

Social Capital Reciprocity and Women Pillars of Family Economy

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to find forms of women's reciprocity social capital as a pillar of the family economy. This study uses a qualitative research method with a case study whose data collection techniques use triangulation in the form of observation, interviews and documentation. For data analysis using Miles and Huberman models. The results found in the field regarding the forms of social capital of women's reciprocity as pillars of the family economy at UIK were found through interactions and social relations between women business owners and women workers in the field in terms of: (1). Knowledge collaboration (2) free knowledge transfer (3) Support from family members (4) Cooperation and mutual encouragement between individuals (5) Helping each other (6) Motivating (7) having empathy for others and (8) Participating. These forms of reciprocity of women's social capital become the economic reinforcement of the family. Because the success of the family cannot be separated from the role of women as important actors. Therefore, it is hoped that the positive resources of women through the use of social capital reciprocity depicted in small industrial enterprises can be an inspiration for small businesses and women in Indonesia to keep working.

Keywords: Reciprocity, Social Capital, Women

JEL Classification: L10, L19, M20

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia's population growth every year has increased. From BPS data, the results of the Indonesian population census in 2020 show that in September 2020 Indonesia had a population of 270, 203,917 million with a male population of 136.66 million or 50.58 percent of the total population of Indonesia. As for the number of women as many as 133.54 million or 49.42 percent of the total population of Indonesia (<https://www.kompas.com>). That number increased on June 30, 2021 to 272.23 million people with 137.52 million males and 134.71 million females (<https://databoks.katadata.co.id>). The increase in population is an important factor in the development of a region. Because according to Solow's theory the economic growth of a country depends on the availability of production factors such as population, labor, capital accumulation and the level of technological progress (Todaro and Smith, 2014). Thus, changes in production factors can be seen in the population which also affects the level of economic growth (Kurniawati & Sugiyanto, 2021). The Effect of Population Age Structure on Economic Growth in Indonesia. Because the availability of population means the availability of labor that drives economic growth. Bloom (2003). There are three characteristics of the window of opportunity such as (1) if there are more workers then more output will be produced, (2) additional wealth accumulation if there is savings and invested in something productive and (3) a large stock of human capital if there is the right investment. to increase this huge human capital. Increasing human capital, especially women as productive capital resources, is so important as a pillar of the family economy. The strength of human capital will be strong when it is supported by the presence of social capital that gives a new color by reinforcing its strengths in terms of: 1) strong relative network, 2) mutual trust and collaboration, 3) obedience to the norm, 4) mutual exchange of kindness, and 5) meaningful life value (Kimbal, 2020).

Through data, the number of Indonesian women is less than the number of men. This indicates that the decrease in the number of women will directly affect the economic life of the family. Because there will be more and more women who do not work and become a burden for a country. The decreasing number of female workers who work is of course a serious challenge. Because women are capital resources whose potential can be utilized in every way Because there will be more and more women who do not work and become a burden for a country. The decreasing number of female workers who work is of course a serious challenge. Because women are capital resources whose potential can be utilized in every way Because there will be more and more women who do not work and become a burden for a country. The decreasing number of female workers who work is of course a serious challenge. Because women are capital resources whose potential can be utilized in every way (Garnasih, 2011). This condition will directly affect the family income and the economy of women's families. However, the involvement of women in every economic activity is often not equipped with the capital of knowledge and skills which in the end government policies are still few in favor of women's interests.(Puspitasari, 2012). Therefore, there is a need for employment opportunities that can accommodate and empower women workers. These female workers should have discipline and motivation to support better performance (Riwukore, 2021). This can be seen in the small industrial business (UIK) of tore peanuts, which is a small business for the local community of Kanonang village that has been managing snacks in the form of snacks made from peanuts since 1951. (Kimbal, 2021). This business employs many women with different roles different. Both as business owners, daily workers in roasting, drying, sorting, packing and selling activities. This indicates that the number of workers absorbed makes women the backbone of the family economy. Its development continues to increase every year starting from the variety of beans that change both in shape and taste and color, making the tore beans at UIK increasingly get a special place in the hearts of the consumer community. Not only that, the quality of natural service from

business owners to consumers is very special, it can boost consumer purchases even more (Manongko, 2021). This is inseparable from the existence of social capital which also influences it. The existence of this business has a positive impact, especially on women workers. There are at least 70 percent of women who work at UIK Kacang Tore and they are the pillars of the family's economy.

