Social Capital Relations With Survival Strategy Case study: The Regional Nomads of Indramayu in Kampung Lio Kota Depok

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Abstract. Communities migrate from villages to cities in general because of limited employment opportunities in their areas. In the overseas process, a strategy in order to survive through social capital is certainly needed. This study aims to analyze the survival strategy of migrants from Indramayu as measured by social capital. Data collection was carried out by a survey method of migrants from Indramayu in Kampung Lio, Depok City. Variable Survival strategies and social capital are measured by several dimensions and indicators that will later illustrate the characteristics of each variable. The statistical analysis technique used is Structural Equation Models (SEM) with the Partial Least Square (PLS) estimation method. As a result of measuring Social Capital variables, the largest contribution is made by the social network dimension, the trust dimension and the norm dimension. While the largest contribution to measuring the variable Survival Strategy in a row is given by the network assistance dimension, the alternative dimension of substance and the dimension of reducing expenditure. Based on the test results it can be concluded that the social capital variable has a significant influence and is directly proportional to the variable survival strategy.

Keywords: Social capital, Survival, survey, SEM, PLS

1 Introduction

Communities migrate from villages to cities in general due to the lack of available jobs in the area. The difference between the overseas environment and the original place of residence requires migrants to adjust to be accepted. Cultural differences naturally lead to different habits. The nomads must be able to learn and adjust to the rules that apply in the new residential environment. The environmental and cultural differences faced by the expat community and also the intense competition in economic matters, of course, requires them to have a strategy to be able to survive in the new environment. To survive in a new environment, migrants also need social capital to support a survival strategy.

Social capital is a resource that arises from the results of interactions that give birth to emotional ties between individuals or groups, which each of them has trust, social networks, values and norms that form the structure of society that is useful for coordination and cooperation in achieve goals, as well as the network [1].

Living in a city, of course, requires immigrants to be able to adapt to the environment in which they live. By building trust with the surrounding community, establishing relationships with local residents, and also living in a community, naturally the nomads must obey the

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values and norms prevailing in the environment. This can be a social capital for migrants living in other people's areas. Social capital owned by migrants can influence how they survive in the new environment. Having trust, social networking and obeying the rules in their environment will help migrants to survive.

In this study, researchers chose nomads from Indramayu as objects in the study. This is because Indramayu Regency is one of the cities in West Java that has a high population growth value. Problems in the field of population become an important issue in development planning. Without coupled with an increase in the resources of the population and also a lack of employment, causing an increase in unemployment.

Departing from the above reality, the researcher is interested in analyzing the relationship of social capital with the survival strategy of the nomads from Indramayu in Kampung Lio, Depok. This study was conducted to: first, analyze the extent of the relationship of social capital with the survival strategy of immigrants from Indramayu. Second, to analyze the strategies undertaken by migrants to survive in urban areas in the midst of increasing competition. Finally, to analyze the social capital owned by migrants, in order to help make it easier for migrants to survive.

2 Theoritical Review

2.1 Social Capital

"Features of social organization, such as networks, norm, and trust, that fasilitate coordination and cooperation for mutual benefit. Social capital enhances the benefits of investment in physical and human capital [1]*."*

Based on the understanding of social capital according to Putnam, social capital is defined as aspects of social institutions, such as social networks, norms, and trust that can improve efficiency in a society through action facilities. coordinated action. Cooperation will be more easily established in a community where there is social capital in the form of rules, mutual exchanges and networks of agreements between citizens.

In another terminology Robert Putnam emphasizes social capital as [1]:

1. *"Reciprocal of trust and norms embedded in social organization of communities".* In this case it is explained that social capital is a trust and reciprocal value, which occurs in an organization or social community.
2. *"Stocks of social trust, norms, and networks that people can draw upon to solve common problems".* Putnam also believes that in social capital there are elements of trust, norms, and social networks, where these elements can solve a common problem.

