



Institutional Interconnectivity of Clove Agribusiness

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Abstract:

The development of clove agribusiness requires the support of an active role and cooperation between various parties who have different interests and influences. Clove management is inseparable from the involvement of all stakeholders (government, private and community). The still weak cross-sectoral coordination is an important issue in formulating development strategies in the 2016-2021 Tidore Islands Mid-Term Development Plan. Therefore it is necessary to have a study of the role of stakeholders in realizing the development of sustainable clove agribusiness. This study aims to identify and analyze stakeholders by mapping stakeholders based on their influence and interests, outlining the roles of each stakeholder in clove management. This research uses the case study method. Data collection techniques about the role of stakeholders using the snowball sampling method were obtained from the results of interviews with the help of a set of questions or questionnaires presented in a descriptive qualitative analysis. The results showed that there were 12 (twelve) stakeholders involved in the development of agribusiness including primary stakeholders, namely farmers and farmer groups, key stakeholders namely the Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Extension Center, Agricultural Extension agent, Collector Traders, Production Facility traders, Regional General Corporation Mandiri, a secondary stakeholder, namely the Village Chief, Department of Industry, trade, cooperatives and small and medium businesses, Farmers Group Associations, and college nuku. In addition, the findings in this study are social networks that are formed, sentiment networks, namely social networks formed based on blood / family relationships, work networks are networks formed because of relationships based on work, and networks of interests are networks formed due to relationships of interest.

Keywords: Interconnectivity, Institutional, Stakeholders, Agribusiness

INTRODUCTION

Institutional strategies use typologies of political, technical and cultural work (Jolly, et al, 2016) and can be a source in the process of creating dynamic social values (Cherrier *et. al.*, 2017).. Improvements in the agricultural institutional environment are needed for the preservation of resources (Sosa, et al, 2014), a positive impact on GDP per capita growth (Ruiz, 2018), increasing trade (.Meddonca et al, 2014) and economic development of economic development (Mueller, et al, 2016) and increasing agricultural productivity with services related to institutional access, collective action, economies of scale, and supporting networks (Negri, et al, 2015). Strong governance and quality institutions are needed to examine business behavior financed through foreign direct investment flows (Bokpin, 2016). Agricultural institutional development is a capital to improve life and welfare in Africa (Herdt, 2012) and the development of market institutions (Szego et al, 2003). Institutions and social capital play an important role in the success of agriculture in the countries of Eastern Europe (CEECs) and the Protection of private property rights, freedom of exchange, consistency in monitoring environmental law, governments acting neutral and not corrupt, and believe all contribute to agricultural successes as well as institutional performance and sustainability of regional initiatives as well as supporting the acceleration of food diversification programs (Slangen, *et al*, 2004, Budd et al, 2016). Institutional investors (institutions) react asymmetrically to dominant market movements while individual investors are more directing public information for empowerment because it is influenced by market sentiment. (Wei Lei, 2016). The trading system has a significant effect on the price of clove equilibrium at the producer level (Duakaju, 2004). Institutional arrangements affect supply chain management (Sarotius, et.al., 2007), farmers' access to financial institutions (Brehanue, et. Al., 2008). Thus the nature of the interaction between formal and informal institutions together with "law enforcement mechanisms" will determine the type of resource output (Assiamah, 2017) and can drive a strong and competitive agribusiness sector (Adenle, et.al., 2017).

Research on institutions has been widely carried out in several countries as reported by Jolly, et al, 2016 using institutional strategies to analyze typologies of political, technical and cultural work. Furthermore, the impact of improvements in the agricultural institutional environment for the preservation of resources (Sosa, et al, 2014), increasing trade (.Talles et al, 2014) and economic development economic development (Bernardo Mueller, et al, 2016) and increasing agricultural productivity with related services with institutional access, collective action, economies of scale, and supporting networks (Negri, et al, 2015). Besides that, the institutional concept that is connected with the management of clove development (Sosa, et al, 2014). The results of these findings have not yet discussed the Interconnection of Agribusiness Institutions in Indonesia.