The flexibility of women in fostering social relations with their social environment forms the opportunity for opening up access to economic resources. However, women's involvement in economic activities is often not equipped with knowledge and skills or technical business problems that make women less able to compete in broad market competition. This is different from what is depicted in the small business (UIK) of tore beans in North Sulawesi, which employs a lot of female workers. Peanut tore small industrial business does not stand alone, but individuals, namely business owners and women workers, interact and form social capital between economic actors in the community.. In essence, the concept of social capital refers to all relationships with people or other groups that allow these activities to run efficiently and effectively. Therefore, to reveal various forms of social capital of women's reciprocity as a pillar of the family economy at Peanut Tore UIK needs to be strengthened with the support of a study. The problem to be studied is to see how the forms of social capital are reciprocal woman as a pillar of the family economy in small industrial enterprises (UIK) tore beans. This can build new theories or new policy principles that contribute to strengthening women's social capital for family economic resilience in the Tore Bean Small Industry Business (UIK). The purpose of this study was to find forms of reciprocity of women's social capital, the pillars of the family economy in the Peanut Tore Small Industrial Business (UIK).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Reciprocity is a reciprocal exchange between individuals or between groups (Sairin, 2002). Dalton in (Sairin, 2002) explains that reciprocity is a socio-economic exchange pattern, in which individuals give and receive goods or services because of social obligations. There is an obligation for people to give, receive and return gifts in the same or different forms. Polanyi (in Sairin, 2002) reciprocity and redistribution is a pattern of exchange in a simple economic system, while market exchange is a pattern in a market economy system.

The theory of reciprocity is based on the principle of elementary economic transactions, namely people provide goods or services and in return hope to obtain the desired goods and services. Reciprocity theorists have the simple assumption that social interactions are similar to economic transactions, but are not always measured in terms of monetary value. this is because in social transactions exchanged also on real things. According to Peter M. Blau (in Salim, 2003), reciprocity rests on the basic assumption that people are willing to make social exchanges because in their respective perceptions there will be the possibility of getting rewards. Rewards can take the form of money, social support, respect, and willingness.

There are 3 (three) types of reciprocity according to Sahlins (in Sairin, 2002), namely generalized reciprocity, balanced reciprocity, and negative reciprocity. 1. Generalized reciprocity Individuals or groups who provide goods or services to other individuals or groups without specifying a time limit for returns. There are no strict laws to control someone to give or return, only morals that control and encourage individuals to accept general reciprocity as truth and should not be violated. 2. Balanced reciprocity This reciprocity requires that the goods or services exchanged have a comparable value, along with when the exchange takes place, when to give, when to receive, and when to

return. In this exchange, each party needs goods or services from its partner, but does not want to provide more value than what will be received. This condition shows the actors as autonomous social units. 3. Negative reciprocity (negative reciprocity). The principle of kinship and infidelity is evidence that reciprocity is more humane than market exchange. The face of human reciprocity, on the other hand, is often used by politicians to mobilize resources in society. Take for example the idea of a cooperative, an effort and mutual cooperation in Indonesia, inspired by the principles of reciprocity which emphasize togetherness rather than free competition and individualism. Negative reciprocity (negative reciprocity) The principle of kinship and infidelity is evidence that reciprocity is more humane than market exchange. The face of human reciprocity, on the other hand, is often used by politicians to mobilize resources in society.