Therefore the researchers chose to use the understanding of social capital from Putnam. Based on the explanation of social capital above, it can be concluded that social capital according to Putnam has three main dimensions, namely trust, norms and networks. According to Robert MZ Lawang there are three elements that become the core concept of social capital, namely [2]:

1) Trust

Trust in English is nouns and verbs. As a noun trust means trust, confidence or also trust. Meanwhile, as a verb, trust means the process of trusting something that has a clear target. Mutual trust becomes one of the elements of social capital, where the attitude of trust which is an attitude that is the basis of mutual trust can grow in the community. Trust becomes an

important element, because it becomes the glue in dealing with the community, by maintaining the trust people can work together to achieve goals. In this element of trust / trust, there are: honesty, fairness, egalitarian attitudes, tolerance, and generosity.

2) Social Networks

Social networking is a bond that can connect to one point to another in social relations. These points such as organizations, countries, or government agencies, and so forth. Social capital is not built by just one individual, where social capital grows more in a group. In this social network element there are: participation, reciprocity, solidarity, and cooperation.

3) Norms

The third element is the norm, social norms play a role in controlling the behavior that grows in a society. Where social norms can be interpreted as a set of rules that are expected to be obeyed and followed by members of the community in a particular social entity. The norm usually contains social sanctions borne by individuals who commit deviations from the customs/rules/culture of the local community. Within this element of norms are: shared values, norms and sanctions, and rules.

2.2 Survival Strategy

Survival can be interpreted as the efforts of a person or group who wants to survive the conditions of danger or difficulty they experience. In implementing survival strategies, each individual or group has a different way. This depends on the characteristics, structure or pattern of the society formed in it.

Survival strategy according to the theory initiated by James C. Scott [3], namely the theory of survival mechanisms, explains that the survival mechanism is an attempt or a method used by the poor to defend their lives. The survival mechanism consists of three strategies, namely tightening the belt tighter, alternative subsistence and social network assistance.

1. Use of relations or networks

In the use of the relation or network in question, that is, asking for help from a relationship or network that is owned, such as a network of relatives, ethnic friends/neighbors, neighbors where you live or also use patron relationships. It also gets the help of a network of government agencies, organizations, or others.

2. Alternative subsistence

What is meant by alternative subsistence is an alternative someone to get extra money. This can be done with side jobs such as selling petty, working as a handyman, as a freelance worker, or doing additional work, adding work hours, and so forth. This method can also involve families such as wife / husband / children to work as additional income earners.

3. Tie the belt tighter

Tying coir more tightly by reducing expenditure. Reducing costs here is to reduce costs for food by reducing food rations, reducing food quality, or cooking food yourself so as not to eat outside. It also reduces expenses for housing, by living with relatives or living near work.

2.3 The Results Of Relevant Research

Research from Sasongko and Wahyuni [4] who conducted an analysis of social capital in the informal sector effort by Madura migrants in Tanah Sareal District, Bogor City. From the results of his research showed that migrants from Madura migrate in general is caused by geographical conditions that are less supportive for the development of economic activities.

The migration process carried out by migrants from Madura is carried out in chains, namely by invitations from relatives and family.

Research conducted by Karlita and Pandjaitan [5], examined the survival strategies of women in Muara Hamlet. The results of the study concluded that the survival strategy is divided into two, namely economic strategy and social strategy. The survival strategy in the economy consists of joining savings and loans, following the holiday package for savings, investing, doing some additional work, sharing food with neighbors, and also sharing electricity. Whereas the social strategy is carried out by following the social gathering and borrowing.

Research from Solikatun and Juniarsih [6] on social capital as a survival strategy for people in Maria village, Wawo subdistrict, Bima Regency, West Nusa Tenggara province. The results of this research show the role of social capital as a survival strategy that is: first, the relationship/social interaction that occurs that can foster fraternity, kinship and also kinship. Second, strong social solidarity is present. Thirdly, the trust that is in the community grows the attitude to help each other. Fourth, preserve the traditions that exist in people's lives, and the last values and social norms that act as social control tools.