Institution is the overall ideal patterns, organization, and activities centered around basic needs such as family life, clothing and enjoyment and shelter. The concept of institutional work opens up new opportunities to analyze interactions between actors and institutional structures that produce stability and flexibility in the government system (Beunen, et. Al., 2017). The intended farmer organization is a farmer institution located in a local institution in the form of membership organizations or cooperatives, ie farmers who are members of their working groups (Uphoff, 1986).

Clove farmers in their management involve many people and institutions including the government and traders as a system. Complex systems must be analyzed by a "holistic" approach, not reduced to a partial (partial) approach. Because system performance cannot be determined only by one or two parts. Holistic approach, this can be done by understanding the pattern of relationships between existing systems. The term pattern refers to the repetitive behavior of system relations. This relationship pattern is stated by Amin (2002) and Salman

(2012) as "interconnection", which means that they are interconnected or provide mutual access. The strong relationship between farmer institutions and business actors has a positive impact on the ability to sell the products produced (Corsi et al., 2017).

METHOD

This research was conducted in the City of Tidore Kepulauan Maluku Province, North Maluku, Indonesia. This research uses a qualitative descriptive approach (Creswel, 2016) with stakeholder analysis (Rietbergen, et.al., 1988). Rietbergen et al., (1988) used importance and influence factors to describe stakeholder significance. Reed et al., (2009) states that the power instruments include: the ability of stakeholders to impose penalties or sanctions against other stakeholders (condign power), the ability to manipulate trust and opinions and information (conditioning power). Factors that influence the significance of stakeholders, namely power / power, legitimacy, and interests become the basis in stakeholder analysis. Analyze data using stakeholder analysis. Stages of stakeholder analysis are u1). Identifying stakeholders and their interests 2). Differentiating and categorizing stakeholders 3). Investigate the relationship between stakeholders

1. Stakeholder identification

This step is an effort that aims to find and recognize stakeholders and distinguish which parties are stakeholders and not stakeholders. Identification is carried out to find out the stakeholders involved in clove management. In addition, identification is also to differentiate stakeholders into primary (primary) stakeholder groups, key stakeholders and secondary stakeholders.

2. Grouping of stakeholders

Stakeholder grouping aims to differentiate and categorize stakeholders based on their level of importance and influence. The method used is based on a matrix of stakeholder influence and interests (Eden & Ackerman, 2013). The level of importance and influence of stakeholders in the management of clove Stakeholders was assessed qualitatively from the results of interviews and group meetings. The level of importance and influence of stakeholders is classified into high and low by following the following criteria:

a. Level of Interest

High: has hopes, aspirations and direct benefits from the realization of clove agribusiness institutional management

Low: lacks hope, aspirations and direct benefits for the realization of clove agribusiness institutional management

b. Level of Influence

High: having authority, full power to formulate and facilitate the implementation of policies and influence others in making clove agribusiness institutional policies.

Low: do not have the authority, power to make and facilitate the implementation of policies and influence others in making clove agribusiness institutional policies

3. Relationships between stakeholders

Subsequent stages Distinguish and categorize institutional connectivity based on strengths and interests. Defining relationships between parties / groups. Groups are mapped into a stakeholder analysis matrix based on the importance and influence. The interrelationship of relations between stakeholders descriptively illustrates some of the relationships of the parties, namely: conflict, complement each other, or cooperate. The relationships created are explained qualitatively to get a clear picture of the relationship of stakeholder relations in the clove agribusiness management institution. Data on the level of influence and importance of each party is grouped according to the type of indicator which is then juxtaposed to form

coordinates. Then it is mapped into an influence interest matrix called stakeholder gird which can be seen in Figure 2 below:

