

The Influence of Local Actors in the Empowerment of Smallholder Livestock Farming Communities

Pengaruh Aktor Lokal dalam Pemberdayaan Komunitas Peternak Rakyat

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Received: June 4, 2022 | Revised: November 14, 2022 | Accepted: November 27, 2022 | Online Publication: January 04, 2023

ABSTRACT

The success of the empowerment program in the School for Smallholder Livestock Farming Community (SPR) cannot be separated from the contribution of local actors who have a dominant role in the community. This study aims to identify the local actors who dominate the empowerment of smallholder livestock farming community programs, measures the influence index and capital ownership as well as the social actions of these actors in carrying out their roles located. This research took place in two areas, namely Cinta Damai Village, Sungai Lilin District, Musi Banyuasin Regency, South Sumatera Province and Soko Village, Temayang District, Bojonegoro Regency, East Java Province. This reasearch was carried out using a mixed-method, quantitative and qualitative approach. The results showed that there were six dominant local actors in SPR empowerment. Four of them are activists who play an active role in the SPR community, and the other two actors are village government officials. The educational background and experience of actors in different villages influence the actions and strategies in the arena of SPR empowerment. Institutional and moral capital is the highest capital used by actors in Cinta Damai Village. In contrast, moral capital and economic capital are the highest capital used by actors in Soko Village.

Keywords: *actor's capital, local actor, SPR empowerment*



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Published under Department of Communication and Community Development Science, IPB University and in association with Ikatan Sosiologi Indonesia

E-ISSN: 2302-7525 | P-ISSN: 2302-7157

INTRODUCTION

Pierre Bourdieu's theory of practice discusses the social actions of actors using three main concepts, namely habitus, arena, and capital. This study looks at social action from the central concept, namely the capital owned by actors in community empowerment School for Smallholder Livestock Farming Community (SPR). SPR is an applicative, systematic, and structured participatory learning media that provides access to information, science, and technology and strengthens livestock production and post-production control. In a beef smallholder livestock community that declares the establishment of an SPR, ideally, there should be a minimum of 1000 productive female cattle, and a maximum of 100 male cattle, and 10 main strategies are applied to achieve one vision, namely independent sovereign breeders. SPR was established to provide knowledge to small-scale farmers about various technical and non-technical aspects of livestock that underlie the realization of a collective company in one management managed by one manager in order to increase the competitiveness of their business to increase their income and welfare (Muladno et al., 2019). SPR impacts socio-economic changes that are much better so that they can contribute to the welfare of the community of smallholder farmers. This statement is supported by research (Bahrudin, 2018), which revealed that the beef cattle business carried out by SPR members experienced benefits as evidenced by the increase in the R/C value. Not only that, research (Anshari, 2019) states that beef smallholders recognize differences in managing livestock after joining SPR and carrying out several instructions given by resource persons, both from academics (lecturers and students) and the local government.

However, it should be noted that the positive changes mentioned above cannot be separated from the contributions of various actors who play a dominant role in the community. The actors referred to in this study are individuals who can exert influence in the empowerment program in the SPR community. Bourdieu states that the actor occupies an environment that will prepare the actor with a strategy used for a particular position. This environment or arena is considered by (Bourdieu & Wacquant, 1992) as a battle arena, the environment or arena becomes a place where actors act based on the dialectic of objective and agency structures and subjective phenomena (Ritzer, G., 2007). The subjective phenomenon in question can be knowledge, experience, and background, shaping the actor's actions. Therefore, actors with different backgrounds, experiences, and self-motivation will also have different actions. Then, an actor's actions are influenced by structure and agency (Kinseng, 2017). Based on the results of his study of multiethnic communities, Bumulo et al., (2018) states that each ethnic group has a different perspective in interpreting agricultural land. This difference in meaning determines the importance of land for each ethnic group, encouraging them to control the agricultural land. Then, from the results of his research on 'Jaro' as a cultural actor, it shows that the replacement of Jaro in the research location is based on genealogical relationships (relatives) in the form of the exact source of descent (Iwansyah et al., 2017). Furthermore, Makassar states that inter-ethnic relations are determined by the history of ethnicity, ethnic demographic structures, and the dynamics of ethnic-based local ethnic politics. This then has implications for the political and economic structure within ethnic politics (Sjaf, 2017)

Referring to the results of several previous studies, this research was conducted in two villages with different characteristics. Cinta Damai Village is one of the transmigrant villages with cultural diversity presented in it, while Soko Village is a village whose residents are native Javanese. This difference will affect the actors' experiences so that it will have an impact on the social actions taken by the actors. In this paper, the empowerment of the SPR community is a battle arena between actors in the village. Casey (2008) became the first person to quantify Bourdieu's theory to calculate the index of actor influence based on the capital owned by each actor. Pierre Bourdieu (1990) defines capital very broadly and includes material things that can have symbolic value and various attributes that are not owned but with cultural significance, for example, prestige, status, and authority used as symbolic capital, as well as cultural capital used as symbolic capital. In addition, Pierre Bourdieu (1990) also states that capital is a social relationship in an exchange system. This term is extended to all forms of goods and symbols, without distinctions that present themselves as rare and worthy to be sought in a particular formation.

The purpose of this research is to identify the local actors who dominate the community empowerment program (SPR), and to measure the index of influence and ownership of capital, and the social actions of these actors in carrying out their respective roles in the community empowerment program (SPR).

METHODS

The research uses a mixed-method with quantitative and qualitative approaches. Based on these methods and approaches, the data collection techniques in this study were carried out in several ways, namely structured interviews, in-depth interviews, and actor assessments. This research was conducted in two research locations, namely Cinta Damai Village (transmigrant community), Sungai Lilin District, Sungai Lilin District, Musi Banyuasin Regency, South Sumatra Province, and Soko Village, Temayang District, Bojonegoro Regency, East Java Province. It tries to compare the social actions of actors that are influenced by an actor's capital ownership. Different research loci between transmigration and non-transmigration villages will give different responses due to differences in their habitus background, arena, and capital.

