SOCIAL CAPITAL OF THE MINANG STUDENT ASSOCIATION RIAU UNIVERSITY

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Keywords
Social Capital; Association; IMAMI.

Abstract
This research was conducted at the University of Riau, Bina Widya Campus, Jl. H.R Soebrantas, Pekanbaru, Riau. The purpose of the study was to determine the social capital that exists in the Minang University Student Association of Riau (IMAMI UNRI) and to find out what types of social capital exist in the Student Association. This study uses a descriptive qualitative method approach with research subjects eight informants, three key informants, and two triangulation. The results showed that the existing network within IMAMI UNRI was formed because of repeated interactions between them and the cooperation with outsiders was formed because of the bridge. The trust that exists between fellow Division Heads and outside parties in carrying out their duties begins with the existence of a network or relationship that has existed previously so that mutual trust arises. The norms that exist at IMAMI UNRI are the Articles of Association and Bylaws and the values that exist in Islam. These three elements must be present in IMAMI UNRI in order to survive as an organization. The type of social capital found is BondingSocial where work programs are carried out with the aim of bonding one another. Bridging Social which bridges the cooperative relationship with the Riau Minang Youth Association alumni from IMAMI UNRI. Linking Social, there is a cooperative relationship between IMAMI UNRI and the Provincial Government of West Sumatra.

How to cite this article:

Submit date : November 15, 2023
Review date : October 2, 2023
Accepted : October 18, 2023
Published : 22 October, 2023

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INTRODUCTION

Humans are fundamentally social creatures and always rely on others in their lives to sustain themselves. According to Durkheim, within society, there exists a collective consciousness aimed at regulating social relations (Surur et al., 2018). Close or intimate social interactions are referred to as kinship relationships (gemeinschaft). According to (Khosihan, 2022) Capital is an important element. Explained that the characteristics of social capital will be known if the parties involved have established relationships that will have an impact on profits and social benefits (Iqlima, D., & Wijaya, 2022). Capital is an important element (Khosihan, 2022).

This presentation aligns with Ferdinand Tonnies’ thoughts, who explained that community groups (gemeinschaft) are social groups whose members share pure, natural, and enduring emotional bonds. Explains that interactions among urban-area students often involve congregating and forming community-like bonds. Several factors contributing to social interaction include social behavior, social contact, and social communication, and through the presence of these three factors, social interaction can be achieved. No human being can live alone, meaning humans need other people. On the contrary, collaboration makes people strengthen each other and Unity will foster the spirit to move forward together based on mutual care for each other (Sinaga et al., 2023).

Social organizations have the potential to create networks and strengthen solidarity, enabling their members to fulfill their respective roles and functions to the fullest. One of the active and long-established student organizations at a university in the city of Pekanbaru is the Minang Student Association of the University of Riau, commonly known as IMAMI UNRI. It is the sole ethnic-based association that encompasses the university community in Pekanbaru, and according to riaumandiri.co, IMAMI UNRI is the largest association in the city of Pekanbaru. IMAMI UNRI was founded on May 20, 2000, initiated by students hailing from West Sumatra. The organization's formation is rooted in the principles of sharing, cooperation, and fostering camaraderie among Minang students, encapsulated by the slogan 'di kampuang kito sarumah, di rantau kito saatok' (in our hometown, we are family; away, we are one). IMAMI UNRI adopts a structured organizational framework through a delegation system and holds an annual congress (mubes) to determine the new organizational structure. The organization hosts a variety of significant activities since its inception, both for its members and events that involve external participants. Human social life is greatly influenced by technology which makes it easier to get to know each other and unite because of various factors in common (Efendi, 2021).

Bourdieu states that social capital is the actual and potential resources possessed by an individual, derived from institutionalized social networks, and continuously manifesting in the form of recognition and reciprocal introductions given to members as a form of collective support. Capital does not come from the economic side but also from the social side which is called social capital (Handayani et al., 2022).

