International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

Social Network Analysis Of White Cooden Oil Producers In Sawa Village, Lilialy District, Buru District

Alisa Umamiti[1], A. E. Pattiselano[2], Paulus M. Puttileihat[3]

[1,2,3] Agricultural Extension Study Program, Faculty of Agriculture, Pattimura University Ambon.

Corresponding author : *Alissyamahmud@gmail.com*

Abstract

This research aims to analyze the characteristics of eucalyptus oil production and analyze the network structure, role of actors and centrality of eucalyptus oil producers in Sawa Village, Lilialy District, Buru Regency. This research uses qualitative research methods using a descriptive approach. This research was carried out in Sawa Village, Lilialy District, Buru Regency. The sample in this study were 20 eucalyptus oil producers. The data collection techniques used in the research were interviews, observation and documentation with data analysis used being data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions. The research results show that 1) the characteristics of eucalyptus oil producers in Saswa Village are: 7 (31.81%) respondents aged 41 – 50 years. All respondents (100%) were male. as many as 12 (54.54%) respondents had elementary school education. as many as 10 (45.45%) respondents with capital of more than Rp. 3,000,000. as many as 10 (45.45%) answered with a net income of Rp. 3,000,000-4,000,000. 2) social network of eucalyptus oil producers in Sawa Village, namely: Social network structure based on trust and kinship. The actors involved in the social network of eucalyptus oil producers are land owners, eucalyptus oil producers and consumers. Sentalitis is not involved in eucalyptus oil producers because eucalyptus oil producers do not cooperate with the government in uniting produce.

Keywords: Social Networks, Producers, Eucalyptus Oil

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

INTRODUCTION

The eucalyptus plant is a type that has potential for land rehabilitation efforts, both from an ecological and economic aspect. There are multiple benefits to be gained from developing eucalyptus plants on critical land, including supporting land conservation efforts and utilizing marginal lan into productive land. As well as providing employment opportunities, this has the implication of increasing income for farmers. Therefore, eucalyptus planting needs to be developed because of the considerations above. Putinwood plants are fouen in java and the Maluku Islands.

Eucalyptus oil is distributed naturally in the Maluku Island and northern Australia. This type has developed eidely in Indonesian, especially on the islands of java and Maluku, using the leaves to be distilled traditionally by the community and commercially into essential oils if nigh economic value. This type of plant has a long biological cycle, grows quickly, can grow well-drained or poorly drained soil with high salt or acid levels and is tolerant of open areas and resistant to fire.

Eucalyptus oil as one of the agribusiness/agri-industry products in Maluku, especially in Sawa Village, Lilialy District, Buru Regency has market opportunities that are still wide open. Eucalyptus oil is a grorp of essential oils produced from the distillation process of eucalyptus leaves. This product has been developed for a long time by the community, entrepreneurs and the government and is used as an ingredient in medicines, cosmetic and the perfume industry foe domestic needs (Lutony and Rahmayati, 1994).

Objectives

This article intends

1. Analyze the characteristics of eucalyptus oil producers in Sawa Village, Lilialy District, Buru Regency.
2. Analyzing the network structure the role of actors and the centrality of eucalyptus oil producers in Sawa Village, Lilialy District, buru Regency.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses a qualitative research method using a destriptive approach. This research was carried out in Sawa Village, Lilialy District, Buru Regency. The sample in this study was 20 eucalyptus oil producers. The data collection techniques used in the research are observation interviews and documentation with data analysis used are data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

DISCUSSION

Characteristics of Eucalyptus Oil Producers

Age

Age is an important factor in a job. A farmer's physical ability to manage his business is greatly influenced by age. The productive age is under 62 years. A person of productive age is considered to have good abilities in managing his business because his physical abilities are still strong (Agung, 2018).