The implementation of the first stage of the data collection series is the identification of dominant local actors in empowering the farmer community, which is carried out using actor assessment techniques. The second stage is the measurement of the actor influence index, which is carried out after the three actors in the two-villages are identified. The actor's influence index was measured by conducting structured interviews with 30 respondents each from Cinta Damai Village and Soko Village. The total respondents in this study amounted to 60 respondents with individual units of analysis. Determination of respondents for each research location was selected by purposive sampling method with the criteria that the respondents are active farmers who are members of the farmer community empowerment program. The research was conducted from October 2019 to August 2020. The data collected was tabulated to calculate each actor's capital, and the actor's influence index was measured using the following formula (Casey, 2008):

Actor Influence Index (Casey's Index): $Mm + Ms + Me + Mi + Msi + Mb + Mr \dots \dots \dots (1)$

Information: Mm =Human Capital; Mi =Institution Capital; Ms =Social Capital; Msi =Symbolic Capital; Me =Economic Capital; Mb =Culture Capital; Mr =Moral Capital

The influence index value of each actor is the accumulation of the seven values of capital (human capital, social capital, economic capital, institutional capital, symbolic capital, cultural capital, and moral capital). Each capital indicator will be scored by the respondent in the range of -2 to +2. These positive and negative scores are needed to describe the interdependence between modals. The actor's capital score, which is considered harmful by the respondent, will reduce the actor's positive score. This is in line with Bourdieu's idea that there is no pure form of capital that stands alone. Every capital (capital) must contain elements of other varieties and are interrelated (Casey, 2008). Then, the qualitative data is processed and analyzed through three stages, namely the reduction stage, the data presentation stage, and the conclusion drawing. Then the data and information obtained are verified during the research up to writing.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Profile of School for Smallholder Livestock Farming Community (SPR)

In 2013 the SPR Maju Bersama Sungai Lilin group, located in Cinta Damai Village, Sungai Lilin District, Musi Banyuasin Regency, South Sumatra Province (Figure 1), was officially inaugurated. At that time, 15 groups with 333 total members of livestock were registered in nine villages: Cinta Damai Village, Berlian Makmur Village, Srigunung Village, Panca Tunggal Village, Bukit Jaya Village, Bumi Kencana Village, Panang Banjar Village, Mulyorejo Village, and Nusa Selatan Village. In 2017 SPR Maju Bersama Sungai Lilin was officially confirmed as the Indonesian SPR Alumni Solidarity (SASPRI) Sungai Lilin Area.

Most of the people are oil palm and rubber farmers. There are 1,316 residents whose livelihoods are in agriculture, fisheries, plantations, and animal husbandry. One-hundred people work as farm/plantation laborers, 100 construction workers, 23 civil servants/TNI/police, 37 honorary workers, 94 drivers, 6 workshop officers, 103 private employees, 12 small entrepreneurs, 11 health workers, 822 housewives, and 34 unemployed. The livelihoods of the people of Cinta Damai Village consist of large groups, namely plantation agriculture (Palawija crops, oil palm plantations, and rubber plantations) and Bali cattle breeding. The two sources of income are the legacy of the regional livelihood system from Java and interventions from the transmigrant program.

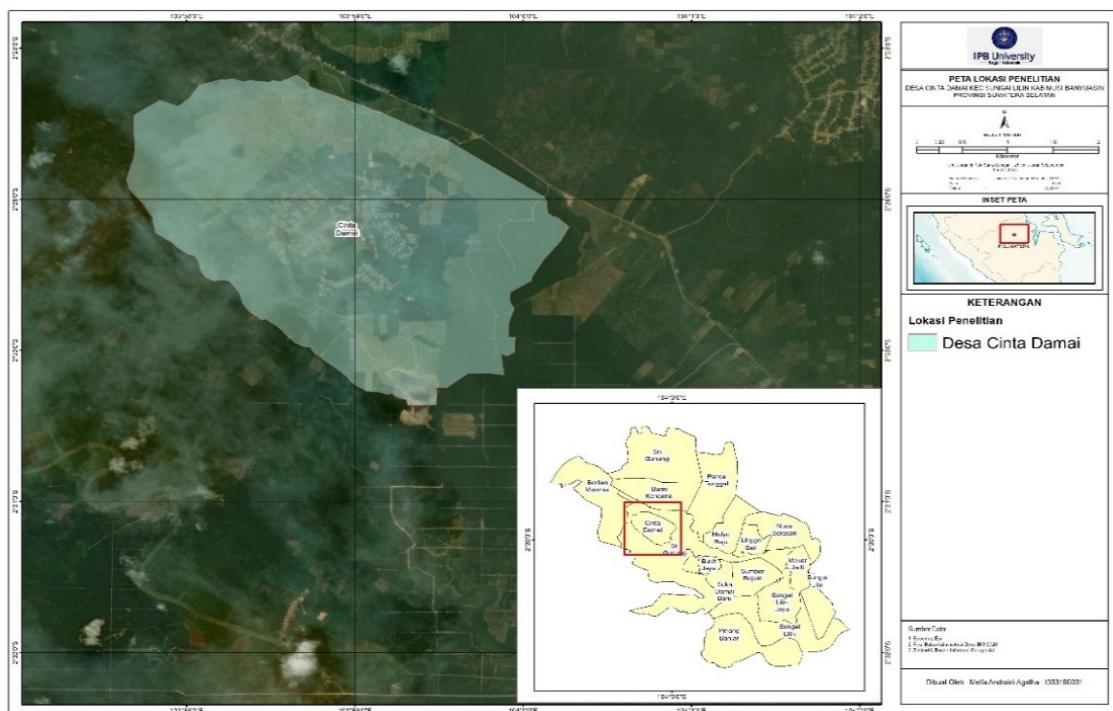


Figure 1. Cinta Damai Village, Sungai Lilin District, Musi Banyuwasin Regency, South Sumatera

Then, in 2017 SPR Tunas Barokah located in Soko Village, Temayang District, Bojonegoro Regency, East Java Province (Figure 2), officially became one of the first SPR groups inaugurated or confirmed as Solidarity Alumni SPR Indonesia (SASPRI) with a total of 39 members who join this community spreading across Soko Village.