The Minang Student Association of the University of Riau (IMAMI UNRI) is one of the active and continuously growing student organizations based on ethnicity. In the organizational context, social capital plays a crucial role in maintaining and fostering social integration. Life in the current era of globalization provides various conveniences in all aspects, one of which is the geographical aspect (Hardiansyah, 2022). Social capital can assist in the formation of strong relationships among organization members, enhance
collaboration, and support common goals. IMAMI UNRI as a student organization based on Minangkabau ethnicity, plays a significant role in preserving and promoting Minangkabau culture. The presence of this organization within the campus environment in the city of Pekanbaru is evidence of the continuity and development of ethnic-based community organizations. However, to gain a deeper understanding of the role of social capital in maintaining the sustainability and growth of organizations like IMAMI UNRI, systematic and in-depth research is needed. This research aims to identify the elements of social capital within IMAMI UNRI and to determine the types of social capital that the organization possesses. Therefore, this study will provide deeper insights into how social capital plays a pivotal role in fostering relationships among organization members, achieving common goals, and ensuring the organization's sustainability.

METHODS

The method employed in this research is qualitative descriptive. The approach used by the author is a descriptive approach, involving providing explanations or descriptions of the elements of social capital and the types of social capital within the Minang Student Association of the University of Riau (IMAMI UNRI). Qualitative research aims to understand phenomena as perceived by research subjects, including behaviors, perceptions, motivations, actions, and descriptions in the form of words and language (Moleong, 2017). Interviews and observations as primary data and document review for secondary data (Dian et al., 2023), as in this research. The research will be conducted at the IMAMI UNRI secretariat, located at Jl. Garuda Sakti KM 2, Tampan District, Pekanbaru, within the University of Riau campus area. The reason for selecting this location is because it is where members of the organization often gather and interact.

The research subjects are the sources of data from whom information is sought in line with the research problem. The researcher uses purposive sampling, a deliberate and criteria-based selection technique. The criteria for the subjects in this study are one Division Head, the President, and two Participant Members of IMAMI UNRI. Triangulation in this study involves Participant Members of IMAMI UNRI. Data sources for this research include primary and secondary data. Data collection techniques for this research encompass in-depth interviews, observations, and documentation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Coleman defines social capital as the actions of individuals working together to achieve goals within a group or organization (Sunyoto, 2018: 25). Meanwhile, Robert Putnam states that social capital comprises components of social life such as trust, social norms, and social networks, which serve as a platform for collective participation in achieving common objectives. Additionally, Fukuyama defines social capital as a set of shared informal values and norms among group members that enable cooperation among individuals.

Bourdieu divides the types of capital related to social class into three dimensions: economic, cultural, and social capital. According to him, social capital refers to the social relationships an actor uses to achieve their goals. Bourdieu emphasizes that social capital is a resource that exists within an individual or a group of people by leveraging structured networks and relationships. Meanwhile, Woolcock categorizes various forms of social capital
into three types based on the types of social bonds: Bonding Social Capital, Bridging Social Capital, and Linking Social Capital. The elements that form social capital are trust, norms, and networks. Trust is a form of willingness to take risks in social relationships, believing that others will do as expected and consistently act in a mutually supportive manner, or at the very least, not harm themselves and their team (Field, 2018). According to Kramer, there are three advantages to trust. First, it reduces transaction costs within a group or with other groups. Second, it enhances social skills, coordination, and cooperation within a group and between groups in an organization. Third, it represents a form of respect for the authority of a leader; a lack of trust in a leader signifies a rejection of the leadership function (Nurrahmanto, 2015).

According to Coleman's perspective, norms are typically formed, sustained, and consciously established to strengthen the community itself. Social norms are usually intentionally shaped. Individuals who participate in maintaining these norms benefit from their adherence to these norms and incur losses when they violate them (Field, 2018). A social norm that truly becomes social capital is one that garners support from all members and serves as a means to enhance cooperation among members within an organization (Abdullah, 2013). Networks are considered the most critical element of social capital (Suyanto 2018:3). Clear evidence of these networks is the existence of interactions, which is what is referred to as social capital (Coleman). The strength of these networks fosters group loyalty, where every member feels like an integral part of the group. Humans need each other and have an instinct to be together (Suriyanisa et al., 2023).

