



# Mapping About Bonding Relations in the Communication Network of Madura Salt Production Workers

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**Abstract.** Madura contributes salt production workers who are scattered in various areas of the north coast of Java, such as Surabaya, Gresik, Sidoarjo, Pasuruan to Rembang and NTT. However, the social network that has been built is still not visible so that in strengthening the capacity of human resources to mapping empowerment activities or other activities it is still sporadic. How is the mapping of the communication network that occurs in salt production workers in Madura? This research design method can be categorized as an explanatory mixed method research. It is a research process in which quantitative data is collected through structured interviews with salt production workers and then sociogram analysis is carried out through UCINET. Sociogram results show that some communication interactions in the bonding relationship network are still dominated. This can be seen from the nodes that look bigger and less dominant than other actors. In addition, the link (path) is still not connected between all actors. The hub also determines the sociogram map relations so that communication in bonding relationships is still dominated by only a few actors (edge) This study shows that the communication that occurs within the scope of bonding in the workers' communication network is still uneven. However, labor empowerment or coordination activities can be maximized by utilizing the position of the opinion leader who becomes the hub and center in the sociogram of salt production workers.

**Keywords:** Communication Network, Bonding Relations, Production Worker Salt.

## 1 Introduction

The role of laborers in salt production activities is very significant. Salt production workers besides having the expertise to manage salt also have tradition in its management which is very influential in the continuity of production salt itself. such as their knowledge passed down from generation to generation about the weather, knowledge about water PH and so on which is an important Habitus in the continuity of a salt production [1]–[3]. There are even research results Rosyidi et al [3] that without workers, salt production in areas like Surabaya will not work. Madura also contributes salt

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production workers who are scattered in various areas of the north coast of Java, such as Surabaya, Gresik, Sidoarjo, Pasuruan to Rembang and NTT[4], [5].

The majority of salt production workers come from Sumenep, especially Karanganyar village and Pinggir Papas Village [6]. In the village of Karang Anyar (Table 1) Kalianget District In Sumenep Regency, it is noted that 56.46% of the population has eyes The livelihood of 29.19% of the population is subsistence farmers, especially salt farming. This matter shows that salt production is still the profession of the majority of the villagers Karang Anyar is included as a salt production worker.

**Table 1.** List of Percentage of Livelihoods in Karang Anyar Village, Sumenep Regency

No	Job Category	Percentage
1	Farmer	29.19%
2	Civil Servant	3.37%
3	Privat sector	11.36%
4	Traders	2.26%
5	Fisherman	3.28%
6	Entrepreneur	9.01%
7	Not Work	41.54%
Jumlah		100%

Source: Processed from RPJMDES data Karang Anyar Village Government 2019-2024

From this description, the position of salt production workers is not only important in production salt but as the main livelihood of the majority of Karang Anyar villagers. Unfortunately, workers are often in a patron-client relationship with investors or salt land owners who are often disadvantaged [3]. Labor is often the party whose interests are least accommodated in the salt production chain.

On several issues there was a labor uprising due to pressure from the workers investors such as damaging the geomembrane tool and striking which resulted in halted salt production [5]. This occurs in an unfavorable relationship between the financier and salt production workers themselves.

In various previous studies on salt such as research on salt farmers in Surabaya [5]. The potential for salt production can also be seen in research [4] which implies the effectiveness of salt industry institutional strengthening programs. From several studies it can be seen that no one has conducted mapping research on strengthening bonding relations in salt production.

However, the social network that has been built is still not visible so that in strengthening the capacity of human resources to map empowerment activities or other activities it is still sporadic. How is the mapping of the communication network that occurs in salt production workers in Madura?