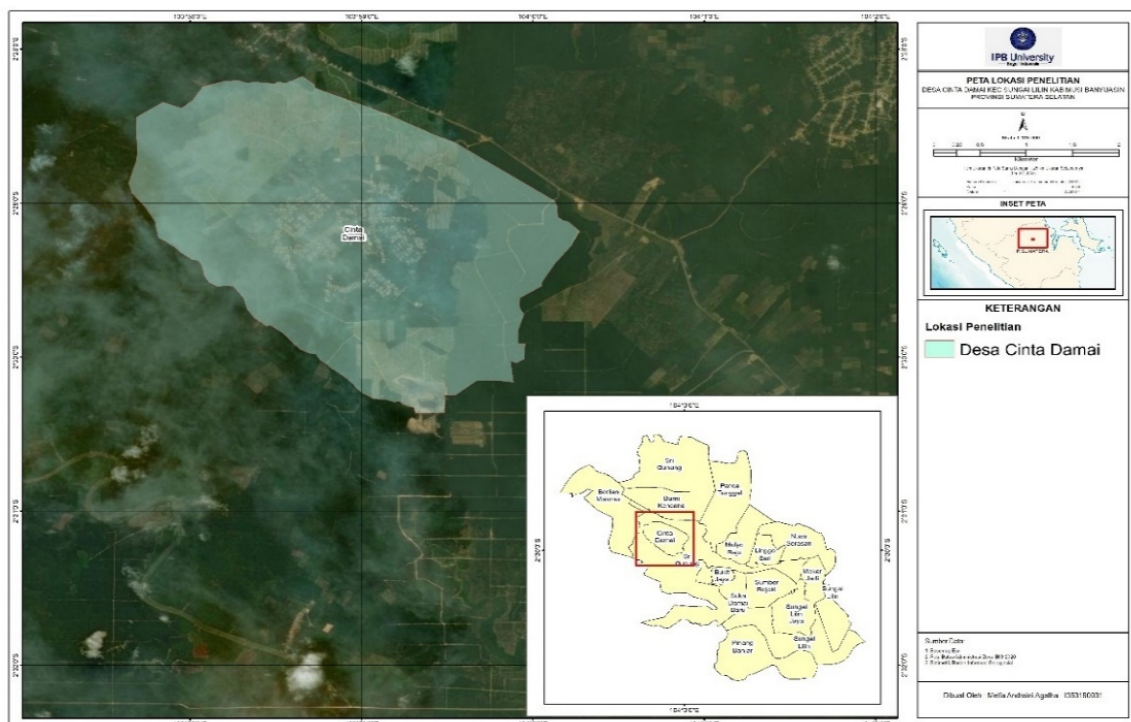


Figure 2. Soko Village, Temayang District, Bojonegoro Regency, East Java

Soko Village is a village with a high soil fertility level. Rice fields in the Soko Village area are dominated by excellent and fertile soil conditions and structures in the form of clay, yellowish brown, which is very suitable for planting rice, corn, and shallots, which is a leading commodity and crop in the Soko Village community. The livelihoods of the people of Soko Village are very diverse; most of them are working as farmers. January is the time for the rice season. In March, farmers usually plant corn, and in

September, onions are usually planted. All of these commodities have an average waiting period of three months to harvest. In addition to agriculture, 210 residents of Soko Village also work as farm laborers, one civil servant, two home industry artisans, 12 traveling merchants, one police officer, eight small and medium-sized entrepreneurs, and five prominent entrepreneurs. The community utilizes abundant agricultural land and fertile soil conditions optimally to cultivate crops such as rice, corn, shallots, tobacco, and elephant grass. The by-product of agricultural waste is used as animal feed, and livestock commodities are a side business or savings adopted by most farmers in Soko Village with ownership of one to three cows per house.

Identification of Dominant Local Actors in SPR Empowerment Program

The first stage in data collection is the identification of dominant local actors in the arena of smallholder livestock farming community empowerment, in this case, the SPR community. It gives different results between the two research locations. In the case of Cinta Damai Village, the names of the actors that were the assessment results were the leader of DPPT SPR Maju Bersama with the initials WG, SPR's manager with the initials AS, and Cinta Damai village head (2014-2019) with the initials FR. The reason for taking these three figures is because WG and AP are robust and consistent figures in maintaining the existence of SPR despite the various problems they face. In contrast, the other figures come from the village government, who just finished their duties as Cinta Damai village head; FR is a former village head who has a latent conflict with WG. Furthermore, in 2020 the contest for village head election triggered conflicts of manifest. However, neither of them succeeded in being elected as village head, and a new actor, namely ES, won the contest. He is not well-known by the local community and has no experience in village government affairs or other community organizations. After the contestation of the Pilkades election, there was a disharmonious relationship among all the contestants, including ZA, who was not included in the contestation analysis, which affected the effectiveness of the sustainability of the SPR in the future. Meanwhile, ZA contributed ideas that were quite strong in maintaining the existence of SPR. One of the reasons for not including ZA and ES actors is that their whereabouts were not identified from the results of in-depth interviews during the first week of the study. His name came up during an in-depth interview with WG. The relationship between the three actors from the assessment results can be seen in Figure 3. In the case of Soko Village, the names of the actors from the assessment results were the leader of DPPT SPR Tunas Barokah with the initials JU, SPR's treasurer with the initials TG, and Soko village head with the initials JH. The reason for taking these three figures is because JU and TG are influential and consistent figures in maintaining the existence of SPR from the various problems they face. In contrast, the other figures come from the village government, which serves as the Soko Village head, and prominent business people who considerably impact the Soko Village community. The relationship between the three actors from the assessment results can be seen in Figure 4.