3 Research Methodology

3.1 Sampling Technique and Sample Size of Research

The sampling method used in this study is a non-probability sampling technique with a type of purposive sampling. Purposive Sampling is also known as Judgement Sampling technique. With this technique samples are taken based on research objectives. Related to this research, which became the object of research is the original nomads of Indramayu who live in the area of Kampung Lio RT. 01 RW. 09 Kota Depok.

Based on information obtained from the government apparatus in the neighborhood of Kampung Lio, it recorded as many as 93 people from Indramayu, who now reside in the region.

In determining the sample size that can represent the population, the calculation procedure uses the Estok Navette Cowan Formula [7] where the value of p = 0.5, the standard value of the normal distribution at the 5% level is z = 1.96 and the error of sampling E = 0.05. With the number of population N = 93 so the minimum number of samples is as follows:

$$n = \frac{z^2[p(1-p)]N}{z^2[p(1-p)]+(N-1)E^2} = \frac{(1.96^2)\times[0.5\times(1-0.5)]\times(93)}{(1.96^2)\times[0.5\times(1-0.5)]+(93-1)\times 0.05} = 75.031 \approx 76 \qquad (1)$$

So the minimum number of samples that must be observed is 76 people.

3.2 Operationalization of Variables

The variables used in this study are of two types, namely the observation variable and the latent variable. Observation variables are variables that can be measured directly, while latent variables are variables that cannot be observed and measured indirectly through indicators. The latent variables in this study are classified into two types, namely exogenous or

independent latent variables namely social capital and endogenous latent variables, namely survival strategies. The following is an overview of the variables used in the main research:

Table 1. Variable Operationalization

Variable	Dimensions	Indicators
Social Capital (X)	Trust	Honesty
		Fairness
		Egalitarian attitude
		Tolerance
		Generosity
	Social Network	Participation
		Reciprocity
		Solidarity
		Cooperation
	Norm	Shared values
		Norms and sanctions
		Rules
Survival Strategy (Y)	Reduce Expenses	Dietary selection
		Residential Selection
	Alternative Subsystems	Add Work Hours
		Find a side job
		Opening a business
		Ask the couple to work
	Social Network Assistance	Borrow money
		Request a new job to acquaintances

Based on the results of validity and reliability testing, the social Indicators variables (X) of the 24 question items are tested, there are two invalid items. As for the survival strategy variable, out of the 15 items that are tested are two invalid items. So that the total question items that are opted in to the data retrieval process is as much as 33 question items.

3.3 Statistical Hypothesis

The hypothesis proposed in this research are:
H_0 : Social capital has no effect on survival strategy.
H_1 : Social capital affects survival strategy.

3.4 Data Analysis Method

In this study, the data analysis method used is the Partial Least Square-Structural Equation Models (PLS-SEM) method.

4 Research Result and Discussion

In this study Structural Equation Models (SEM) modeling was carried out to see how the contribution made by each indicator to its latent variables and to measure how the influence of

exogenous latent variables Social Capital on endogenous latent variables Survival Strategy. Data processing is done with the help of Smart PLS software version 3.2 free Version.

4.1 Demographics of Respondents

From the results of the survey conducted against the nomads from Indramayu who wander in Kampung Lio area of Depok City, obtained 76 respondents. The following is the characteristics of the demographic of the nomads of Indramayu, which is measured by several questions:

Table 2. Characteristics of Respondents Demographics

Demographics	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Age	17-25 years old	8	10.5%
	26-35 years old	18	23.7%
	36-45 years old	31	40.8%
	46-55 years old	16	21.1%
	>55 years old	3	3.9%
Old Wander	1-5 years old	7	9.2%
	6-10 years old	21	27.6%
	11-15 years old	23	30.3%
	16-20 years old	13	17.1%
	>20 years old	12	15.8%
Education	Not finished Elementary School	25	32.9%
	Elementary School	28	36.8%
	Junior High School	17	22,4%
	High School	6	7.9%
	Scholars	0	0
Job	Traders	28	36.8%
	Labour/farmer	12	15.8%
	Self employed	4	5.3%
	Employees	3	3.9%
	Housewives	12	15.8%
	Other	17	22.4%
Income	< 1.5 million	48	63.2%
	1,5 – 2,5 million	19	25%
	2,5 – 3,5 million	7	9.2%
	> 3,5 million	2	2.6%

From the results of the above data processing, it was seen that, for the respondent age, the majority of the nomads in Kampung Lio area were between 36-55 years of 40.8%. Followed by a 26-35 year old respoden of 23.7 and 44-55 years old amounted to 21.1%. This signifies that generally, Indramayu's original nomads are working at a productive age.