Take for example the idea of a cooperative, an effort and mutual cooperation in Indonesia, inspired by the principles of reciprocity which emphasize togetherness rather than free competition and individualism. Negative reciprocity (negative reciprocity) The principle of kinship and infidelity is evidence that reciprocity is more humane than market exchange. The face of human reciprocity, on the other hand, is often used by politicians to mobilize resources in society. Take for example the idea of a cooperative, an effort and mutual cooperation in Indonesia, inspired by the principles of reciprocity which emphasize togetherness rather than free competition and individualism. The weakness of small industrial businesses, especially in terms of their ability to compete, is still very weak, not only in the domestic market against products from large or imported industries but also in the export market. Not only the level of global competitiveness, but the level of product diversification from small industries in Indonesia is also low. This weakness is caused by the many problems faced by the industrial group, which become an obstacle to its development and growth. Factors that affect family resilience are the number of family members, length of marriage, and economic pressure. Meanwhile, the number of family members and length of marriage have a significant positive effect on family resilience and economic pressure has a significant negative effect on family resilience (Herawati, 2017).

RESEARCH METHOD

This research was conducted using qualitative research methods (Suman, 2012). In the context of this research, the specific phenomenon to be studied is a social phenomenon related to behavior and interactions women's social life in cases that occur in the small industrial business of Kacang Tore As described in the research objectives, the focus of this research is to find forms of social capital of women's reciprocity as a pillar of the family economy. Created through daily relationships and interactions. Sources of data in this study are informants related to small business activities of tore beans, events in the field and documents related to the data. Data collection in qualitative research is carried out to the level of saturation of initial information, those who control the data to be selected, these candidates will develop to the next prospective informants. The next informant is selected by means of a snowball (snowball), then the next informant is determined in turns, and the last information when it reaches the saturation level means that there is no more variation in the answers from the informants.

The research site is in the Kanonang village community, which consists of women business owners and those who work in the small tore bean industry. Their professions are different, there are entrepreneurs, sangria nut processors (labor) and tore peanut sellers. The data that has been obtained in the field from the information of the informants are then analyzed, the data analysis in this study is qualitative data analysis, the data that emerges in the form of the ideas of the informants.

The data analysis process is a process of selecting data, the reduction of which is carried

out by simplifying information from the existing data, which is then grouped separately between forms of reciprocity social capital for women at Peanut Tore UIK. To draw conclusions, the data that has been grouped is presented in the form of sentences that are focused on the thing being studied, namely forms of reciprocal social capital and then concluded. The data analysis used consists of three flow of activities that occur simultaneously, as described by Miles and Huberman, namely: (1). Data reduction is a process of sorting or focusing on simplifying, abstracting and transforming rough data that emerges from written notes in the field. At this stage the researcher selects data that is relevant and less relevant to the purpose of the study, then grouping it with the aspects under study (Miles, 1992). In this study, after the data were collected and selected, they were grouped between forms of female reciprocity social capital at UIK, then discarded unnecessary data. The data generated is data from interviews with informants and observations in the form of recordings and notes in the field. (2). Presentation of data Presentation of data is a collection of information that is structured and provides the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action (Miles, 1992).

Presentation of data is the next step after doing data reduction. In presenting data, researchers must be able to present data or provide a collection of information that is neatly arranged so that conclusions can be drawn. The data presented are in accordance with what is being studied, and in this case only includes forms of reciprocal social capital at Peanut Tore University UIK (3). Drawing conclusions or verification Drawing conclusions is a review of notes from the field or conclusions are reviewed as meanings that arise from data that must be tested for truth and suitability, namely its validity (Sugiyono, 2008). The conclusion in this study is a review of the notes obtained by researchers in the field to draw a conclusion. In this study, the conclusions drawn are adjusted to the problems studied in the study, and the conclusions obtained are the answers to the problems. The conclusions drawn can be immediately verified by looking at the notes in the field in order to get the right understanding.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Science Collaboration

In general, collaboration is the pattern and form of relationships between individuals or organizations who wish to share, participate fully, and mutually agree or agree to take joint actions by sharing information, sharing resources, sharing benefits, and sharing responsibilities. responsible for joint decision making to achieve a goal to achieve a common goal or to solve various problems faced by those who collaborate. How this understanding is in line with the definition developed by Roschelle and Teasley who say that collaboration is more specifically as "mutual engagement of participants in a coordinated effort to solve a problem together. (Lai, ER, 2011).

