefore, strengthening community participation, policy openness, and the involvement of the younger generation are important to ensure that land management in Kacangan Hamlet can develop in a more inclusive, adaptive, and sustainable manner.

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