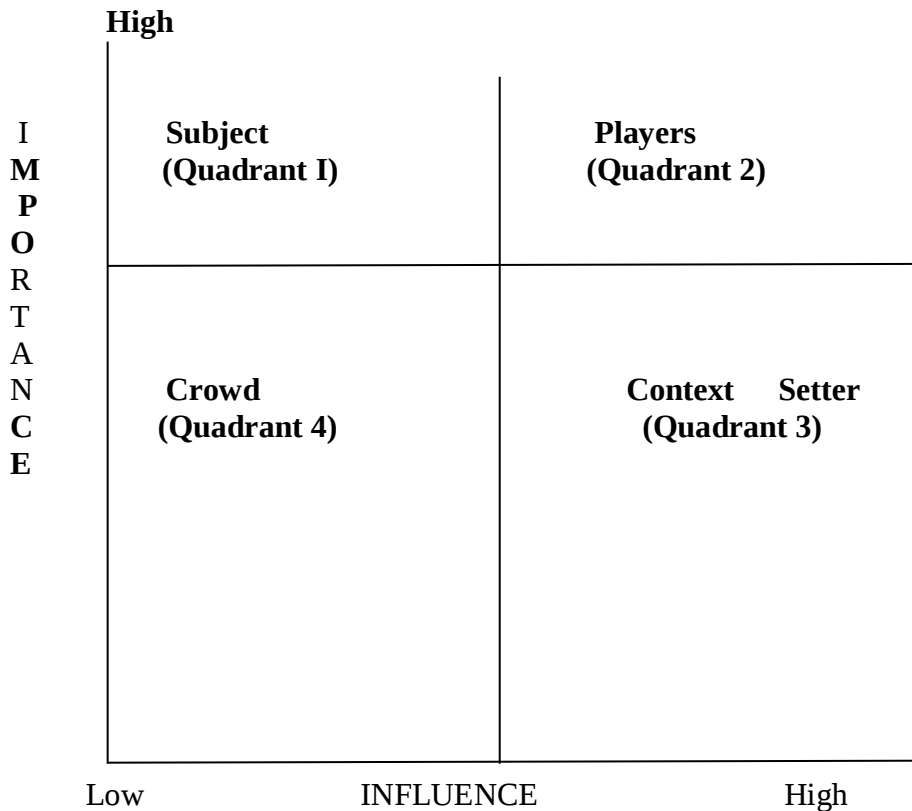


Figure 2. Matrix Analisis Stakeholder Gird

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Stakeholder identification

Clove agribusiness management involves several stakeholders in institutions including:

1 Farmers Group

Institutional farmers involved in clove agribusiness are formed in farmer groups. One of the farmer groups located in East Tidore District is the Mayou City Farmer Group which was formed in March 2011, chaired by Usman Jumati, consisting of 10 (ten) people. The Mayou City farmer group was formed facilitated by district extension workers. The development of the Mayou City peasant group from time to time has not increased its role in meeting the needs of its members.

2. Joined Farmers Group

The Gapoktan in Mafututu Village is Arok Jaya Gapoktan, which was established in 2012 which is engaged in the cultivation of agricultural crops. Aru Jaya Gapoktan as a combination of five farmer groups namely Ake Lasa farmer group, Dou Kalupa farmer group, Tabalou farmer group, Marimoi farmer group and Mayou City farmer group. The formation of the Aru Jaya Gapoktan was the result of deliberations by several leaders of farmer groups facilitated by the District Extension Agency and developed from the existence of shared interests and goals. To achieve a common goal, Gapoktan members always hold meetings in the form of a collection of Koran which is carried out every Friday night. After conducting a joint study, the Gapoktan members discussed matters relating to the Gapoktan and their farming. Although meetings are always held, the concern of the members of the Gapoktan toward the Gapoktan program is still not optimal.

3. Department of Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture has a role in facilitating farmers in their clove farming activities through various activities including the provision of ready-to-grow clove seedlings, and the provision of road infrastructure.

4. Department of Industry and Trade

The role of the Department of Industry and Trade and SMEs in the form of activities to supervise the use of UTP for the trade of food needs and copra trade. While the role of the Department of Industry and Trade and SMEs for the clove trade has never been carried out. The form of supervision is carried out by going directly to the field or market to see the use of measuring and weighing tools used in trading activities.

