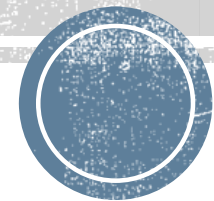
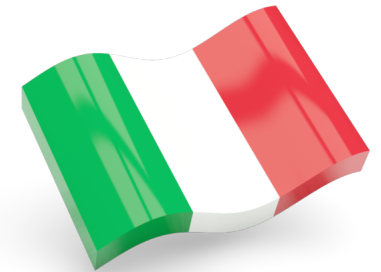
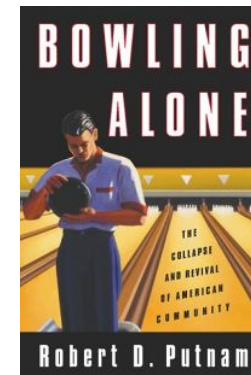
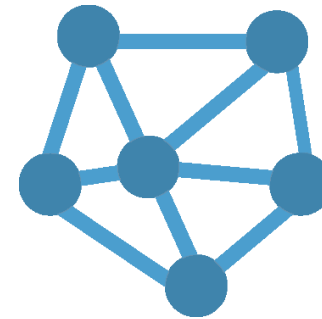


Social Capital and Agricultural and Rural Development



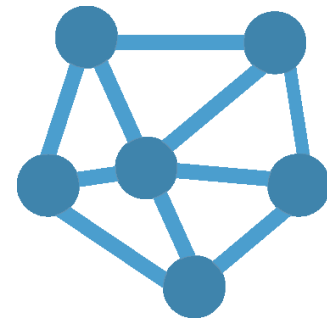
What is social capital?

- p.2: "social capital" refers to features of social organization such as networks, norms, and social trust that facilitate coordination and cooperation for mutual benefit. - Robert Putnam
- Putnam made the concept well-known because he uses the term related to economics, "capital". This drew a lot of attention from economists and policy makers.



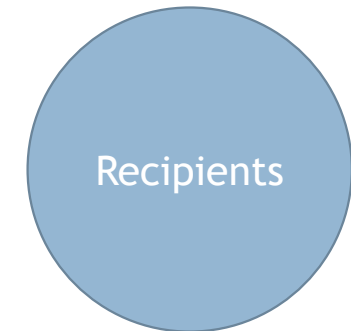
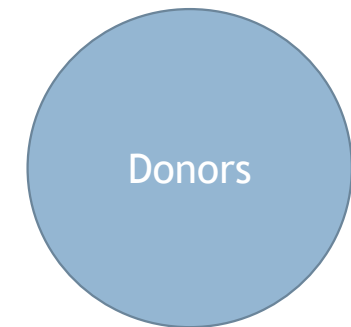
What is social capital?

- The concept is actually rooted in sociology.
- “the aggregate of the actual or potential resources which are linked to possession of a durable network of more or less institutionalized relationships of mutual acquaintance or recognition” (Bourdieu 1985, p. 248; 1980)
- Two elements in Bourdieu’s definition
 - The social relationship that allows individual to claim access to resources possessed by their associates
 - The amount and quality of those resources
 - Economic resources
 - Cultural Capital

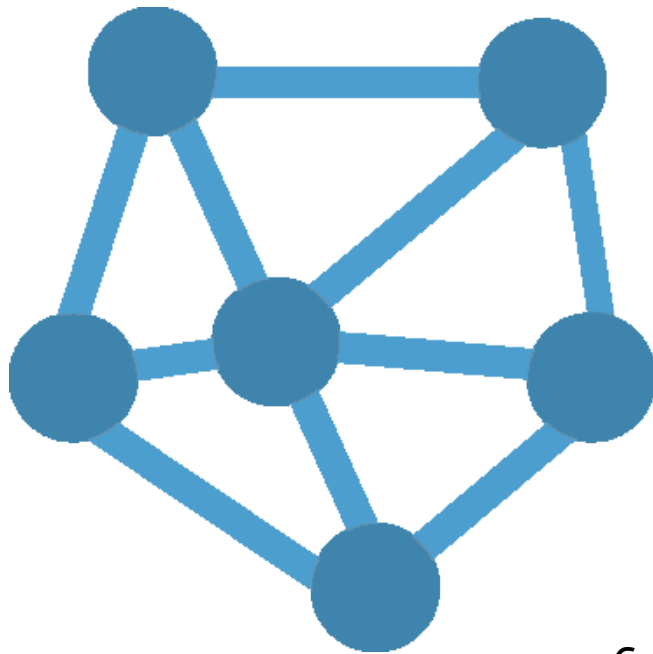


What is social capital?