Furthermore, Roschelle and Teasley explain that collaborative interactions are characterized by shared goals, symmetry of structure, and a high degree of negotiation, interactivity, and interdependence. Likewise, Camarihna and Afsarmanesh (2008) in almost the same tone say that collaboration is a process when several entities or groups share information, resources, and responsibilities for a program of activities that are designed, implemented, and evaluated jointly. together to achieve mutually agreed goals. Camarihna & Afsarmanesh (2008).

"Collaboration involves a transparent and trusted communication process where all parties feel informed and can provide feedback and ideas to others with whom they work. Most importantly, collaboration involves shared decision making, where the decision rules are understood by everyone and all involved parties can inform or influence important decisions that can potentially impact them, especially resource allocation

decisions". How the definition expressed by Sanaghan is considered to have a more complete element. Besides containing the same elements as the definitions compiled by the experts mentioned above, the definitions prepared by Sanaghan have included elements of decision rules and decision making, especially those related to decisions on the allocation of special resources needed in the collaboration process in question. In terminology, collaborative learning is broadly defined as a situation in which two or more people learn or attempt to learn something together and more specifically as joint problem solving (Dillenbourg, 1999). Collaboration as coordinated, synchronous activity that is the result of a continued attempt to construct and maintain a shared conception of a problem. The two definitions give us an understanding that the term "collaboration" has a broad understanding of the intensive cooperation of two or more people/institutions to understand each other and realize the need for cooperation as a joint effort or strategy in dealing with something important, especially intensive cooperation in dealing with and solving common problems. Therefore,

In more detail, Valdellon (2017) said that the formation of collaboration, whether carried out between individuals or between institutions/organizations is very important because collaboration has eleven (11) benefits which include the following: Choirul Saleh Collaboration can increase organizational flexibility (improved flexibility of the organization).

1. Collaboration can be used to link employees (engaged employees)
2. Collaboration can be used to treat employees or employees in a healthy manner (healthier employees).
3. Collaboration can be used to organize more productive coordination meetings.
4. Collaboration further strengthens the creation of high talent (more attractive to top talent)
5. Collaboration can be used to spur faster business progress (accelerated business velocity).
6. Collaboration can increase retention or higher retention rates.
7. Collaboration can create innovative creative ideas (innovative ideas).
8. Collaboration can be used to position stakeholders more precisely (better alignment with stakeholders).
9. Collaboration can be used to increase work productivity for all individuals involved (enhanced individual productivity).
10. Collaboration can be used to increase profitability (increased profitability).

In the small industrial business of tore beans, collaboration is needed because it will support activities to be successful. The collaboration formed by the business owner makes it able to survive. As VL did, who formed relationships with women workers through sharing information on the management of toreh nuts, she said:

"I always provide information to female workers when they are doing their activities. I teach how to fry peanuts, sort and also sell tore beans.

The information shared by business owners for free is certainly an added value for working women so that they no longer find it difficult to study and find information elsewhere. This is also confirmed by the US mother who said:

"I got knowledge in managing tore beans at first I didn't know but when I was trained by Mrs. VL, I already knew a lot in managing tore beans so that the resources I have can support small businesses. The above statement indicates that collaboration by sharing resources provides benefits for both parties to be successful in their business."