5. Agricultural Extension Center

Agricultural extension workers should play a role as a link between government programs and farmers as the target of the program. But the reality on the ground, agricultural extension activities about clove farming have never been carried out. Based on the results of interviews with agricultural extension workers, said that so far the farmers have never told of any problems in clove cultivation, so we of the instructors concluded that the farmers' knowledge and skills were sufficient.

6. Head of Mafututu Village

The role of the Mafututu village institution in clove agribusiness has not been felt by farmers, because so far the activities related to the development of clove farming have never been mediated by the kelurahan. Mafututu Urban Village only provides population data for research conducted in the Kelurahan area.

7. Collector Trader

Trading activities between collectors and farmers or members of farmer groups that occur at the research location do not only look at the prevailing selling prices, but there are norms of reciprocity between the two. Kinship and closeness is one of the factors farmers choose to sell their cloves to. The relationship of closeness and reciprocity is shown on the basis of a sense of concern traders who want to lend their money to farmers who need it. For collectors who have large capital resources, they come to the farmer's house to buy cloves after a price agreement is reached between the two. Furthermore, the traders at the Tidore level will bring the cloves and sell them to the big traders in Ternate.

Collector traders as one of the institutional business actors will be able to survive and master the clove trade, if they have a large amount of capital resources and uphold the values of concern for fellow human beings.

8. College Nuku

The Chancellor of Nuku University in developing the campus is assisted by a number of work tools that can be seen in the organizational structure. More clearly the organizational structure can be seen in the appendix. The study program related to the development of clove agribusiness is agribusiness, but in reality the existence of the agribusiness study program has not been able to contribute to the results of research conducted by students of the faculty of agriculture.

9. Farmers Clove

Farmers as managers of clove farming, whether they are members of farmer groups or not, acquire farming knowledge and skills from the inheritance of their parents.

10. Mandiri Regional General Corporation

Mandiri Regional General Corporation purchases cloves from farmers. Mandiri Regional General Corporation aims to stabilize the condition of the clove selling price prevailing in the market, so that farmers still get a fair price in order to finance the clove production activities.

11. The Agricultural Counseling Center as one of the extension institutions at the District level in accordance with Law Number 16 of 2006 Article 8 concerning Institutions and Article

15 of Law Number 16 of 2006 has the following tasks: 1). Develop Agriculture Program Sub-district Level 2). Carry out agricultural extension according to the Agricultural Extension Program 3). Providing and disseminating information on Financing and market technology 4). Facilitating institutional development and partnership of key players and business actors 5). Facilitating capacity building for civil servant instructors, self-help instructors and private instructors through a continuous learning process 6). Implement the learning process through piloting and developing farming models for the main actors and business actors.

The role of extension institutions at the district, city and sub-district level and farmer institutional level includes: (1) As a center for non-formal education services and learning for farmers and their groups in agribusiness. (2) As a center for communication, information and promotion of technology, means of production, processing of results in various agobusiness models. (3) As a center for the development of agricultural human resources and community-based counseling, according to the needs of farmers and professionalism of agricultural extension (4) As a center for the development of farmers' socio-economic institutions. (5) As a center for the development of competency and professionalism of agricultural instructors. (6) As a center for developing partnerships with the world of agribusiness and others (Syiafuddin, 2017).

12. Production Facility Trader

Traders of production facilities such as Toko Rahmawati Tani provide various production facilities such as seeds, fertilizers, medicines and agricultural equipment such as handsprayers and polybags. Based on the results of the interview Rahmawati Tani has not sold clove plant seeds. Because so far there has been no demand for clove seeds from consumers. Farmers obtain clove seedlings from nurseries that they do themselves. Farmers purchase farm inputs in cash by paying directly according to the amount.