Social capital within the Minang Student Association of the University of Riau (IMAMI UNRI) represents the potential of an individual or division's social networks, trust, and norms within an organization to achieve common objectives. Social capital can be harnessed as a resource to maintain the stability and existence of the group or community itself. The researcher will proceed to outline the elements of social capital present within IMAMI UNRI.

**Social Networks**

Social networks refer to a social structure created by individuals or organizations that interact based on established trust and maintained by prevailing norms. The establishment of these networks has a significant impact on the organization in accomplishing shared tasks and goals related to IMAMI UNRI. The networks within IMAMI UNRI are observed through the relationships between divisions, divisions and the core committee, and external parties.

1. **Network Among the Heads of Divisions in the Minang Student Association of the University of Riau (IMAMI UNRI)**

   The networks within social capital are what they will utilize among divisions or fields within the Minang Student Association of the University of Riau (IMAMI UNRI). This forms a crucial foundation in the process of achieving common goals. The establishment of good relationships creates mutual benefits among divisions, thus lightening the load and minimizing conflicts within the organization. Here's a quote from an interview with the Division Head of IMAMI:

   "As the Division Head, I always maintain good communication with the core committee of IMAMI UNRI. I believe that effective cooperation between us, the Division Heads, and the Core Committee is the key to the success of our
organization. I regularly communicate with them before every important agenda and consistently appreciate their contributions. As the Division Head, I always emphasize the importance of a personal approach in relationships with the Core Committee and the President” (Interview with the Division Head).

Based on the interview, in the context of social capital, effective communication is a key factor. By regularly and openly communicating with the core committee of IMAMI UNRI, the Division Head is building trust among them. This creates strong social capital that can be used to achieve common goals within the organization. When there is good communication, organization members feel more comfortable sharing ideas, collaborating, and discussing issues more effectively. More personal relationships make members feel noticed and valued, which, in turn, enhances the level of trust and collaboration among them.

2. The Network of Division Heads with the Core Committee of the Minang Student Association of the University of Riau (IMAMI UNRI)

A strong relationship between the Division Heads and the Core Committee will facilitate the Minang Student Association of the University of Riau (IMAMI UNRI) in achieving common goals, ensuring that IMAMI UNRI remains an active organization. The Division Head mentions that a good relationship allows them to achieve common goals more effectively. This is a result of synergy and strong cooperation among organization members. In the context of social capital, this synergy creates significant added value because organization members can more easily share resources, ideas, and support to achieve shared objectives. The Network of the Minang Student Association of the University of Riau (IMAMI UNRI) with External Parties.

Maintaining a student organization is not easy, given that students have their own busy schedules and other challenges. However, IMAMI UNRI, as a student association in Pekanbaru, manages to remain active with the help of various parties. Collaboration with external entities such as the Provincial Government of West Sumatra and the Minang Youth Association of Riau (IPMR) is tangible evidence of how IMAMI UNRI maintains social networks with various external entities. In an interview with the President, they stated:

“Collaboration is a crucial strategy for us to achieve the organization's goals and remain active. In this collaboration, we establish mutually beneficial and sustainable relationships with external parties such as Human Initiative (HI), Aksi Cepat Tanggap (ACT), the Provincial Government of West Sumatra, and the Minang Youth Association of Riau (IPMR). This creates social capital that we use to drive various initiatives and assist the local community.” (Interview with the President of IMAMI UNRI).

This quote highlights that collaboration is a highly important strategy for IMAMI Riau to achieve the organization's goals and remain active. In the context of social capital, cooperation with external parties enables the organization to access resources, support, and networks that may not be available when working in isolation. By partnering with external entities, the organization can enhance its potential for success.
a. Trust

Trust within a group is a crucial foundation for good cooperation between individuals and the group. This trust enables an organization to remain active and thrive. When interactions and close relationships are established, trust arises from reciprocal norms and strong networks. Humans build social relationships in a new environment and have social support from other people people around him such as friends, teachers, and family (Kristlyna & Sudagijono, 2021). This creates effective cooperation between individuals, groups, and even groups with other groups, strengthening relationships within the organization and enabling sustainable growth.

