

# **SOCIAL CAPITAL**

## **Lecture 10**

Research Topics and Study Variables in Social  
Capital Research using Qualitative Methods



**Lecturer:**

**Damara Dinda Nirmalasari Zebua, M.P.**



## BASIC COMPETENCIES

Students are able to understand and identify the topics and variables of social capital research studies with a qualitative approach.



## **TOPIC OF DISCUSSION**

1. Social capital topic
2. Study variable
3. Interview guide
4. Q&A

# KEYWORDS

## Topics

the basic foundation that must be possessed before the research step is carried out, this concerns the process of forming good conversational discourse and is systematically carried out to increase the credibility of the research being conducted.

# KEYWORDS

## Variables

an object of research, or what is the focus of a research, both in abstract and real form. Variable is a value that has many variants, or something that is variable and not fixed.

# **KEYWORDS**

## Qualitative

the results of the research are based on data view reports and data analysis obtained in the field, then described in a detailed research report.

# Apperception

When should we use qualitative research?

We use qualitative research if we encounter some of the following:

1. If the research problem is unclear
2. The researcher wants to understand the meaning behind the visible data.
3. Understanding complex social interaction
4. Understanding people's feelings

We use qualitative research if we encounter some of the following:

5. Developing the theory (grounded research)
6. Constructing a phenomenon
7. Ensuring data correctness
8. Examine the history of development (historical research)

Have you read any research related to social capital using qualitative methods?

## Social Capital Qualitative Research Topics

- The Concept of Inclusivity and Community Empowerment (Fathy, 2019)
- The Role of Social Capital on the Productivity of Guava Farmers in Watuagung Village, Semarang Regency (Zuwandasari and Sunaryanto, 2021)
- Analysis of Social Capital for the Welfare of Local Communities (Study on Orange Picking Tourism in Borogragal Hamlet, Donowarih Village, Karangploso Subdistrict, Malang Regency) (Simbolon, 2018)

## Social Capital Qualitative Research Topics

- Social Capital and Business Continuity (Qualitative Descriptive Study on the Relationship between Social Capital and Business Continuity of Batik Entrepreneurs in Kauman Village, Kauman Sub-District, Pasar Kliwon Subdistrict, Surakarta) (Handayani, 2007)
- TENTENA CERITAMU KINI: A Study of Christian Community Relations and Islamic Communities in Post-Conflict Tentena Poso (Tobondo and Adoniram, 2015)
- Social Capital as a Strategy for the Sustainability of the Stone and Sand Processing Industry in Giyan Bimomartani Hamlet, Ngemplak, Sleman (Taufik and Astuti, 2018)

## Research Topic

Remember! Topics are always raised or depart from "a problem/phenomena" in the field.

Example:

The productivity of guava in Semarang Regency is still below the average productivity of guava in Central Java. The productivity of guava is in line with the productivity of farmers. Farmer productivity is inseparable from the social capital found in the farmer environment.

Based on these problems/phenomena, a formulation of the problem was made, namely:

- a) what forms of social capital do guava farmers have?
- b) how is the role of social capital on the productivity of guava?
- c) what is the comparison of the social capital of small, medium and large areas of guava farmers?

The formulation of the problem is reduced to several objectives, including:

- a) knowing the form of social capital owned by guava farmers
- b) knowing the role of social capital on the productivity of guava farmers
- c) knowing the comparison of social capital of guava farmers who have small, medium and large land

## Study variables

- Social capital: bonding, bridging and linking
- The role of social capital
- Comparison of social capital of small, medium and large land



What's next?

## Determining Participants and Key Informants

- Participants is someone who are directly involved in the problem/phenomenon that we are going to study. Participants are actors/perpetrators and understand what is being done.
- Key informant is a person who understands well what the participant is doing (acts as an observer and is the key that can provide information to the researcher).

There is no standard regarding the number of participants or key informants, but it is adjusted according to research needs (data is saturated).



# Interview Guide

## Part 1:

Participant and key informant identities include name, address, age, gender, last education, main and side jobs, number of family members (optional/adjusted according to needs: name of farmer group and others).



# Interview Guide

Part 2:

Bonding social capital:

How is the family support for the farming run?

What is the role of the family in the farming run?



# Interview Guide

Part 2:

Bridging social capital:

How is the relationship with colleagues?

What is the form of each responsibility with co-workers?



# Interview Guide

Part 2:

Linking social capital:

How to obtain farming capital?

How is the supervision of farming carried out?



# Interview Guide

Trusts:

How are the customs of the peasants here?

How to maintain harmony with co-workers?

Norm:

Tell me the rules that apply in your farm

What if a rule is broken?



# Interview Guide

Networks:

How is your involvement in an association or organization?

How to maintain relations in associations or organizations?

Farmer productivity:

How was your farming journey from the beginning to now?

What is the role of the surrounding environment on farming motivation?

## Interview Results

In qualitative research, RAW DATA is written in the form of conversation/dialogue which is called verbatim.

The data will then go through various stages including data reduction (called a transcript), data presentation and conclusion.

## Interview Results

1. Bonding, bridging and linking social capital are owned by guava farmers.
2. Social capital plays a role in farmer's productivity. The higher the social capital owned, the higher the farmer's productivity.
3. The social capital owned by small, medium and large land farmers is relatively the same, the difference is that farmers with small land have fewer networks than farmers with medium and large land.

Q&A

- Why do qualitative research use interview guides and not questionnaires?
- What are the benefits of using qualitative research?

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

Do you have any question?

Do not hesitate to contact me through  
e-mail:

[damaradinda.zebua@uksw.edu](mailto:damaradinda.zebua@uksw.edu)

THANK YOU