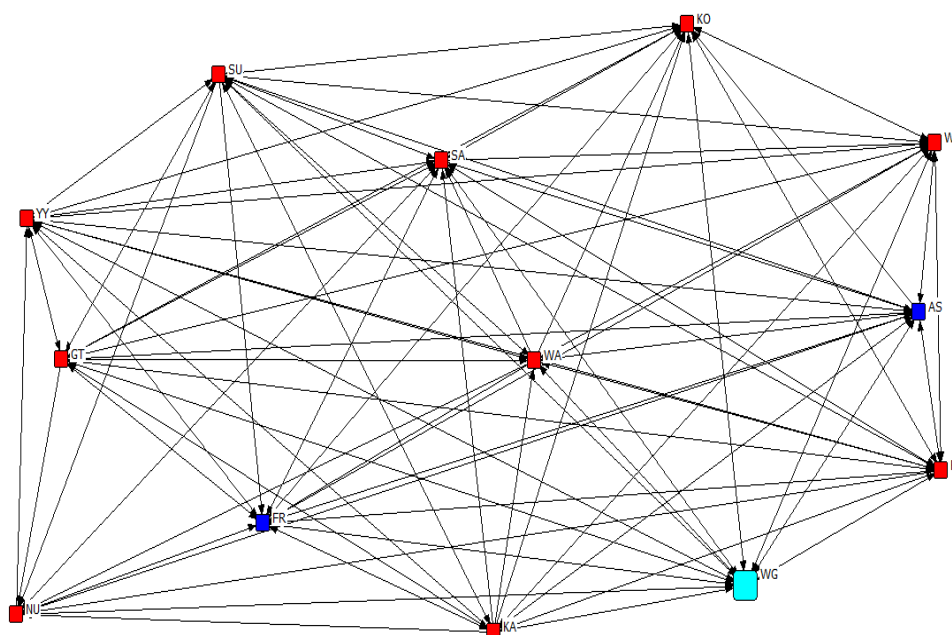


Figure 3. Actors' Assessment through UCINET (Cinta Damai Village, 2020)

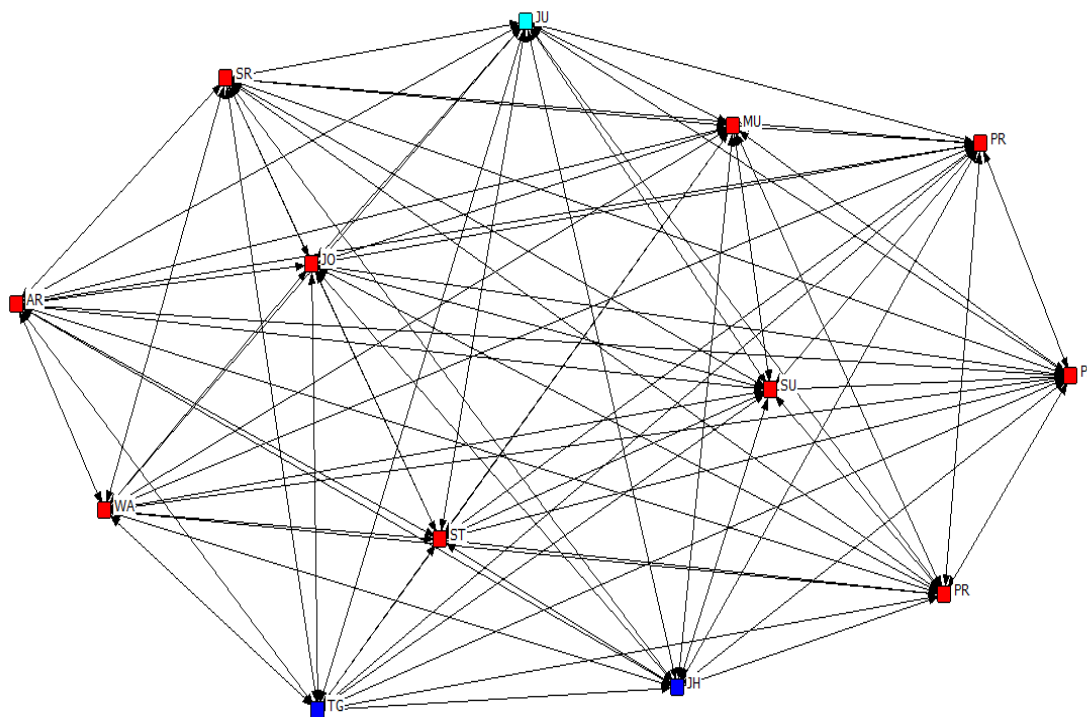


Figure 4. Actors' Assessment through UCINET (Soko Village, 2020)

From the description above, it can be concluded that four dominant local actors are the driving force in the SPR farmer community empowerment program, namely WG, AS, JU, and TG. Then the other two actors are the village head and the village government. This condition is in line with the research results (Firda et al., 2020) which state there are five dominant local actors in the village financial management program: village government officials. One other actor comes from outside the village government. The position of an actor in a community or organization is one indicator that affects how much the actor contributes to the community or organization.