Free Knowledge Transfer

Students' knowledge and skills as a result of learning in the past often affect the learning process they are currently experiencing. This is called transfer learning. Muhibbin Shah (2006). Meanwhile, Slameto formulated that transfer is the effect of learning outcomes that have been obtained in the past on the process and learning outcomes carried out later. From the several formulations of learning transfer proposed by the experts above, although there are differences in the composition of words and sentences, the essence is the same, namely "transfer of influence" or the influence of the ability or skill to do something that is mastered on the ability or skill to do something else that will be mastered. Saiful Bahri Djamarah (2002).

In carrying out small industrial business activities, the transfer of knowledge for free is inseparable from business activities. This can be seen from the activities of the women who share their knowledge of processing incised nuts, as stated by Mrs. JW, the business owner who always teaches the science of processing slashed nuts to her relatives and friends, even to all female workers who work in her small industrial business:

"I always teach new knowledge to people who ask to be taught because in the past when I started this business I also learned a lot from previous entrepreneurs and they easily taught me so I would also do the same for others."

The above statement gives an understanding that the transfer of knowledge for free is a strength for business actors to move forward. They don't keep their knowledge secret but transfer it to people who need it. This is what strengthens social capital in the small tore peanut industry.

Family Member Support

Social support is the degree of support given to individuals, especially when needed by people who have close emotional relationships with that person, social support can refer to comfort, concern, self-esteem or any form of assistance. that an individual receives from another person or group. Aspects of social support according to House (Handono, 2013 in Meilianawati 2015) are: a. Emotional support, which includes expressions of empathy, concern, and concern for the person concerned. b. Appreciation support, which occurs through positive expressions of respect (appreciation) for the person, encouragement or agreement with the individual's ideas or feelings, and positive comparisons of that person with others. c. Instrumental support, which includes direct assistance to facilitate behavior that directly facilitates behavior, directly helps individuals. For example, the help of objects, work, and time. d. Informative support, which includes the provision of advice, suggestions, or feedback.

The forms of social support according to Cohen & Hoberman are: A. Appraisal Support, namely the existence of assistance in the form of advice related to problem solving to help reduce stressors. B. Tangible Support That is tangible assistance in the form of action or physical assistance in completing tasks C. Self Esteem Support given by others to feelings of competence or individual self-esteem or one's feelings as part of a group where members have related support with one's self-esteem. D. Belonging Support Shows a feeling of being accepted as part of a group and a sense of togetherness.

Tore bean entrepreneurs, especially women entrepreneurs, in running their businesses need the support of family members, this was said by Mrs. VL as the owner of the tore peanut business and at the same time as the village head of Kanonang III, she said.

"In managing the tore bean business, I also work in the world of government as a village head. Initially, it was very difficult to divide the work as village heads, housewives, and business owners. I am grateful that I am supported by my husband, children and society.

The explanation above means that family support is very important for the success of women in carrying out their various activities. Without the support of the surrounding environment, the business will certainly not succeed, therefore the support of the surrounding community is a determinant of the success of this business. This is justified by the husband of VL, the father of FT, who has always been the main supporter of his wife's success:

“As a husband, I am very supportive of all my wife's activities. Because I know that his work is very hard, therefore whatever he does as a husband, I continue to support him because he works for the economic welfare of the family.”

Cooperation and Mutual Encouragement Between Individuals

Cooperation is a form of social interaction. According to Abdulsyani, cooperation is a form of social process, in which there are certain activities that are shown to achieve common goals by helping each other and understanding each other's activities. Abdulsyani (1994). Cooperation is also defined as an activity carried out jointly by various parties to achieve a common goal.

The implementation of cooperation and education information systems can be carried out by taking the following stages: the assessment stage, the signing of the cooperation stage, the program preparation stage, the implementation stage, the evaluation stage, and the reporting stage. that have been agreed upon by two or more people, namely: 1) Open to each other, in a good cooperation order there must be a communicative comm between two people who work together or are more unique. 2) Mutual understanding, cooperation means two or more people working together to achieve a goal, in the process, of course there is, one of them made a mistake in solving the problem at hand. (Abduddin, 2020)

Cooperation is a very important thing in a business, this activity is reflected in the activities of women in small industrial businesses such as those carried out by MP, AS, ML and NT, they work in small industrial businesses as female workers. In doing their business they work together and encourage each other for the success of their activities. For example, what MP's mother did to help ML's mother:

“I have always received support from friends and business owners when working here. Once, I was still learning how to fry tore beans. I was taught patiently by friends so I could do the job.