- “a variety of entities with two elements in common: They all consist of some aspect of social structures, and they facilitate certain action of actors—whether persons or corporate actors—within the structure” (Coleman 1988a: p. 598, 1990, p. 302).
- “a resource that actors derive from specific social structures and then use to pursue their interests; it is created by changes in the relationship among actors” (Baker 1990, p. 619).
- M Schiff defines the term as “the set of elements of the social structure that affects relations among people and are inputs or arguments of the production and/or utility function” -- Highlighted May 2, 2017



Source of social capital



Accumulation of obligations from others according to the norms of reciprocity

- Currency of exchange can be tangible or intangible
- Repayment timing is unspecified.

Resources attached to each actor in the structure

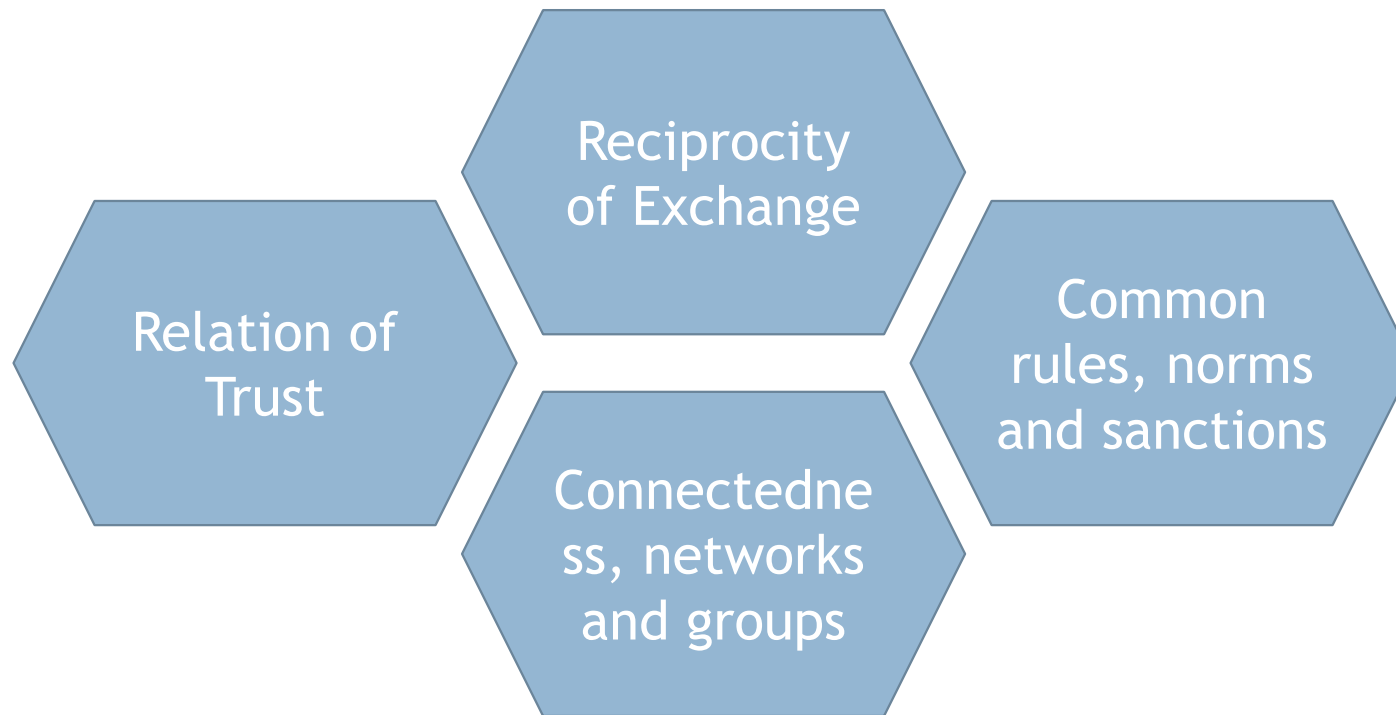
- Economic resource
- Cultural capital
- Internalized norms

Bounded solidarity - people sharing a common (bad) situation.

Common social structure: - The structure may also repay the donors in the forms of status, honor and approval. The structure also acts as a guarantor that the debts will be repaid.



Aspects of social capital



Aspects of social capital



Relation of
Trust

- Trust lubricates cooperation.
- Reduce transaction cost thus liberate resource.
- Create social obligation - engender trust.
- Two types of trust
 - Trust the one we know
 - Trust people we don't know but in a social structure that we have confidence.



Aspects of social capital



Reciprocity
of Exchange

- Reciprocity and Exchange increase trust.
- Two types of reciprocity
 - Specific reciprocity: simultaneous exchange- equal value.
 - Diffuse reciprocity: continuing relationship of exchange.. Debt will be repaid eventually.



Aspects of social capital



Common
rules, norms
and sanctions

- Common rules, norms and sanctions are the **mutually agreed on** or are **handed down norms of behaviour** that place group interests above those of individuals.
- They give individuals **the confidence to invest in collective or group activities**, knowing that others will also do so.
- Individuals can take responsibility and ensure their rights are not infringed.
- Mutually-agreed sanctions ensure that those who break the rules know they will be punished.