Index of Actor Influence in SPR Empowerment Program

Actors and capital cannot be separated in a battle arena. The position of the actor is determined by the capital he has (Pierre Bourdieu & Johnson, 1993). In general, capital is wealth owned by individuals or groups that can be used and utilized for the individual or group's interests (Suryanda et al., 2021). Neveu(2018) defines *capital* as a collection of goods, skills, knowledge, and recognition possessed by individuals or groups that can be used to develop influence and gain power. Capital is a fundamental aspect that must be owned by every actor participating in regional head elections—the greater the capital owned by the actor, the greater the chance to win the battle. Without the ownership of capital, the fight and the goal cannot be achieved. Through the arena of battle between actors and struggle, relations are built and regulated through the logic of capital (Wantona et al., 2017).

Based on the actor influence index measurement conducted in the two-villages, the actor influence index value of 30 respondents in each village was then calculated to produce an average actor influence index value (Table 1). The status of the most influential actor in Cinta Damai Village is owned by the chairman of DPPT SPR Maju Bersama (WG). In contrast, the most influential actor in Soko Village is the chairman of DPPT SPR Tunas Barokah (JU) (Table 1). Respondents from Cinta Damai village considered that the head of the DPPT interacted the most with the community, especially farmers because WG was indeed the actor proposed by members of the livestock group to become the head of the DPPT. It is not only that; the figure of WG was also proposed by the community to be the head of the subdistrict and was nominated as a candidate for the village head of Cinta Damai. Likewise, respondents in Soko Village considered that the DPPT chairman was the most influential actor in the livestock group and in Soko Village because JU was a young (36 years old) native to the village who was very active in village activities, known to have good performance and personality (an education Islamic teacher), so he is respected and obeyed by citizens. Not only that, JU is also the only resident of

the SPR management who has a higher education (Bachelor's). That is also why the breeder members choose JU as the chairman of the DPPT SPR Tunas Barokah located in Soko Village.

Table 1. Average Actors' Influence Index in Cinta Damai Village and Soko Village (2020)

Actors of Cinta Damai Village	Actors of Soko Village	Average Actors' Influence Index	
		Desa Cinta Damai	Desa Soko
Leader of DPPT (WG)	Leader of DPPT (JU)	13.85	13.00
SPR's Manager (AS)	Village head (2020-Present) (JH)	11.42	9.42
Village head (2013-2020) (FR)	SPR's Treasurer (TG)	11	11.57

Assessments from respondents in both villages show that the influence of actors is strongly influenced by the closeness between actors and the community. The better and closer the social relations between actors and the community, the more significant the influence of these actors on society. This is in line with Bourdieu's statement that actor capital can be in the form of social relations, namely energy that only exists and only impacts the arena in which that capital is produced and reproduced. This capital can also be used to map patterns of power relations in society (P. Bourdieu, 2008). In this study, the power relationship described is the power between the dominant local actor and the community in empowering the SPR farmer community. Overall, the average actors' index in Cinta Damai Village is higher than the average actor index in Soko Village (Table 2). The significant difference between the index averages in Cinta Damai Village and Soko Village is because respondents in Soko Village mostly rate actors with "0," which means average or neutral. Many respondents also gave a score of "0" because they did not know the actor. The respondents' ignorance of this actor is due to the place of residence, which is far from the center of the village and the actor's residence. In addition, respondents feel they have never participated in activities carried out by SPR, so the intensity of communication with actors is minimal. This is different from the condition of respondents in Cinta Damai Village, who almost entirely know the three actors being assessed. Apart from the distance between adjacent areas, respondents in Cinta Damai Village also feel that they are always involved in various activities at SPR and the village, so they often communicate or get to know the three actors being assessed. Apart from geographical conditions, the respondent's education level also affects the respondent's understanding of the success of the SPR empowerment program and its actors. The education level of respondents in Cinta Damai Village tends to be higher than the education level of respondents in Soko Village. This causes respondents in Cinta Damai Village to have more awareness and understanding regarding the importance of actively participating in SPR activities. This is in line with the results of the influence analysis conducted by (Olii, R. R., Mahpudz, A., 2018). This shows that the level of education has a significant influence on public participation in political activities. The difference in characteristics between Cinta Damai Village and Soko Village also affects the practice of empowerment. The more difficult it is to access between regions in the village, the less the community will interact and get information related to the empowerment program at SPR. Widhiastini, N. W., *et. al* (2019) also mentions that geographical factors are one of the factors that influence public participation in political participation. This statement is also supported by research (Agatha et al., 2022) which states that the area's scope or location affects farmers' mobility if activities related to SPR are held.

Table 2. Actors' Capital Skor in Cinta Damai Village (Cinta Damai Village, 2020)

Actors	Actors' Capital Skor						
	Mm ^a	Mi ^b	Ms ^c	Ms _i ^d	Me ^e	Mb ^f	Mr ^g
Leader of DPPT (WG)	30.75	35.5	17.68	20.5	34	31	32
SPR's Manager (AS)	17.75	22	5.12	15.5	18	19	21
Village head (2013-2020) (FR)	6.5	11	1	16	6.83	23	26

Information: ^aMm=Human Capital; ^bMi=Institution Capital; ^cMs=Social Capital;

^dMs_i=Symbolic Capital; ^eMe=Economic Capital; ^fMb=Culture Capital;

^gMr=Moral Capital

The narrow space for community participation causes the effectiveness of the SPR farmer empowerment program to depend heavily on the integrity of the directly involved actors. If these actors are responsible for their duties as public servants, they will carry out their duties to meet needs and solve problems in the community and society. Meanwhile, if these actors make more use of their access to SPR

empowerment for their own interests, then the objectives of the empowerment program in the form of equal social welfare will never be achieved.