Table 1. Manufacturer Characteristics Based on Age

Age	Frequency	Percentage
23 – 30 Years	5	22,73
31 – 40 Years	4	18,19
41 – 50 Years	7	31,81
>51 Years	6	27,27
Total	22	100%

Source : Primary Data Processed, 2023

Based on the Table 1 above, it shows that the majority of respondents were in the 41-50 year age category, 7 people or 31.81%. Meanwhile, The fewest respondents werw in the 31-40 year age category, 4 people or 18.19%. however, although the average respondent is of productive age who physically has the ability to work.

Gender

Gender can indirectly influence a business especially in home industry businesses. Eucalyptus oil producers who are female tend to be less than optimal in carrying out their business activities because women's physical abilities are lower than men. Female producers can be said to be less efficient in using production factors compared to male farmers (Agung, 2018).

Table 2. Characteristics of Producers Based on Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Man	22	100
Woman	0	0

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

Total	22	100%

Source : Primary Data Processed, 2023

Based on the Table 2 above, it shows that all respondents in the male gender category were 22 people or (100%). This is because women make the job of producing eucalyptus oil as a side job that only helps theis husbands in managing their business. Apart from that, the business activities of eucalyptus oil producers require more male workers.

Education

The educational level of eucalyptus oil producers is one of the factors that influences the success of the eucalyptus oil refining business. The higher the level of education, the easier it will be to accept new technological innovations in the eucalyptus oil refining process (Agung, 2018).

Table 3. Characteristics of Producers Based On Education

Education	Frequency	Percentage
No School	1	4,55
Elementary School	12	54,54
Junior High School	1	4,55
Senior High School	8	36,36
Total	22	100%

Source : Primary Data Processed, 2023

Based on the Table 3 above, it shows that the majority of respondents were in the elementary school education category, 12 people or 54.54%, while the fewest respondents were in the no school catergoty and 1 junior high school person or 4.55%. The education level most commonly pursued by eucalyptus oil producers is elementary school level. This is because parents in the community there in the past still thought that school children could only read and were obliged to help their parents work. There is no motivation from the surrounding environment for the children there to go to school untul they graduate from high school or even enter collage. Apart from that, the majority of eucalyptus oil producers in Sawa Village have elementary school education, they choose

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

the eucalyptus oil refining business because it was more profitable and easy to obtain raw materials. Despite education eucalyptus oil producers in Sawa Village tend to be low-key but enthusiastic producers on seeking knowledge oe information about the refining business eucalyptus oil is very strong. This is demonstrated bye the producer's support in groups and share knowledge between producers.

Capital

Capital is an initial payment for a certain period of time to get payment in the future for compensation for funds invested. Capital is divided into 3, namely short-term investment, medium-term investment and long-term investment. However, if you look at the type of assets, investment is divided into investment in real assets and envestment in non-real assets (financial assets). To be clearer, she the following Table.

Table 4. Characteristics of Producers Based on Capital (Months)

Modal	Frekuensi	Persentase
2.000.000 – 2.500.000	4	18,19%
2.500.000 – 3.000.000	8	36,36%
>3.500.000	10	45,45%
Total	22	100%

Source : Primary Data Processed, 2023

Based on the Table 4 above, it shows that more respondents are in the capital category > Ro. 3.500.000 for 10 people or 45.45%. meanwhile, the fewest respondents were in the capital category of Rp. 2.000.000 – 2.500.000 as many as 4 people or 18.19%. this depends on the place where the eucalyptus oil is distilled, if there is already a house at the distillery location for the producer to live in, that means capital is needed take out the ketch, on the other hand, if the producer does not have a place to live and the house is a distillery then the capital spent by the produces is large. Apart from that, producers and eucalyptus land owners collaborate and make an agreement if the eucalyptus lan is large then the producer will input the refined oil to the land owner which is also large and the agreement is profit sharing.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

Income

Income is the difference between receipts and total costs, or what is also cailed profit. Calculation of income obtained and the difference between production value and all business costs incurred.