Aspects of social capital



Common
rules, norms
and sanctions

- Formal rules : Explicit, set out by authorities
- Informal rules: Individuals use these rules to shape their own everyday behaviors
- Norms:
 - preferences and indication how individuals should act;
 - rules that are stipulations of behaviour with positive and/or negative sanctions



Aspects of social capital



Connectedness
, networks and
groups

- High social capital implies a likelihood of multiple memberships of organisations and links between groups.
- Three types of Connectedness
 - Bonding
 - Bridging
 - Linking

In general:

- the more linkages the better;
- two-way relationships are better than one-way;
- linkages subject to regular update are generally better than historically-embedded ones.



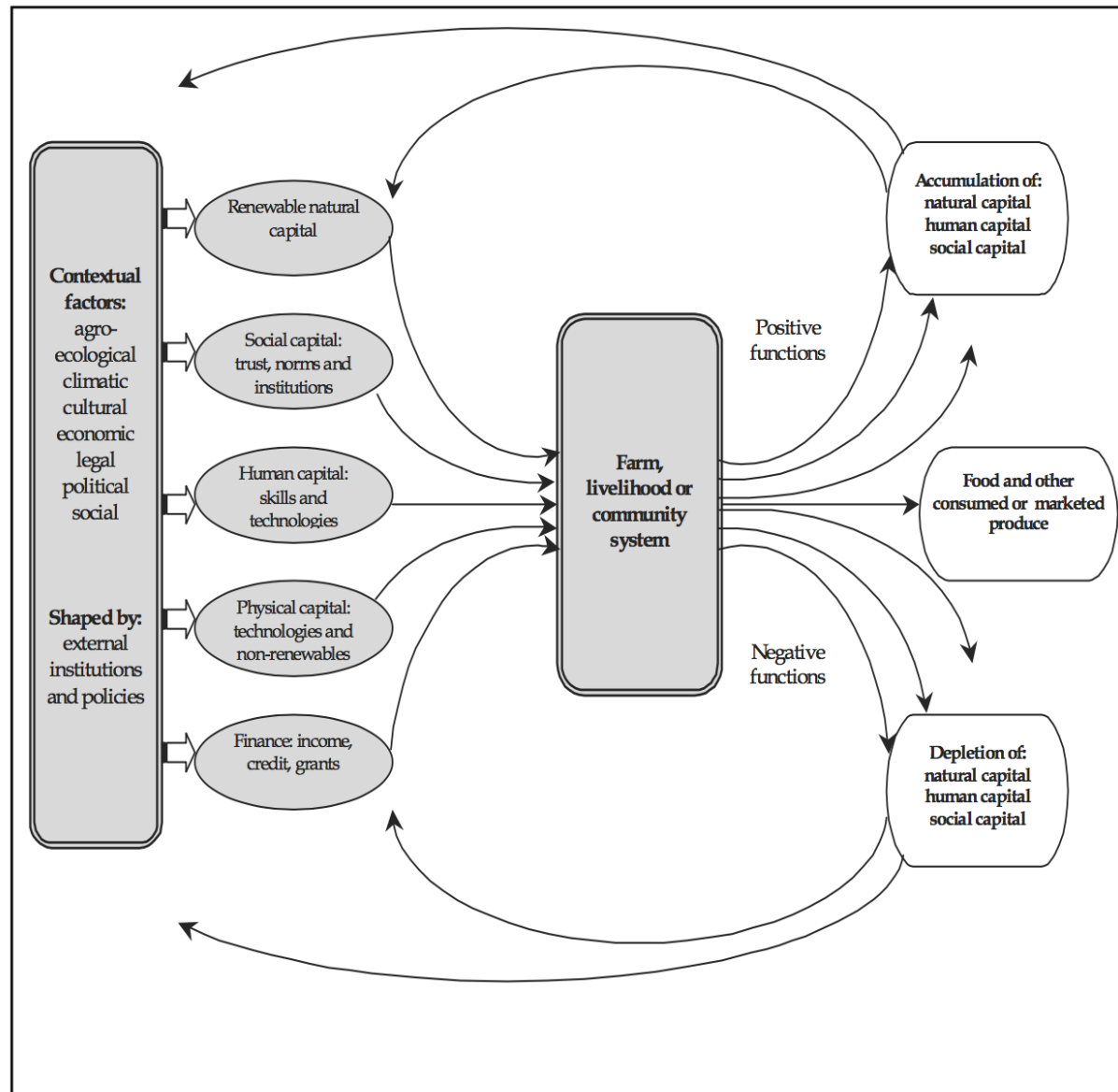


Figure 1: Assets-based model of agricultural systems



Social capital in seven agricultural and resource sectors

- These advances in social capital creation have been centred on participatory and deliberative learning processes leading to local group formation in seven sectors:
 - watershed/catchment management;
 - irrigation management;
 - micro-finance delivery;
 - forest management;
 - integrated pest management (IPM);
 - wildlife management;
 - farmers' research groups.