The Capital of Actors in Cinta Damai Village

Based on the results of interviews with respondents in Cinta Damai Village, scores were obtained from the seven capitals owned by three village actors in empowering the SPR Maju Bersama livestock community, namely the leader of the SPR DPPT (WG), SPR's manager (AP) and the previous village head (FR) (Table 2). The first is the leader of the House of Representatives for Livestock Owners (DPPT) of SPR Maju Bersama (WG), who later became the Guardian of SASPRI (Solidarity Alumni of SPR Indonesia) Sungai Lilin Region/Sub-district, born in East Java, Banyuwangi to be exact. WG has lived and raised a family from childhood to the present in Cinta Damai/C1 Village, Sungai Lilin District, Musi Banyuasin Regency, South Sumatra Province. WG earns a living as a farmer (rubber) and rancher and is active as a Sub-district Head (Kadus). Since 2013, WG has been trusted as a leader of SPR Maju Bersama group, which previously was the secretary of the Maju Bersama farmer group. A farmer's group has been changed into a livestock group since the existence of the SPR program (2013), and the members trust WG to be the chairman. In addition to being active as the head of the SPR livestock group and the head of the hamlet, WG is also active and mobilizing the community by establishing a rubber auction under the auspices of the same cooperative as SPR, namely Cooperative Maju Bersama. Not only that, WG is also active as one of the prominent figures in his village. This can be seen from the many guests and people who come to his residence every day and invite him to various formal and non-formal events. Based on the respondent's assessment, the highest capital score compared to the six other capitals owned by WG was found in institutional capital (Mi), which was 35.5 (Table 2). This can happen because in carrying out its duties as chairman of the GPPT SPR and as a village apparatus that is very close to various institutions and villagers, WG has much networking in carrying out and developing activities or organizations WG runs.

The second is the Manager of SPR Maju Bersama (AS), who is currently also the Deputy Guardian of the SASPRI Sungai Lilin Subdistrict, born in West Java, precisely in Bandung. From childhood until now, AS has lived and has a family in Cinta Damai Village /B4 Sungai Lilin District, Musi Banyuasin Regency. AS was one of the extension workers or the only citizen who had civil servant status (the New Order). AS is an agricultural extension worker from the Department of Animal Husbandry and Agriculture of the Musi Banyuasin Regency assigned to Cinta Damai Village. A long journey and a solid effort and determination eventually led him to become an extension worker. AS is pleased to give or deliver material about agriculture and animal husbandry to the community, along with his friendly and sociable personality that is a supporting factor or a complement to him in carrying out his duties as an extension worker. AS reveals:

"I have visited almost every house, stopped by, not even rarely stayed, because in the beginning this village was opened, just like a forest, and the infrastructure is not like today". (AS, 64 years old)

The third is the previous Head of Cinta Damai Village (2014-2019 period) (FR), an entrepreneur, a bread maker and seller. FR was born in Central Java, to be precise, in Yogyakarta. Before becoming the village head, FR worked as a truck driver transporting crops from oil palm plantations in Cinta Damai Village. FR is the son of JP, who is the head of the Maju Bersama farmer group, and at that time, WG was the secretary. FR and WG have a bad relationship because they do not have the nature of attraction between individuals and have both strong and hard egos. This is illustrated by what FR said:

"Miss, from the past to now and maybe in the future, I will never like the person in front of my house (WG) because of his arrogant nature and not knowing manners". (FR, 47 years)

As long as FR served as the village head, FR was very supportive of SPR activities but had personal problems with WG as the SPR driver in Cinta Damai Village. FR carried out SPR activities, and was fully supported even though it was only a formality. However, the attitude of the two actors was not very good, and this conflict reached a climax during the Village head election early last year (2020). FR and WG were a strong pair nominated by the residents of Cinta Damai Village, but both did not make it "Losing becomes ashes, wins become charcoal" the term that the villagers use to describe the two of them. The vote during the Pildes experienced a "split" until finally, the village head who was elected at that time was a village head who was beyond the residents' expectations, and they deeply regretted this condition. In respondents' assessment of FR actors, the highest capital score compared to the other six

capitals owned by FR is found in moral capital (Mr), which is 26 (Table 2). This can happen because in carrying out his duties as Village head in Cinta Damai Village, FR has a positive image in front of the community during his tenure as Village head, and it is not uncommon for people to continue choosing and maintaining FR to become the village head and serve in the next period.

The Capital of Actors in Soko Village

Based on the results of interviews with respondents in Soko Village, the scores of the seven assets owned by the three village actors in empowering the SPR Tunas Barokah livestock community were obtained, namely the chairman of the SPR DPPT (JU), the Soko Village head (JH) and the SPR's Treasurer (TG) (Table 3). The first is the leader of the DPPT SPR Tunas Barokah (JU), who is currently also the leader of BPD from Soko Village. Soko is JU's birthplace, precisely in Sekonang Subdistrict. JU is an honorary teacher at an elementary and junior high school located in Sekonang Subdistrict, a corn farmer and a collector under the umbrella of SPR (SPR Corn), and a breeder. In his daily activities, JU spends at the village hall and school after finishing the digging activities in the morning. JU spends his time on activities such as buying and selling seeds and harvesting corn together with the team members of the SPR. JU was elected as the chairman of the DPPT SPR Tunas Barokah or currently called the SASPRI Region Guardian, Temayang District. Apart from his ability to organize the community, JU was also considered a member of the community (2014) because he had the highest education among the others (S1). Based on the respondent's assessment, the highest capital score compared to the other six assets owned by JU is in moral capital (Mr), 32 (Table 3). This can happen because he carries out his duties as chairman of the DPPT SPR Tunas Barokah and head of the Soko Village BPD. He is very close to the community and is considered to have a positive image. This is also supported by other activities that JU is engaged in, such as being an honorary teacher and teaching Islamic religious subjects. For the last two years, JU has formed a Corn SPR team. This is what JU does to give the village a new color by buying and selling corn and increasing the buying price in the community. The most important thing for him is that joining residents in the Corn SPR will make it easier for the SPR team to invite residents to join the Tunas Barokah SPR group. The livestock group was established after the existence of the SPR program in Soko Village, Temayang District, Bojonegoro Regency, East Java.