## 2 Method

This research approach uses a descriptive quantitative approach and through communication network analysis. explanatory mixed method research. That is process research

where quantitative data is collected first, then qualitative data mining is carried out. In contrast, a qualitative analysis was conducted for the exploration and elaboration of results based on the findings from the quantitative analysis. This research took place in Sumenep district. This is done because This area is the largest center for salt producers in Madura, which is also the basis for the Madurese who work as salt production workers. In Sumenep district took in Karanganyar village, Kalianget sub-district. Therefore, Later research will also make salt production workers in the village the subject of analysis, both as individuals and as heads of groups or communities of salt production workers.

Research subjects Therefore, the determination of subjects as respondents will be later carried out purposively for interviews with questionnaires. Furthermore, a number of 50 informants were randomized and then interviewed with the following criteria salt production workers.

In data analysis, researchers will use two-level data analysis. The first is quantitative data analysis using the communication network analysis method via the UCINET device [7]. The second analysis of qualitative data uses an analytical technique introduced by Miles and Huberman [7], [8] which is known as interactive model analysis. This approach will eventually work produce an effective and efficient sociogram.

### **3 Result and Discussion**

#### **3.1 Results**

Bonding social capital has the main characteristics that are inherent, namely both groups and Group members in the context of relationships and attention are more inward looking) compared to outward looking. Type of society or individuals who are members of this group are generally homogeneous, for example all group members come from the same tribe, the same nation and so on.

Bonding social capital is also known as a feature of a sacred society in which certain dogmas exist dominate and maintain a totalitarian, hierarchical and social structure closed. Patterns of daily interaction are always guided by values and norms that benefit a certain hierarchical and feudal level. The strength of social capital in this bonding is limited to the dimension of group cohesiveness [9].

Figure above (Fig 1) shows that some interactions are still dominated communication in a network of bonding relationships. This can be seen from the nodes that look bigger and less dominant than other actors. This shows that the communication that occurs within the scope of bonding is still uneven. In addition, the link (path) is still not connected between all actors. The hub also determines the sociogram map relations so that communication in bonding relations is still dominated by only a few actors (edge).

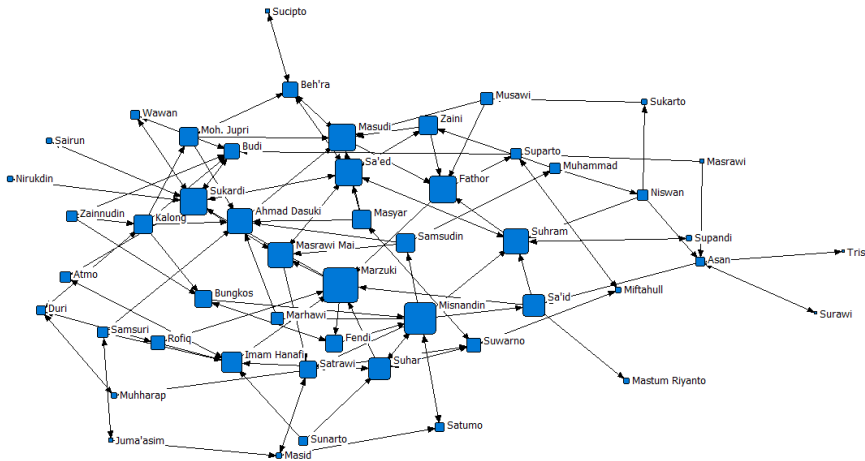


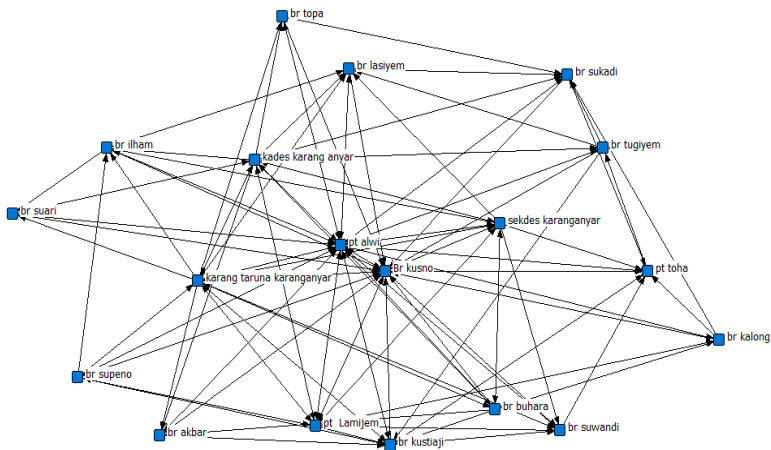
Fig. 1. Sociogram of Bonding Relations The