Table 5. Characteristics of Producers Based on Income (Net Income after deducting capital/month)

Incame	Frekuensi	Persentase
3.000.000- 4.000.000	10	45,45
4.000.000-5.000.000	8	36,36%
>5.000.000	4	18,19%
Total	22	100%

Source : Primary Data Processed, 2023

Based on the Table 5 above, it shows that more respondents were in the income category of Rp. 3.000.000 – Rp. 4.000.000 as many as 10 people or 45.45%, while the fewest respondents were in the income category > 5.000.000 as many as 4 people 18.19%. this is related to the capital spent by producers in obtaining raw materials for refining eucalyptus oil which is quite large.

Eucalyptus Oil Producer Network

A producer is a person who carries out the production process where the processing of materials occurs. In line with this (Boediono, 2006). Wrote that the producers are people who play a role in the process of processing eucalyptus into eucalyptus oil which has benefits for the body.

There are quite a lot of eucalyptus oil producers in Sawa Village, namely 22 eucalyptus oil producers, both small producers and large producers in one village, making for intense competition. Quite strict regarding the sale of eucalyptus oil between eucalyptus oil producers. In line with the large number of eucalyptus oil producers in one village, this creates competition in the sale of eucalyptus oil. Therefore, a good social network is needed for eucalyptus oil producers.

Eucalyptus oil producers in selling and running their business require cooperation. This collaboration is carried out to maintain and increase their business, one way is to maintain the trust of the actors. Producers establish relationship with farmers, while

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

producers establish relationships with distributors, and consumers to obtain information regarding prices and sales.

Social Network Structure

Social capital has been applied in various fields, one of which is the economic field. There is a lot of literature that discusses the role of social network in the economic sector. Putnam even claims that overall economic performance is better in closely connected societies than in less connected societies (field, 2010) for coleman social capital is a means of explaining how people cooperate between actions or groups (field, 2010).

The concept of network in capital places more emphasis on aspects of ties between nodes which can be people or groups (Oktavia and Handoyo, 2017). Basically humans need a network to carry out their lives, this is because humans are social creatures who cannot live without other people. Social network are also important in the economic aspect of running a business. The same thing happened to eucalyptus oil producers. Eucalyptus oil producers in Sawa Village need a network to maintain their business amindst many competitors who have the same business. Social capital for coleman is a way to ecplain how people try to collaborate between actions or groups (Oktavia and Handoyo, 2017).

Based on the results of interviews conducted with Mr. Asri, he explained that: “On average, eucalyptus oil producers start working when they are teenagers or after graduating from school”. Meanwhile, based on the results of the interview conducted with Mr. Dedi, he explained that: “ Eucalyptus oil production is carried out three days at a time with one production volume producing 5 bottles of pure eucalyptus oil.

As a result of the interview with Mr. Risno, regarding how producers build relationships or network, he explained that. “To join in a group of eucalyptus oil producers, they are required to apply for a job with the group leader so that later the group leader will discuss it with other members. If the other members agree, they can join the group of eucalyptus oil producers.

From the results of the interviews conducted, it can be concluded that eucalyptus oil producers in Sawa Village strated working after graduating from school. Eucalyptus oil production is carried out once every 3 days with the result being 5 bottles of pure eucalyptus oil. Those who wish to join are required to aplly for job with the head of the eucalyptus oil producers groups. Based on the result of the interview, it can be explained that the from of the social network of eucalyptus oil producers is as follows:

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

1. Form a trust-based social network

Trust is the basis for the formation of relationships between individuals, with trust between individuals, individuals and groups, or groups and groups, lasting social networks will bw wstablished, or other collaboratins will occur. Individuals tend to give their opponents what they want if they already have trust in each other. Coleman and putman are two figures who define trust as the main component of social capital (Field, 2010).