1) Trust Among the Division Heads of the Minang Student Association of the University of Riau (IMAM UNRI)

This trust exists within the Minang Student Association of the University of Riau (IMAMI UNRI) because they share a Minang ethnicity, even though they come from various regions of residence. Those within the organization have cultivated a sense of brotherhood or kinship, making the members of the group feel a light bond when engaging in interactions and communication. The trust we have among the Division Heads in IMAMI UNRI is a result of the brotherhood and kinship we share. "We are like one family, and that's what makes us have strong trust in each other." (Interview with the Division Head). All Division Heads believe that they have their own capacities and capabilities to carry out their tasks. This interview statement aligns with Putnam's concept of trust, where trust is a form of the desire to take risks in social relationships, believing that others will do something as expected, and always acting in a mutually supportive manner, at least not causing harm to oneself and one's division.

2) Trust of the Division Heads in the Core Committee of the Minang Student Association of the University of Riau (IMAMI UNRI)

The benefits of trust include that trust is a form of showing respect for the authority of a leader. The absence of trust in a leader implies the rejection of the leadership function of that leader. The Core Committee of IMAMI Riau provided the following statement:

"In our view, trust is a form of showing respect for the authority of our leader, in this case, the Division Head. We understand that without trust in our leaders, their leadership functions would become ineffective. So, trust is an essential foundation that allows us to work cohesively and achieve the organization's goals together." (Interview with the Core Committee of IMAMI Riau)

Based on the interviews, it can be concluded that trust plays a crucial role in respecting the authority of leaders and strengthening the leadership function within the organization. Without trust in leaders, leadership would not be effective. This creates an environment where organization members willingly follow the leader's guidance and collaborate to achieve common goals. In the context of social capital, this understanding highlights how trust forms an
essential foundation for a strong leadership structure and leader authority, which supports effective collaboration within the organization.

3) **Trust of the Minang Student Association of the University of Riau (IMAMI UNRI) in External Parties**

The Minang Student Association of the University of Riau (IMAMI UNRI) is an ethnic-based organization and it is possible for interactions with external parties outside of IMAMI UNRI. If these interactions continue, cooperation and collaboration may indirectly form. In this regard, members of IMAMI UNRI stated:

"As an ethnic-based organization, we at IMAMI UNRI understand that we don't operate in isolation. Interaction with external parties is common and essential. When we interact with external parties, it opens the door for potential meaningful collaborations. It's the first step in building trust between us and external parties." (Interview with IMAMI UNRI member)

This quote reflects IMAMI UNRI's awareness of the importance of interaction with external parties. It demonstrates that as an ethnic-based organization, they understand that isolation is not an effective choice. Interaction with external parties allows for the exchange of ideas, resources, and experiences that can enrich the organization.

a. **Norms**

Norms within social capital are also referred to as "rules of the game," as every group will adhere to or comply with the norms that apply within the organization in carrying out their core functions as members. Norms have a significant influence on every decision. Ikatan Mahasiswa Minang Universitas Riau (IMAMI UNRI), as an organization, has specific norms that regulate all the activities they carry out. These norms, whether written or unwritten, function as guidelines for the organization.

1) **Norms Applicable to the Minang Student Association of Riau University (IMAMI UNRI)**

The term of office of IMAMI UNRI management members is one year and can then be re-elected. The term "Adat codenamed syarak, syarak codenamed kitabullah" written in the Household Articles of Association (AD/ART) has the meaning that Islamic teachings are an important basis for behaving in life, where the teachings of the Islamic religion are the main basis for members to behave in carrying out their duties in IMAMI UNRI. Rules that are not written in the Bylaws (AD/ART), such as rules for meeting attendance, are allowed to be leeway, only being 30 minutes late after the specified time, paying cash, wearing polite clothes, and not playing with cellphones during the meeting. The way to introduce the rules to all members is through action and socialization at every meeting. The purpose of forming and implementing this regulation is to control
the creation of a peaceful atmosphere within IMAMI UNRI. Tipe Modal Sosial Ikatan Mahasiswa Minang Universitas Riau (IMAMI UNRI).