Indirectly, this productive age will have an impact on how long the nomads will survive in the area. From the results of the survey is seen that for the duration of the overseas time generally lasts long enough that ranged between 6-10 years as much as 27.6%, then 11-15 years of 30.6% and that is wandering between 16-20 years and above 20 years each is As much as 17.1% and 15.8%. While the old wander under 5 years of age only 9.2%. This suggests that the choice of being a nomads is the ultimate choice in job search and survival.

If viewed from the last educational background, 69.7% of Indramayu's native nomads who work in the overseas area are well educated with the details of 32.9% unexpired elementary school and 36.8% are elementary school graduates. While the first high school graduation was only 22.9% and high school graduates were 7.9%. With the low level of education The nomads show that the life level in the region of Indramayu is also low. Thus forcing them to seek employment outside of the region. However, this is certainly not easy for them to get jobs in the overseas area especially working in the formal sector. The low level of education will force them to work for anything as long as they earn money in order to survive and bring money back to their home area. This can be seen from the type of work done during the overseas as will be explained next.

The low level of education will certainly complicate the nomads to compete in the formal sector. This looks almost 52.6% of the nomads work in the nonfromal sector i.e. as traders, farm laborers. Working as an employee is only 3.9%.

It also will directly impact the opinions gained by the nomads. From the results of the survey obtained as much as 63.2% of the nomads are only under 1.5 million per month. Of course this very small value in the middle of the price needs a pretty high staple. So this will have an impact on what strategy the nomads should be able to survive in the area.

4.2 Results of Parameter Estimation and Path Diagram

The following is a path diagram of the parameter estimation results with the Partial Least Square estimation method that illustrates the relationship between indicators with latent variables and the influence of exogenous latent variables Social Capital on endogenous latent variables Survival Strategy.

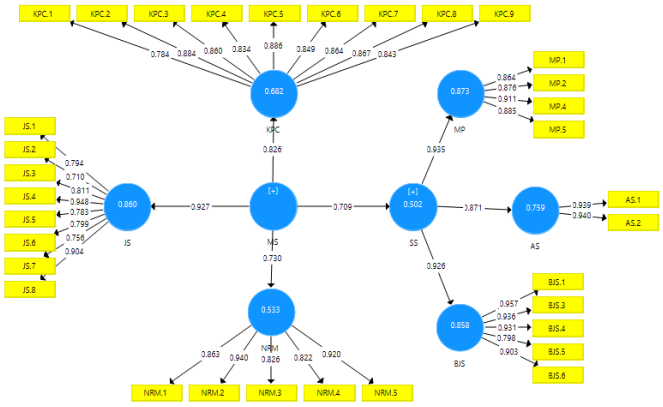

Fig 1. Path Diagram of Parameter Estimation Results

4.3 Results of Parameter Estimation and Path Diagram

Outer model testing is done to see whether the observation variable has measured its construct correctly. Outer model testing includes validity and reliability tests. To test the validity, the Convergent Validity test is done by looking at the value of the loading factor and the statistical value of t. The following is the path diagram of the calculated t statistic for the outer model for each latent variable.