This buying and selling activity between eucalyptus oil producers and suppliers which is carries out on account receivables would not be possible if there was no trust between the two parties. This sense of trust between eucalyptus oil producers and suppliers is what ultimately allows these suppliers to carry eucalyptus oil without bringing money. And there is no guarantee given to eucalyptus oil producers. Apart from that, there is no guarantee when eucalyptus oil is brought in for sale between the manufacturer and the supplier, there is also no certainty regarding the payer, the producers can only charge home and it is not certain when the money will be given. This depends on whether the eucalyptus oil has been deposited by the supplier or not.

From this explanation, we can see a chart of trust-based social network:

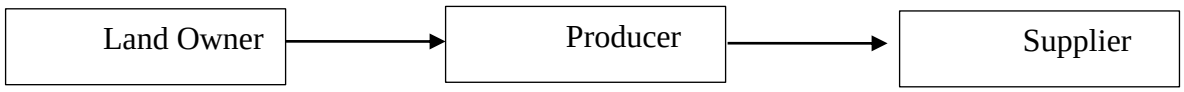


Figure 1. Trust-Based Social Network Chart

The chart above shows the form of the social network of trust in eucalyptus oil producers in Sawa Village. This network of trust is an advantage in gaining accsess to information and ease of trading for each actor. The chart shows firstly, the relationship between the land owner and the eucalyptus oil producers, a trust-based relationship between these two parties, namely the eucalyptus oil producer can get free information regarding the price and location of availability og rucalyptus plants from eucalyptus oil producers, apart from this information, based on trust, eucalyptus oil producers will directly contact the land owner will directly contact the producer. If you have eucalyptus oil in stock, the relationship between the two is a subscription based on trust. Trust is used by land owners to selling eucalyptus is easy, namely by directly contacting the producer. Likewisem producers will easily buy from the land owners they subscribe to because they are thought to already know what the wood oil producers want.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

2. Form a kinship-based social network

Kinship becoming social capital in business or economics, politics or other activities is nothing new. Apart from that, Putnam has encountered social capital using the kinship system used as a mafia organizational movement (Putri, 2018). This proves that family-based social capital has long been used.

This research also found several forms of social networks that were formed because of the kinship system. Kinship-based networks are due to the existence of kin and family relationships between the actors involved. Among them, social networks between land owners and eucalyptus oil producers. The form of kinship network that occurs between land owners and eucalyptus oil producers occurs in the purchase of raw materials for eucalyptus oil. Land owners who have eucalyptus ready to harvest will offer eucalyptus oil producers who are still related to their family.

From this explanation, we can see a chart of kinship-based social networks:

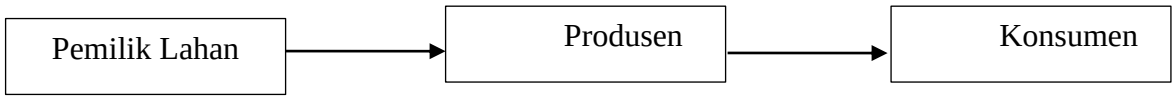


Figure 2. Consumer-Based Social Network Chart

The social network chart above shows the form of a kinship-based social network in the social network of eucalyptus oil producers in Sawa Village. This kinship social network shows that kinship relationships help in the eucalyptus oil business process. Between actors, one and another activates and strengthens kinship relations in economic activities so as to form a strong unity and help each other.

In the first network, the relationship between the land owner and the eucalyptus oil producer is shown. The land owner who has a brother or relative who is a eucalyptus oil producer will directly sell the eucalyptus oil or to the eucalyptus oil producer who has the status of a relative, not infrequently the sales are made by receivables or not immediately given money. In this network, eucalyptus oil producers mainly take advantage of kinship relationships to obtain eucalyptus easily without any intermediaries. Meanwhile, the land owners themselves from this kinship relationship do not need to look for producers to buy eucalyptus oil.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

Total Social Network of Eucalyptus Oil Producers

Based on the results of interviews conducted, the total social network of eucalyptus oil producers can be seen in the following table:

Table 6. Social Network of Eucalyptus Oil Producers

No	Produsen	Jaringan Produsen
1	Hamzah Umanailo	1,2,3,4,5,6
2	Hamid Nahumaruli	2,1,3,4,5,6
3	Ikwan Buamona	3,1,2,4,5
4	Armonis Telafu	4,1,2,3,5,6
5	Marli Buton	5,1,2,3,4
6	Taha Umasugi	6,1,2,4
7	Ali Umagapi	7,5,6,8,9,10,11,12
8	Abo Umasugi	8,6,7,9,10,11,12
9	Kanda Buamona	9,5,7,8,9,10,11,12
10	Ambonang Bataugia	10,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12
11	Aher Umagapi	11,5,7,8,9,10,12
12	Yanto Umagapi	12,5,7,8,9,10,11
13	Udin Bau-Bau	13,5,6,14,15,16
14	Baharuddin Bau-Bau	14,5,13,15,16
15	Hardin Bau-Bau	15,5,13,14,16
16	Aditya Djawa	16,5,6,13,14,15
17	Risno Umamiti	17,5,6,18,19,20,21,22
18	Mahmud Umamiti	18,5,6,17,19,20,21,22
19	Rik Buton	19,5,17,18,20,21,22
20	Karim Wali	20,5,6,17,18,19,21,22
21	Dedi Nahumaruli	21,5,17,18,19,20,22
22	Asri Umamiti	22,5,6,17,18,19,20,21

Source: *Primary data processed, 2023*

Based on the table above, it can be seen that most producer networks are at numbers 5 and 6. The producer social network chart is as follows:

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

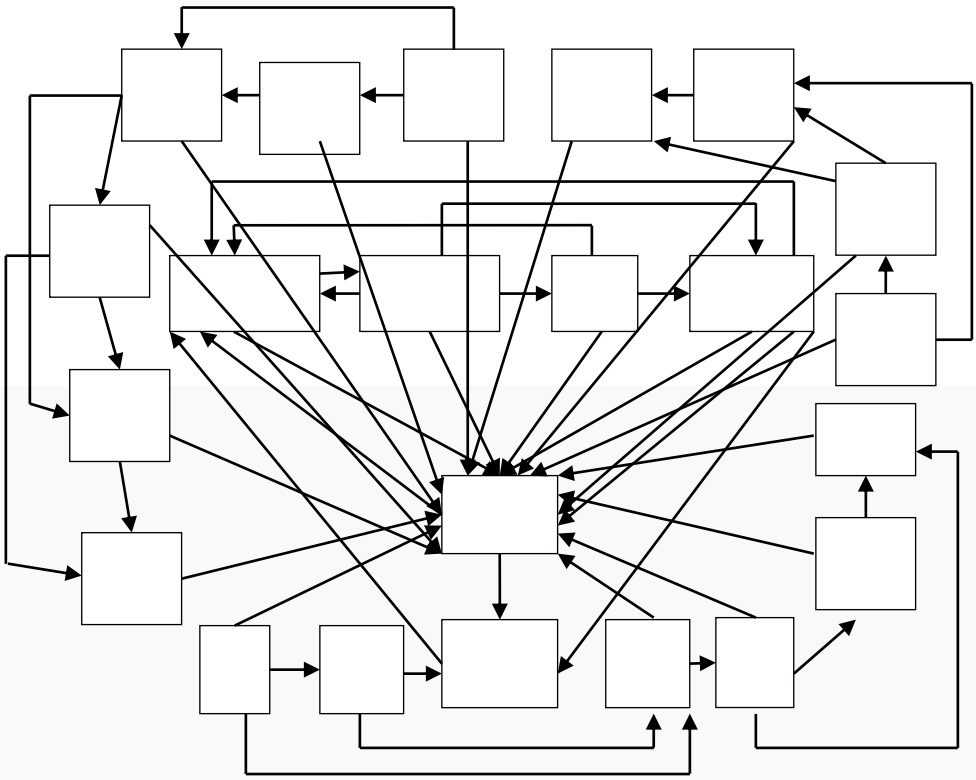


Figure 3. Social Network Chart of Eucalyptus Oil Producers

The network of eucalyptus oil producers in Sawa Village that has been maintained and developed actually has links between one actor and another. Each actor through these social relationships forms networks including trust and kinship which can be broken down into one total social network. In this total social network, networks are formed within which the benefits and roles that must be maintained and cared for are visible.

Through this total social network, the social network of eucalyptus oil producers in Sawa Village is not only the actors in the social network of kinship and loyalty. Instead, all actors in the social network who have an important role can be seen. Over time, the relationships in the social network will expand and narrow. This has an impact on obtaining information benefits for the actors involved in this social network. During the

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

business process, eucalyptus oil producers go through stages and relationships with several parties.

In the chart above, it is shown starting from the land owner, as the first actor in this network, the land owner can sell eucalyptus leaves to producers directly, usually if the land owner has relatives who are eucalyptus oil producers (a kinship social network occurs). And the second actor is the supplier who helps in sales from the producer to other parties as consumers with large purchases, eucalyptus oil producers in their sales with suppliers using a receivables system based on trust without any collateral (Social Network of Trust). And the final actor is the consumer, in this network they are household consumers, namely neighbors and relatives who will directly buy eucalyptus oil from producers as relatives (kinship social network)

Actor's Role

The network of eucalyptus oil producers cannot be separated from the role of actors. The actors involved in the eucalyptus oil refining process are suppliers, distributors and even consumers. As a result of the interview conducted by Mr. Marli, he explained that: "Producers collaborate with suppliers by selling eucalyptus oil production".

Apart from that, based on the results of interviews conducted with Mr. Taha regarding the advantages and disadvantages of working with actors, he explained that: "it is not difficult for producers to sell eucalyptus oil production, apart from that, producers always receive information from suppliers about the rise and fall of oil prices. eucalyptus".

The results of the interview with Mr Hamzah regarding cooperation with distributors in the distribution of eucalyptus oil, he explained that: "eucalyptus oil producers do not cooperate with distributors in the distribution of eucalyptus oil, because the distributor's sales system is by the per kilo method, the distance between the producer and distributor is long so the journey It also costs money so producers prefer to collaborate with suppliers.

From the results of the interviews that have been conducted, it can be concluded that the role of suppliers and distributors is very important for eucalyptus oil producers, however in Sawa Village, producers only collaborate with suppliers and do not collaborate with distributors, because for producers if they work with distributors it will incur additional capital costs. , so manufacturers prefer to collaborate with suppliers. The following describes the roles of actors involved in the social network of eucalyptus oil producers:

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

1. Farmers (Land Owners)

In general, a farmer is defined as someone who works or tries to meet their daily needs in the agricultural sector. Businesses in the agricultural sector can take the form of plantations, animal husbandry, horticulture, fisheries and food crops. In more detail, Mosher explains that farmers are people who work to raise plants and/or animals to take advantage of them to generate income (Hoar and Fallo, 2017). Farmers in this research are defined as individuals who fulfill their daily needs through the agricultural sector, namely by managing eucalyptus (privately owned land) or renting it, management starts from the planting process to the harvest process, in management farmers can be assisted by farm workers or managed by themselves. . Farmers are the first actors who underlie the social network of eucalyptus oil producers. Where, farmers are the providers of eucalyptus needs for producers.