The type or form of social network that exists in social capital can work according to the circumstances, and has strengths and weaknesses. The type of social capital used can be a supporter, encourager, and inhibitor in a social bond, and depends on how individuals and groups play their roles. Social networks function as lubricants, glue, and bridges (Marnelly et al., 2023). If social capital is strong, the profits obtained will be large (Handayani et al., 2022). Wolcock divides 3 types of social capital, namely social bonding, social bridging, and social linking (Sunyoto, 2018). Types of social capital contained in the Minang University of Riau Student Association (IMAMI UNRI).

a) Social Capital as Social Bonding

Social bonding social capital has the characteristic of having a strong connection (social glue) in an organization. Usually the members of the organization come from the same tribe, the aim is none other than to maintain or preserve the values they adhere to from their customs. This type creates a feeling of sympathy, a sense of togetherness through a sense of empathy, belief in reciprocity, obligation, and mutual recognition of trusted cultural values. approach to creating various work programs such as IMAMI gathering, IMAMI bakmpua (gathering), IMAMI Friendly Gathering, and IMAMI manjampuik (picking up) whose aim is to bring togetherness, even with the various ethnic groups within it. These values of togetherness will later create a sense of mutual help within the Minang Student Association, Riau University.

b) Social Capital as Social Bridging

One of the strengths or abilities of social capital is the ability to bridge relationships between individuals and groups. Where this type can obtain various information, build identity, and receive extensive feedback from the Minang University of Riau Student Association (IMAMI UNRI). For example, the relations held by IMAMI UNRI alumni who are members of the Minang Riau Youth Association (IPMR) are a liaison for cooperation with the Minang Riau University Student Association (IMAMI UNRI).

c) Social Capital as Social Linking

Social Linking (social relationship/network) is a social relationship that has the characteristics of a relationship between several levels or levels of social status and social power that exist in society. For example, the relationship between political elites and the general public. In this case, the political elite is seen by society as a public figure or figure, and has a social status compared to society in general. But they both have an interest in establishing a relationship. Apart from communicating by means of discussions via cellphone, making visits to the W Sumatra Provincial Government, but also the visit of the W Sumatra Provincial Government to Pekanbaru was an opportunity for IMAMI to establish friendship. The Minang Students Association of Riau University (IMAMI UNRI) asked the West Sumatra Provincial Government to provide them with facilities in
the form of dormitories, and asked for directions or job vacancies after graduating from college. With the mandate given by the West Sumatra Province Population and Civil Registration Service (DPPBKPS), IMAMI's image is getting better and it is hoped that it will continue in other activities with the West Sumatra Provincial Government.

CONCLUSION

Based on the above description, it can be concluded that social capital plays a crucial role in the performance of the Minangkabau Student Association of the University of Riau (IMAMI UNRI) and the achievement of common goals. This involves the elements of networking, trust, and norms that influence cooperation among members and external parties. Networks are formed among Division Chiefs through repeated interactions, while cooperation with external parties such as the Ikatan Pemuda Minang Riau (IPMR), the Government of West Sumatra, Human Initiative (HI), Aksi Cepat Tanggap (ACT), and the community are valuable assets. Trust among Division Chiefs originates from established relationships, and norms are established in IMAMI UNRI's Articles of Association (AD/ART), both in written form and those adapted to the situation. Types of social capital present include Bonding Social (bonded) based on Minangkabau identity and Islamic values, Bridging Social (bridging) through alumni who maintain relationships with IPMR, as well as Linking Social (network/connections) with the Government of West Sumatra.

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https://doi.org/10.33508/exp.v8i2.2867.