The above statement emphasizes that cooperation and mutual encouragement for an individual's progress are an important part of one's journey of success. The workers work together and encourage each other for their work to be successful so that there is no competition that brings down one of the parties, this of course becomes a strength for small industrial businesses and creates reliable women workers.

“I always teach female workers to work together. Because without cooperation the work will fail so they work together when one of the workers is absent then they will help to replace.

The above expression indicates that cooperation is an inseparable part of small tore bean industry business activities because cooperation is the key to the success of a business. They will support each other and complement each other so as to form a reliable activity.

Help Each Other

Mapalus is a social event that describes interactions based on social cultural values, mutual cooperation, togetherness, help, openness, discipline, usability, and usability that have been rooted in the culture of the Minahasa community. Mapalus is oriented towards the reciprocal economy which is a social form based on obligations that arise from moral teachings.

Mapalus principles, among others: 1. The principle of helping. This principle of helping, not only in the sense that those who have advantages must help those who are lacking. However, the principle of mutual assistance in Mapalus in the form of gathering energy, more funds or more materials, is given to members who get a turn in Mapalus, so that those concerned are better able to build something, able to overcome difficulties in order to further increase their level of welfare. 2. The principle of transparency. The principle of openness includes (1) openness in the arrangement and management of Mapalus activities, (2) the open heart of each member in expressing their wishes, difficulties or things they feel and (3) openness in accepting new members who want to become members indiscriminately. The three types of openness make Mapalus' life stable and dynamic and do not invite displeasure or disagreement or being challenged by other people who are not members of Mapalus. 3. The principle of group discipline. Each member of the Mapalus group, group or individual sincerely and voluntarily deserves and obeys the rules of discipline of the Mapalus group, if someone violates group discipline, openly the person who violates feels gets moral sanctions for violating group discipline. serious violations and detrimental to Mapalus, the offender can be removed from the membership of Mapalus on the basis of deliberation and consensus of the chairman and members of Mapalus. 4. The principle of togetherness. The principle of togetherness. make it easy for each member to follow every Mapalus activity. Each member of Mapalus is highly responsible for the existence and progress of Mapalus. Each member has rights and obligations that must be accounted (Mansi, 2007). Helping each other in Minahasa culture is practiced in Mapalus culture which is a picture of interaction based on Minahasa cultural values in the form of helping, openness, discipline that has been rooted since the ancestors. Mapalus culture is practiced by the Minahasa community in their daily activities. This is also manifested and reflected in the daily activities of small industrial businesses:

Those are some of the statements of those who still carry mapalus as a cultural value that strengthens their business activities, as told by several farmers who always sell their peanuts to VL's mother, as stated by TM's father:

"Since 1999, I have been selling my peanuts to Ms. VL, so I have become a regular customer for raw materials for Tore Beans because I have been associated with this business for a long time as a supplier, so when I have financial problems with crop failure, Ms. VL will help me financially.

The above statement explains that the economic difficulties that Mr. TM has experienced made him not afraid because he believes that Mrs. VL will help him in financial problems because their long-standing relationship makes them help each other, this makes business activities easier.

Motivating

Basically, motivation is a conscious effort to move, direct and maintain a person's behavior so that he is encouraged to act to do something so as to achieve certain results or goals. Ghullam & Agustina (2011). Motivation is seen as a mental drive that moves and directs human behavior, including learning behavior. Motivation contains a desire

that activates, moves, distributes and directs attitudes and behavior in individuals (Koeswara, 1989).

