

# SOCIAL CAPITAL

## Lecture 8

### Potentials and Constraints of Social Capital (Field Assignment)

**Lecturer:**

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## **BASIC COMPETENCIES**

Students are able to understand and map the potentials and constraints of social capital by learning directly from their surroundings. Students can also learn from various scientific publications so they can compare the potentials and constraints of social capital in various regions or countries.

## **TOPIC OF DISCUSSION**

1. Typology of social capital
2. The benefits of having social capital
3. Problems in social capital
4. How to solve problems

# KEYWORDS

## **Field assignment**

Fieldwork is an independent assignment to students so that they can apply the knowledge they have gained from learning in class and compare it with conditions in the field.

# KEYWORDS

## **Group**

A group of people who are a unit and have an identity. This identity can be in the form of customs and a system of norms that regulate the pattern of interaction of human society living in society. The group is divided into several groups, for example professional groups, flow groups, play groups, and so on.

# KEYWORDS

## **Citizen**

Citizens are people who are part of a population that are elements of the state itself.

In this material, we will try to look at the differences in social capital owned by individuals who are members of a community and other individuals who are not members of a community at all.

Rice farmers

Bonding:  
family

Bridging:  
colleagues

Linking:  
Department of  
Agriculture

Banana farmers

Bonding:  
family

Bridging:  
other farmer

Linking:  
Department of  
Agriculture

Mustard greens farmers

Bonding:  
family

Bridging: other  
farmer and  
middleman

Farmer's group

Bonding:  
other farmer

Bridging:  
other farmer  
group

Linking:  
Department of  
Agriculture

## Family Empowerment and Welfare

Bonding:  
other member

Bridging:  
members of other  
groups

Linking:  
the group with  
the government

## Farmer Women's Group

Bonding:  
other member

Bridging:  
members of other  
groups

Linking:  
the group with  
the government

Ethnic groups

Bonding:  
other member

Bridging:  
members of other  
groups

## The benefits of having social capital

- Share ideas and experiences
- Obtain assistance in the form of subsidy for production factors
- Getting help from other people

## The benefits of having social capital

- Increase knowledge and insight
- Having a new family

## Problems in social capital

- Less critical in receiving information
- Difference of opinion
- Member participation is low

## How to solve the problems

- Have a great curiosity
- Respect other people's opinions
- Create programs together

## Conclusion

- Potentials: supporting community success, increasing community participation, improve standard of living.
- Constraints: selfish tendencies, time management is not good.

## Conclusion

- Solution: change mindset, schedule a meeting.

## REFERENCES

Usman, Sunyoto. 2018. *Modal Sosial*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.  
Page: 1-30.

Field, John. 2010. *Modal Sosial*. Bantul: Kreasi Wacana. Page: 21-46.

Field assignment.

On the next chapter, we'll learn about Research  
Topics and Study Variables in Social Capital  
Research.

Do you have any question?

Do not hesitate to contact me through  
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THANK YOU