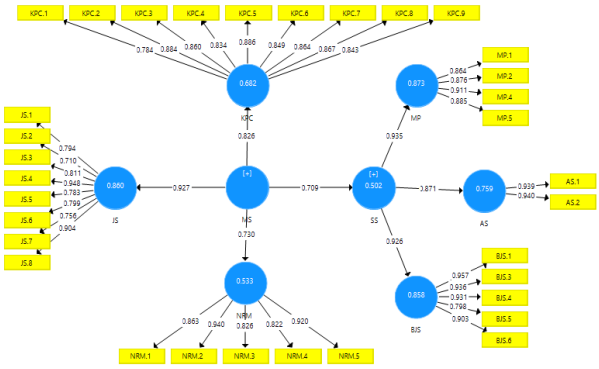

Fig 2. Path Diagram count statistics

From the picture above shows that all observation variables in the Outer Model have good validity. This is based on good validity criteria [8], where all the calculated values of the load factor are the calculated value (1.96) and the standardized loading factor value ≥ 0.05. So it can be concluded that the observation variables (indicators) in the Outer Model measurement model can measure the dimensions and latent variables of social capital and survival strategies well.

Furthermore, reliability testing is performed to see the consistency of measurement of the observational variables together against each construct. The following shows the Composite Reliability (CR) and Discriminant Validity (AVE) values for each construct in the Outer Model measurement model.

Table 3. Outer Model Reliability Testing

Variabel	Dimensi	Discriminant Validity (AVE)		Composite Relisbility (CR)		Conclusion
		Dimensions	Variables	Dimensions	Variables	
Social Capital (X)	Trust	0.727	0.502	0.96	0.956	Good (fit)
	Social Network	0.666		0.941		
	Norm	0.767		0.942		
Survival Strategy (Y)	Reduce Expenses	0.782	0.69	0.935	0.956	Good (fit)
	Alternative Subsystems	0.883		0.938		
	Social Network Assistance	0.822		0.958		

From the table above, it can be seen that all Construct Reliability values from the dimension and latent variables of Social Capital and Survival Strategy exceed the threshold of 0.70 and the Variance Extracted value exceeds the threshold of 0.50 [8]. This shows that the level of reliability in the outer model of the two variables is good, so it can be said that the indicators in each construct are consistent to measure the construct.

4.4 Inner Model Conformity Evaluation

In the evaluation of inner models with PLS begins with a way of viewing R-square on each of the dependent latent variables. Then in the interpretation is the same as interpretations

of regression. Where the changes in the value of R-square can be used to assess the influence of certain independent latent variables against the dependent latent variables, which does have substantive influence.

In addition to seeing the value of R-square, the evaluation of inner models through PLS also by looking at the Q-square value of predictive relevance for the constructive model. Where Q-square value is used to measure how well the observation value is generated by the model and the estimation of the parameters. The Q-square value greater than 0 (zero) indicates that the model has a value of predictive relevance, whereas when the Q-square value is less than 0 (zero), it indicates that the model lacks relevance predictive [9]. The result of the calculation of Q-Square value is as follows:

$$Q^2 = 1 - (1 - R^2) = 1 - (1 - 0.502) = 0.502 \quad (2)$$

From the results above, obtained Q^2 value greater than at zero (0). Thus it can be concluded that the fit of the inner model/overall model is good and has a predictive relevance.

4.5 Contribution Analysis of the Dimensions of Social Capital

The following are the explanations related to the contributions given by the dimensions on the latent variables of the social capital measured from the value of Loading Factor:

Table 4. The Value Factor of Dimensions on Latent Sosial Capital

No	Dimensions	Weight Value
1	Trust	0.862
2	Social network	0.927
3	Norm	0.730

From the results of exogenous latent variable measurements, the biggest contribution in measuring the variables of the social capital was given by the social network dimension of 0.927. Next the second largest dimension is a belief with a weight worth 0.862 and the smallest contribution is given by the dimensions of the norm with a weight value of 0.730. If calculated, the total contribution given by all three dimensions in measuring the latent variables of the social capital is the AVE value of 0.502 or 50.2%. These results indicate that social networks have the most important role for nomads in building social capital in their overseas areas. Surely it would be quite difficult if these immigrants did not have a good social relationship with other immigrants who had come earlier to overseas and with the local population. The manifestation of social networks that can be done in building social capital include not being reluctant to give loans to friends, more often cooperating, to holding discussions both among fellow immigrants or with local residents.