Table 3. Actors' Capital Skor in Soko Village (Soko Village, 2020)

Actors	Actors' Capital Skor						
	Mm ^a	Mi ^b	Ms ^c	Ms _i ^d	Me ^e	Mb ^f	Mr ^g
Leader of DPPT (JU)	30	25.5	6.18	6.5	26.5	29	32
Village head (2020-Present) (JH)	21.25	24.5	15.37	7	55.5	27	32
SPR's Treasurer (TG)	1	21	1.5	2.5	25.7	28	31

Information: ^aMm=Human Capital; ^bMi=Institution Capital; ^cMs=Social Capital;

^dMs_i=Symbolic Capital; ^eMe=Economic Capital; ^fMb=Culture Capital;

^gMr=Moral Capital

The second is JH, a resident of Sugihwaras Subdistrict, adjacent to Kedungadem Subdistrict, and married to a native of Soko Village, and currently, they live in Soko Subdistrict. JH is a graduate of D3 Environmental Health, and until now, JH, together with his wife, has been pursuing the business world in agriculture (trading). JH is the only resident or richest person (owner of the most considerable capital) in Soko Village. Almost all residents buy and sell all agricultural necessities and need JH's figures. JH provides or sells all basic needs of the village community, and he also does not hesitate to help others. Villagers also acknowledge JH's generosity towards community members in need. With the election of JH as the village head, the village community has high hopes for JH to provide change and prosper the community. Based on the respondent's assessment, the highest capital score compared to the six other capitals owned by JH is in economic capital (Me), which is 55.5 (Table 3). Villagers, especially farmers who are respondents in this study, admit that JH is the only richest person in Soko Village. JH has many assets and types of business in various commodities, both agricultural and non-agricultural. In addition to the type of religious business, JH also has agricultural land specifically for onions and rice commodities of approximately 3 hectares and assets in the form of private cars (more than 5 cars). He uses the cars for urgent purposes if the community needs it. Besides, he also has 2 Colt cars and more than 2 trucks dedicated to business mobility that JH runs and several two-wheeled vehicles used by his

employees to facilitate work mobility. Currently, JH has 50 permanent employees and more than 100 non-permanent employees.

The third is the Treasurer of SPR Tunas Barokah (TG), who is currently also a member of the Soko Village BPD. Soko is TG's birthplace, precisely in the Sumberbo Subdistrict. Currently, TG and his family live in Sumberbo Subdistrict. TG is a corn farmer and also a farmer. In his daily activities, TG spends time at the village hall and does activities in the fields of growing corn and rice, located in the Soko Subdistrict. TG is also active as a pioneer of SPR Corn and is one of the core drivers in managing the SPR Corn. Based on the respondent's assessment, the highest capital score compared to the six other capitals owned by TG is found in moral capital (Mr), which is 31 (Table 3). This can happen because he carries out his duties as the treasurer of the SPR and also as an active board member of the Soko Village BPD, who is very close to the community, not only close to the Sumberbo Subdistrict community but almost all its residents are well acquainted, and he is viewed positively by the villagers. TG has also become one of JU's confidants in BPD activities and SPR activities. Besides having a relatively young age (35 years), TG also has total dedication and totality in carrying out every mandate or task that TG receives.

The Action of Actors in SPR Empowerment Program

Bourdieu mentions that an actor tends to carry out social practices or actions in a certain way in a particular arena. This tendency Bourdieu refers to as habit can be interpreted as "modus operandi," namely actions influenced by the actor's background and experience. The background of this actor can be in the form of educational background, family, motivation to become an actor in the arena, and experiences during the actor's life related to contestation in the arena.

Of the six dominant local actors in the two villages, there are differences in educational background. The final education level for DPPT SPR Maju Bersama (WG) leader is high school. Then, SPR's manager (AS) has a higher education level, Bachelor of Agriculture (S1), and FR as Village head for the period 2013-2020 also got high school level. In comparison, the final level of education for the DPPT SPR Tunas Barokah (JU) leader is a Bachelor of Islamic Education (S1). Then, the final education level of the Soko Village head (JH) was a Diploma in Environmental Health (D3), and the SPR's treasurer had a junior high school education level.

In addition to educational background, the actors' experiences in the two villages are undoubtedly different, which is influenced mainly by distance or what can be accessed by the village community. *Cinta Damai Village* is a village with a closer distance to the highway area and close access to the city. This condition allows its residents to have more experience working together and interacting outside the village than the actors in Soko Village, which has a long distance from the city center and inadequate road access. This condition is recognized by the actors in Soko Village and is reflected in their lower social capital scores than those in the actors in Cinta Damai Village (Tables 2 and 3)

The background and experience of the actor then encourage the actor to use the capital he has in carrying out his role in the arena of empowering the farmer community. The actor's capital is also essential when contesting in an arena to gain position. Actors use this ownership of capital in making policies in a community. This is evidenced by the actors' actions in boosting the economy of the members to continue making an effort to move the people's economy not only in the field of animal husbandry but also in other fields or commodities.