Motivation is a very important part of the small pea industry business because this business is able to mobilize, direct and maintain a person's behavior in order to act and achieve goals. This motivation is given by business owners, women workers and people who are involved in small industrial businesses, as stated by Mrs. JW and VL:

“As a business owner, before working women workers, I always motivate them to work well. The motivation I give is in the form of words so that they become strong when they start a business. Because when they come to work from home, they already have a lot of problems, so I often become their place to confide in every family problem.

This was confirmed by Mrs. VL who did the same thing that Mrs. JW did when starting the activity, always motivating the workers with words that encouraged them to do their job. The two statements above provide an understanding that the motivation of business owners is very helpful for women workers to run their businesses. That's what Ms. ML said: we workers are always motivated by business owners to start a business if there is a problem, we are always motivated so that we are excited to work again.

The above statement means that motivation is very important for successful small industrial business activities because without the motivation of women entrepreneurs and workers, the business will not succeed.

Have Empathy for Others

Empathy is the ability to feel the emotions of others, both physiologically and mentally, which is awakened in various inner states of others. Biological changes will appear when individuals empathize with others. The general principle is that the more similar the physiological state of two people at a given moment, the easier it will be for them to feel each other's feelings.

According to Baron Cohen in David Howe (2015) states that empathy is the ability to be able to feel or think about what is experienced by others so that it affects our attitudes. Based on the description above, it can be concluded that empathy is the ability to feel the feelings of others and try to solve problems with the right attitude emotionally. David O. Sears, Jonathan LF & L. Anne Peplau (1985).

Meanwhile, according to Siwi in Taufik (2000), several factors that affect empathy, namely 1) Parenting, parents who instill the value of empathy since childhood, giving examples to children about empathy will affect empathetic behavior when they grow up. 2) Personality, people who have a calm attitude and often introspect themselves will certainly have high sensitivity when sharing with other people. 3) Age, the older you get, the more empathy a person has because someone who is older has a more mature perspective. 4) The degree of maturity, a person's ability to judge something proportionally will affect the attitude of empathy. 5) Socialization, Socialization is an effort to instill various values into others so that other people have the desired behavior. 6) Gender, female empathy is greater than male empathy. Taufik (2012).

When doing any business activity, empathy is needed because empathy is the ability to feel the emotions of others, with this people will be able to provide mental support for those who have problems. This sense of empathy is part of small industrial businesses. For example, when a female worker experiences a disaster, the business owner and friends of the female worker will help in the form of money or other assistance, this is revealed in the narrative of JW's mother:

"I always provide assistance to my workers when they experience disaster or economic problems. I do this as a form of my responsibility to my fellow workers because I know what I am doing will help ease their burden.

This was confirmed by MP when she was experiencing economic difficulties and she received help from JW's mother as a business owner. I was always noticed by JW's mother when I was having economic difficulties, it eased my burden because there was no place for me to complain. But thankfully when I was helped by JW's mother it really lightened my burden.

Participatory

The meaning of participation here is the participation, participation, or involvement of a person either individually or as a group in a particular activity (Mansyur,1986). Participatory activities are inseparable in people's lives, especially in the small tore bean industry business, this is so closely related to activities between workers and business owners, of course those who carry out these activities really need participatory activities where there is participation, participation and involvement of someone in small industrial business activities.

CONCLUSION

Women are the pillars of the family economy. Therefore, the role of women is not easy since it deals with the quality of the prosperity of the family. This study implies that the availability of job, and further income serves as the basis of a family's economic strength. It reflects the application of reciprocal social capital among women. The forms of reciprocal social capital is illustrated in terms of: 1). Knowledge collaboration (2) free knowledge transfer (3) Support from family members (4) Cooperation and mutual encouragement between individuals (5) Helping each other (6) Motivating (7) having empathy for others and (8) Participating. These forms of reciprocal social capital become a strength for women at small Industry Kacang Tore, and further, contribute to the increase of their income leading to more prosperous society.

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