4.6 Contribution Analysis of the Dimensions of Survival Strategy

The following is an explanation regarding the contribution made by the dimensions to the latency variable Survival Strategy as measured by the Loading Factor value:

Table 5. The Value of Factor Dimensions Factor Dimension on Strategi Survival

No	Dimensions	Weight Value
1	Reduce expenses	0.723
2	Alternative subsystems	0.733
3	Social Network Assistance	0.942

From the results of the measurement of endogenous latent variables, the largest contribution in measuring the Survival Strategy variable is given by the dimension of social network assistance that is equal to 0.942. Furthermore, the second largest dimension is an alternative substance with a weight of 0.733 and the smallest contribution is given by the dimension of reducing expenditure with a weight value of 0.723. If it is calcified, the total contribution made by the three dimensions in measuring the latent variable of Social Capital is the value of AVE that is 0.690 or 69%. These results indicate that social network assistance has the most important role for migrants in survival strategies in their overseas areas. Surely it would be quite difficult if these immigrants did not have a good social relationship with other immigrants who had come earlier to overseas and with the local population. The manifestation of social network assistance that can be carried out as an effort to survive include participating in savings and loans at the Cooperative, borrowing money from neighbors when in a pinch or borrowing money from fellow migrants when in a pinch.

4.7 Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis testing of the study was conducted to determine how the influence of social capital exogenous latent variables on endogenous latent variables survival strategy. The following is a hypothesis testing the results of data processing:

Table 6. Hypothesis Testing Results

Research Hypothesis	Hypothesis	Loading Factor	t_{value}	Decision	R^2
The effect of social capital on survival strategies	$\gamma = 0$ $\gamma \neq 0$	0.709	7.52	H_0 Rejected	0.502

Based on the results of data processing, it can be concluded that the exogenous variable of social capital has a significant influence on the endogenous variables of the survival strategy of the nomads. This can be seen from the calculated value (7.52) which is greater than 1.96 so that H0 is rejected and concludes that social capital has a significant influence on the survival strategy with a 50.2% influence. In the social capital variable has a loading factor value of 0.709, the positive value of this value indicates that there is a direct correlation between social capital and survival strategies. This means that the higher the social capital owned by the nomads, the higher or easier the potential use of survival strategies. Vice versa, the lower the social capital owned by the nomads, the lower or more difficult in the use of survival strategies.

5 Conclusion

From the results of the research conducted, several conclusions can be made as follows:

1. In measuring the Social Capital variable, the biggest contribution is given by the social network dimension, which is 0.927. Furthermore, the second largest dimension is trust with a weight of 0.862 and the smallest contribution is given by the norm dimension with a weight value of 0.730. If calculated, the total contribution made by the three dimensions in measuring the latent variable of Social Capital is the value of AVE which is 0.502 or 50.2%.
2. In measuring the Survival Strategy variable, the biggest contribution in measuring the Survival Strategy variable is given by the social network assistance dimension which is 0.942. Furthermore, the second largest dimension is an alternative substance with a weight of 0.733 and the smallest contribution is given by the dimension of reducing expenditure with a weight value of 0.723. If it is calcified, the total contribution made by the three dimensions in measuring the latent variable of Social Capital is the value of AVE that is 0.690 or 69%.
3. Based on the results of data processing, it can be concluded that the exogenous variable of social capital has a significant influence on the endogenous variables of the survival strategy of the nomads. This can be seen from the t-test value (7.52) which is greater than 1.96 so that H0 is rejected and concludes that social capital has a significant effect on survival strategies with a 50.2% effect. In the social capital variable has a loading factor value of 0.709, the positive value of this value indicates that there is a direct correlation between social capital and survival strategies. This means that the higher the social capital owned by the nomads, the higher or easier the potential use of survival strategies. Vice versa, the lower the social capital owned by the nomads, the lower or more difficult in the use of survival strategies.

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