In the case of Cinta Damai Village, the actions of WG and AS were shown through the use of institutional capital power to improve the economy of SPR Maju Bersama. In addition to using the power of institutional capital, WG also uses the strength of its economic capital to continue to provide benefits to farmers and the surrounding community. WG is the initiator in establishing a rubber cooperative that can increase the purchase price of rubber from farmers (who are also members of the SPR group) to provide benefits to the community. Farmers compared this to selling their rubber products elsewhere. Furthermore, AS uses institutional capital to provide agricultural and animal husbandry education to members of farmers who are members of the SPR and the community as a whole. Then, FR uses the strength of his moral capital in carrying out activities in the village government during the 2013-2020 period.

In the case of Soko Village, the actions of JU and TG were shown through the use of their moral capital strength to improve the economy of SPR Tunas Barokah. JU also uses the strength of his human capital in carrying out his duties to serve the farmers and the community of Soko Village as a whole. TG uses

his moral capital to support and assist the head of the DPPT, namely JU, in carrying out his role in the SPR Tunas Barokah group. Furthermore, JH uses its economic capital to assist the farming and livestock activities of the Soko Village community by providing agricultural production capital that the community can easily access. Not only that, JH also uses his institutional capital as the village head in helping to provide land for the construction of a communal barn for the SPR group in Soko Village.

Lin (2001) defines *institutional capital* as capital related to the prevailing ideology and power and is associated with the resources brought by government institutions. This shows that the capital of WG, AS, and JH as the dominant local actors in the empowerment program is strongly influenced by the ideology and rules in the SPR and the Village government, not from the capital that comes from the individuals of the three actors. Casey (2008) says that economic capital is capital for material production and exchange or trade, money, or material produced by a person, both trade and own production. Financial capital is capital in the form of money used to earn a living, for example in the form of cash, savings, access and loans (Saraswati & Dharmawan, 2015). In general, what is highlighted is how strong the financial support or wealth of the candidate or local leader is. In this case, JH has the highest score on economic capital (55.5) and is used to assist and facilitate activities in Soko Village. In line with the results of research conducted by (Baharuddin & Purwaningsih, 2017), economic capital is one of the capitals that influences the success of contestation in politics.

Then, in interpreting moral capital, Kane (2001) states that moral capital is capital related to other people to achieve the ultimate goal. There is also a concern for principles, values, and other aspects of life. The achievement of goals will be successful if actors can combine moral capital with good political abilities and are considered valuable by others. Giving high scores from respondents to the moral capital of the Village head (2013-2020), namely FR (Table 2), JU as chairman of the Soko Village BPD as well as the leader of DPPT SPR Tunas Barokah, and TG as a member of the Soko Village BPD as well as the treasurer of the Tunas SPR Barokah (Table 3), we can see that the three actors can use their moral capital in carrying out their roles as actors in the community and as village government officials so that respondents get satisfaction and benefit from the performance of the three actors, especially in terms of empowering the SPR community. This statement is also supported by Firda et al., (2020), who state that respondents get satisfaction and benefits from the actors' performance in managing village finances because of the role of actors in using moral capital.

The differences in the actions taken and the dominant capital used by each actor indicate that each actor has a different strategy to maintain his position in the breeder community empowerment program so that SPR members and the community are satisfied with the performances of these actors. When the community is satisfied and their needs are met, the community will likely support the actors to lead again in the farmer community and the next government. The relationship between the actors and the community shows that the actors with the capital have to try to control the community, keep the community satisfied, and provide support to the actors. This is similar to the observations made by Bourdieu on the lives of professors and young lecturers at the Faculty of Letters that senior professors control prospective professors to submit and obey them while keeping the lecturer from being disappointed and going to support other rival professors (Ritzer, G., 2007).

CONCLUSION

Based on the identification of actors and the measurement of the influence of actors, there are six dominant local actors in the smallholder livestock farming community empowerment program. In the case of the SPR Maju Bersama group located in Cinta Damai Village, the dominant local actors are the leader of DPPT (WG), SPR's manager (AS), and Cinta Damai Village head (2014-2020) (FR). In the case of the SPR Tunas Barokah group located in Soko Village, the dominant local actors are the leader of DPPT (JU), SPR's Treasurer (TG), and the Soko Village head (JH).

The highest average influence index in the SPR Maju Bersama group located in Cinta Damai Village is owned by WG as the leader of DPPT SPR, with the highest contribution coming from institutional capital. Meanwhile, the highest average influence index in the SPR Tunas Barokah group located in Soko Village is JU as the leader of DPPT, with the highest contribution coming from moral capital. These actors have different strategies to maintain their position in the SPR empowerment program. This strategy is reflected in different actions when dealing with problems in the SPR empowerment program. The actor's habit influences the difference in these actions in the form of the experience and background of the actor. The dominant local actor in SPR Maju Bersama Desa Cinta Damai has a relatively high educational background. He serves as the Head of the Village and has experience interacting and

collaborating with various gatherings, including universities and district provincial government levels. Meanwhile, the dominant local actor in the SPR Tunas Barokah group located in Soko Village has a high educational background (S1) and is an honorary teacher in elementary and junior high schools located in Sekonang Subdistrict, Soko Village, and is the chairman of the BPD Soko Village. This causes the actors to try to continue to develop SPR in their respective locations with all the existing limitations. The strategies and actions taken by these actors are carried out so that the farmers who are members of the SPR can feel the benefits of the performance of these actors.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors would like to thank SPR groups, village government officials, and all communities in Cinta Damai Village, Sungai Lilin District, Musi Banyuasin Regency, South Sumatra Province, and Soko Village, Temayang District, Bojonegoro Regency, East Java Province, and other parties who have supported this research. This research can also be carried out with financial assistance from the Ministry of Research and Technology/National Research and Innovation Agency (Ristek-BRIN) through the Master Thesis Research (PTM) scheme for the 2020 fiscal year.

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