### 3.2 Discussion

Researchers conducted an initial analysis with observational data through the UCINET application, which produced the sociogram below, that all nodes are still centered on the village head and the land owner means that here it can be seen that linking relations still dominate relations between workers. On the other hand, the relationship of communication also resulted in the emergence of social capital. So, it's important to do a study related to how social capital among workers is able to strengthen the human resource capacity of salt production workers amid pressures from patron-client relations and labor interests which are always accommodated. at the end, resulting in threats to the sustainability of salt production[4].

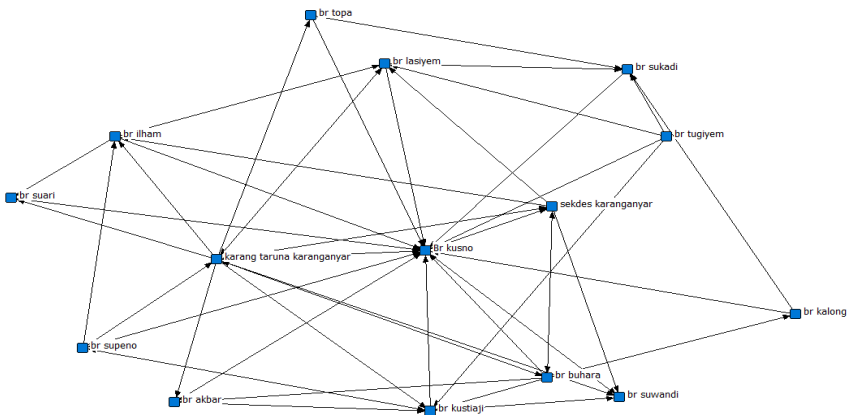
Several studies have been conducted showing that economic and institutional aspects are still an important concern in the issue of salt production. As research entitled; Measuring the Sustainability of People's Salt Production in Surabaya [6]. This research sees that still there are important factors in the form of the role of the agency and price protection so that salt production can still take place and maintain its sustainability.

There is also research related to how the labor wage system affects patron client relations [10]. This research highlights the Sakap System which is a system of profit sharing agreements between investors and farm workers [10]. In In this system there are several mechanisms, for example Maro (divide 1:1), Morotelu (divide 1:2), and Moropapat (divide 4 1:3).



**Fig. 2.** Early Sociogram of Salt Production Workers in Karang Anyar

The data in Fig 2 above shows the closeness between salt business actors inversely proportional to the data below. The data below shows that several farmers are still in isolation. This condition, whether in bonding, bridging or linking schemes, still cannot form social capital. As a result, not a few workers lack access to information and access other needs in salt production activities. If this condition is not read then the gap is not only between workers and owners of capital but even among the workers and peasants it will increase. Because the more isolated people are in a group, the more difficult it is for them to access resources among their groups [11].



**Fig. 3.** Sociogram without local heroes

There is a big difference between the bonding and linking relationships that occur when head village and village officials and capital owners are omitted in the sociogram (Fig 3), the result is fewer and fewer people have access and more and more are isolated.

## 4 Conclusion

In bonding relations where the internal workers are still dominated by a few people hubs or links in the sociogram seem to be centered on one point. The hub also determines the sociogram map of relations so that communication in bonding relationships is still dominated by only a few actors (edge). This study shows that the communication that occurs within the scope of bonding in the workers' communication network is still uneven. However, labor empowerment or coordination activities can be maximized by utilizing the position of the opinion leader who becomes the hub and center in the sociogram of salt production workers.

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