More clearly the identification of stakeholders involved in clove management (Table 1).
Table 1. Stakeholders Involved in Clove Management, 2019

No	Stakeholder	Keterangan
1	Department of Agriculture	Government
2	Department of Industry, trade, cooperatives and small and medium businesses	Government
3	Agricultural extension agent	Government
4	Agricultural extension center	Government
5	Village Chief	Government
6	Regional General Corporation	Government
7	Joined of Farmers Groups	Community Groups
8	Farmers Group	Community Groups
9	Clove Farmers	Community
10	Production Facility Trader	Community
11	Collector Trader	Community
12	Nuku College	Community

The results of research on stakeholders involved in clove management are grouped into three namely primary, key and secondary stakeholders (ODA, 1995; Grimble, 1998). The primary, key and secondary stakeholders are:

1. Primary Stakeholders (Main)

Primary stakeholders are actors who have a direct interest in agribusiness management as livelihoods to meet the necessities of life. Primary stakeholders in this study are 1). farmers as clove farming businesses that utilize resources to achieve optimal clove production. 2). Farmer groups, because this institution plays a role in bridging and translating government programs

in increasing clove production. Farmers' groups are also directly involved in farming processing activities, especially during the clove harvest season

2. Key Stakeholders

Key stakeholders are those who have legal authority in decision making. The key stakeholders in this study are: 1). Department of Agriculture, because this institution has a role in the formulation of policies and providing technical guidance in the development of clove agribusiness. 2). Agricultural Extension Center. 3). Agricultural Extension agen, because this institution has a role in the dissemination of information and technology that supports the improvement of the quality of cloves as well as improving the knowledge, skills and attitudes of farmers in managing 4). Collector traders who are directly involved in marketing cloves to processing industries outside the city of Tidore. 5). Production Facility traders involved in providing production facilities. 6). Aman Mandiri Regional General Corporation deals directly with farmers in marketing clove, but has not yet influenced the determination of the selling price of cloves in the market.

3. Secondary Stakeholders

Secondary stakeholders are parties that have interests / interests indirectly or parties that depend on some of the wealth or business generated resources. Secondary stakeholders in this study are: Department of Industry, Trade and Cooperatives, because this institution plays a role in the preparation of technical policies for oversight of agricultural trade, Joined Farmers Gaoup, Village Chief and College Nuku, because this institution does not have the authority to issue formal policies in the management of clove agribusiness. Higher education is not directly involved in the management of cloves, but research findings can be the basis for the government in grouping stakeholders.

Stakeholders involved have interests and influence in developing clove agribusiness in the City of Tidore. The interests and influence of stakeholders in the management of cloves.

Table 2. Levels of Interest and Influence of stakeholders in the management of Cloves, 2019

Primary Stakeholders	The importance	Influence
Clove Farmers	Source of Livelihood	Maintaining clove plants
Farmers Group	As a forum for communication and information	Can get help seeds
Key Stakeholders		
Department of Agriculture	Policy Formulation in the field of plantation plant facilities and infrastructure	
Primary Stakeholders		
Regional General Corporation	Benefit from the sale of cloves	Running Auth in agriculture Develop a work program plan Providing assistance to farmers in need of inputs
Collector Trader	Benefit from the sale of cloves	Can help farmers by setting a stable selling price
Production Facility Trader	Get profits from the sale of production input	Determine the selling price of input production input
Joined Farmers Groups	As a forum for information and communication to establish	Can get financial assistance by building partnerships

	cooperation between farmer groups	
Department of Industry, trade, cooperatives and small and medium businesses	Formulation of technical policy for supervision of trade in agricultural products	Determine the sale price of cloves
Agricultural extension agent	Fostering farmers by providing counseling and assistance in the field	Develop an agricultural extension program in accordance with farmers' needs
Stakeholder Secondary		
Village Chief	Increasing the welfare of clove farmers	Facilitating and coordinating the implementation of activities related to clove management
Nuku College	Conduct scientific studies related to clove management	Recommend the results of his research to be used as a reference in decision making