2. Eucalyptus Oil Manufacturer

Producers can be defined as individuals or groups who produce goods, or change raw goods into finished goods or ready for consumption. People or corporate entities who play a role in increasing the use value of goods or services so as to produce consumer goods to meet consumers are also called producers (Noor, 2011). Eucalyptus oil producers in this research are defined as a person or group that converts or increases the use value of eucalyptus into eucalyptus oil to meet consumer needs. Consumers from eucalyptus oil producers can be divided into household consumers and suppliers. Eucalyptus oil producers in carrying out their business are in contact with other actors to be able to maintain their business, including farmers, suppliers, consumers and fellow producers.

3. Suppliers

In general, a supplier is a party who sells or supplies resources in the form of raw materials to other parties, whether individuals or groups, to then process them into certain products.

4. Consumers

Consumers play an important role in this social network. Where the existence of an item is due to consumer interest, and the creation of an item is due to consumers who need it. A consumer of white kaup oil in this research is defined as someone who buys eucalyptus oil from a eucalyptus oil producer, for personal use or consumption or for resale. Consumers of eucalyptus oil producers in Sawa Village are household consumers, neighbors of producers, producer families, traders, and tourists.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

Centralitis

Centralism is the regulation of government authority. Based on the results of interviews conducted with Mr. Ikwan regarding the government's authority in unifying eucalyptus oil producers, it was explained that: "There is no authority from the government in unifying eucalyptus oil producers."

From the results of these interviews, it can be concluded that eucalyptus oil producers do not cooperate with the government in unifying producers. Manufacturers create their own working groups with their respective tasks, as follows:

1. Production

Eucalyptus oil production begins with picking eucalyptus leaves and then storing them in a storage area (Balambar). The process of storing eucalyptus leaves lasts for 3 days. The process of storing eucalyptus leaves cannot be done for more than a week because it will cause a lack of production. After the storage process, the process of filling the eucalyptus leaves into the kettle (steam process) takes place within 15 minutes. The distillation process still uses the traditional method, jerry cans are filled with water for the process of separating oil and water from the distillation results. This process uses cooling in a condenser tank made from a bucket filled with water. After that, the final process is separating pure oil from water.

2. Business Capital

On average, eucalyptus oil producers prefer to use their own capital to produce eucalyptus oil because producers do not want to be in debt to agents or other people. Another reason is that the distance between the production site and residence can be reached by two-wheeled vehicles (private vehicles), apart from that, the rental of production equipment is shared by the producer group, and the division of profits between producers and land owners is agreed upon before production takes place and is adjusted to the size. small eucalyptus land.

3. Marketing

Manufacturers only sell eucalyptus oil to suppliers (agents) and consumers. And they don't sell directly to distributors, because distributors buy eucalyptus oil using a per kilo system. Another reason is that the sales distance from the producer to the distributor is a long journey and requires costs. In selling eucalyptus oil, producers are aware of the rise and fall of the price of eucalyptus oil from suppliers (agents).

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

CONCLUSION

The characteristics of eucalyptus oil producers in Saswa Village are: A total of 7 (31.81%) respondents were aged 41 – 50 years. All respondents (100%) were male. A total of 12 (54.54%) respondents had elementary school education. as many as 10 (45.45%) respondents with capital of more than Rp. 3,000,000. A total of 10 (45.45%) respondents with a net income of Rp. 3,000,000- 4,000,000. The social network of eucalyptus oil producers in Sawa Village is: Social network structure based on trust and kinship. The actors involved in the social network of eucalyptus oil producers are land owners, eucalyptus oil producers and consumers. Sentalitis is not involved in eucalyptus oil producers because eucalyptus oil producers do not cooperate with the government in uniting producers. Producers create their own working groups with their own tasks.

REFERENCES

Agusyanto, R. (2007). Social Networks in Organizations. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo

Andi I., Emlan F., Erpan R., Jhon F., Zul E., Harwi K., Wawan E.P., Alfayanti. (2022). Analysis of the Distribution Network Structure of Interregional Livestock Commodity Trade in Indonesia. Food 31: 249 –258.

Arnita, P,. (2011) Influence of Variety and Leaf Density of Eucalyptus Melaleuca leucadendron Linn, Bogor Agricultural Institute.

Boediono. (2006). Microeconomic Theory. BPFE.

Fields. (2010). Social Capital. Bantul: Office Discourse Creation.

Fitri. (2016). Analysis of Trader Characteristics and Vegetable Trading Network at Tawangmangu Market, Karanganyar Regency. Thesis. Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta Geography Program 2016

Gunawan, D. & Mulyani, S,. (2004) Making Eucalyptus Oil. Volume I. Jakarta: Self-help spreaders

Gunawan, Ratna Setya. et.al. (2017). Analysis of the Behavior of Lanting Kuning MSME Producers in Fulfilling the Needs for a Decent Life in Sumpiuh District, Banyumas Regency, Proceedings of the National Seminar and Call for Papers. Sustainable Development of Rural Resources and Local Wisdom VII: 17-18

Hamzah K. (2015). The Urgency of Production Theory and Producer Behavior in an Islamic Perspective. Muamalah Journal 5(1):1-10.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

Hoar and Y. M. Fallo. (2017). "The Influence of Farmers' Socio-Economic Factors on Corn Farming Production in Badarai Village, Wewiku District, Malaka Regency," Agrimor, 2(3), 36– 38

John Field. (2010). Social Capital. Yogyakarta: Discourse Creations.

Masfufah, Meitha. (2019). and Sitti Achiria, Producer Behavior in Models

Melisa A., Widanengsih. (2022). Traders' Social Network in Maintaining Business During the Pandemic in the Siti Nurbaya Bridge Area. Perspective Journal: Journal of Sociology and Education Studies 5(3): 404-412

Mita Restu Permata Sari. (2016). Social Network of Night Market Traders (Case Study at Night Market in Srengseng Sawah Village, South Jakarta. Bachelor's Thesis, Department of Sociology, UIN Jakarta.

Mohd Noor. (2011). Producer Behavior Theory. pp. 8–47. [On line]. Available: http://repository.uki.ac.id/1400/1/8.Producer Behavior Theory Module_Production Theory5.pdf

Namira S., Yoyok H., Safira S. (2019). Social Network of Pecel Lele Traders in Palembang City (Study in Ilir Barat I District). Media Sociology: Journal of Sociology, Sriwijaya University 2(2): 101 – 110

Novita Sari. (2015). Social Network of Workers in the Labor Union at the Company PT. Tirta Mahakam Resources TBK. Sociology Study Program. 3(4):1-10.

Oktavira and P. Handoyo. (2017). Pimps' Social Networks After the Closure of Dolly Surabaya Localization," J. Paradig., 5(2), 1-12.

Pujawan, Nyoman and Er Mahendrawathi. (2017). Supply Chain Management. Yogyakarta: Andi.

Daughter. (2018). Matrilineal Kinship Networks as Social Capital for Women Legislative Candidates in the 2014 Elections," J. Antropol. Social Issues. Culture, 9(2), 167

Riesti Triyanti, Christina Yuliaty and Tenny Apriliani. (2014). The Role of Fishermen's Social Networks in Marketing Tuna, Skipjack and Tuna: Case Study in Kendari City.

Ritzer, G. & Douglas. (2010). Modern Sociological Theory Sixth Edition. Jakarta: Prenada Media.

Robert Kennedy. (2010). Small Industry Social Network (Case Study of Social Capital in the Formation of Social Networks in the Leather Craft Industry Center in Manding Hamlet. Atma Jaya University Yogyakarta

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

Sastrohamidjojo, M, Arnold, R. and Rimbawanto, A, (2004). Melaleuca cajuputi brand eucalyptus oil, first edition. Jakarta: IPB Press
Sunanto, H, (2003). Eucalyptus Cultivation and Refining. Yogyakarta: Kanisius.
Wirobrajan, Yogyakarta). Indonesian Journal of Sharia Economics. 9(1): 1-8.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.