The measurement of the level of importance and influence of stakeholders in the management of cloves uses the modified criteria from the importance analysis adopted by ODA, 1995, Grimble, 1998. The level of importance and influence can be seen in the following Table 3:

Table 3. Level of Interest and Influence of Stakeholders in Clove Management, 2018

No	Stakeholder	Category	The Importance	Influence
1	Departement Of Agriculture	Key	High	High
2	Agricultural Extension Center	Key	High	High
3	Agricultural Extension Agent	Key	High	High
4	Regional General Corporation	Key	High	High
5	Production facility Trader	Key	High	High
6	Collect Traider	Key	High	High
7	Departemen Of Industry, trade, cooperatives and small and medium business	Secondary	High	Low
8	Village Chief	Secondary	Low	Low
9	Nuku College	Secondary	Low	Low
10	Clove farmer	Primary	High	Low
11	Farmer Group	Primary	High	Low
12	Joined Farmers Group	Primary	Low	Low

The calculation results show that the agricultural service as a stakeholder has a high level of influence, because this institution has a strong organizational aspect and has the feasibility of making policies for the development of clove agribusiness. Agriculture Agency is a government agency responsible for technical management of agriculture at the district / city level. The role of the government in the development of clove agribusiness as a regulator and facilitator. The agriculture office as a regulator makes policies and programs to provide

seedling assistance. While the role of the agricultural service as a facilitator, open access to farm roads that facilitate transportation of agricultural products to the marketing location. Farmer groups have a low level of influence, because they do not have the ability to make formal policies and rules for the development of clove agribusiness. Farmer groups as farmer institutions at the village level are institutions formed because of the need for programs or projects implemented by the government. The powerlessness of influence of the farmer groups results in a weak bargaining position in the clove trade. This condition has an impact on the profits derived from the sale of cloves.:

Table 4. Calculation of the Level of Influence of Clove Agribusiness Stakeholders, 2019

No	Stakeholder	Influence					Total
		P 1	P2	P3	P4	P5	
1	Departement of Agriculture	4	3	4	4	3	18
2	Departemen Of Industry, trade, cooperatives and small and medium business	4	2	3	3	3	15
3	Agricultural extension agent	4	2	2	2	3	13
4	Agricultural extension center	4	2	2	2	3	13
5	Village Chief	2	2	2	2	2	10
6	Regional General Corporation	4	3	2	2	3	14
7	Joined Farmers Groups	2	1	2	3	1	9
8	Farmer Group	2	2	2	2	1	9
9	Clove Farmer	2	2	1	2	1	8
10	Production Facility Trader	3	3	3	4	3	16
11	Collect Trader	3	2	3	3	3	14
12	Nuku College	3	1	1	2	2	9

Note: P1 = strength of conditions, P2 = strength of eligibility, P3 = strength of compensation, P4 = strength of individuals, P5 = strength of organization\

The calculation results show that the agricultural service as a stakeholder has a high level of influence, because this institution has a strong organizational aspect and has the feasibility of making policies for the development of clove agribusiness. Whereas the farmer group has a low level of influence, because the farmer group does not have the ability to make policies and formal rules for the development of clove agribusiness.

Table 5. Calculation of The Level Importance of Clove Agribusiness Stakeholders, 2019

No	Stakeholder	The Importance					Total
		K1	K2	K3	K4	K5	
1	Departement of agriculture	2	4	4	3	1	14
2	Departement Of Industry, trade, cooperatives and small and medium business	2	3	3	1	1	10
3	Agricultural extension agent	2	4	3	2	2	13
4	Agricultural extension center	2	3	3	3	2	13

5	Village Chief	1	3	3	2	1	10
6	Regional General Corporation	2	4	4	2	2	14
7	Association of Farmers Groups	2	2	1	1	1	7
8	Farmer Group	2	4	1	1	5	13
9	Clove Farmer	4	4	2	4	2	16
10	Collector Trader	2	3	4	2	3	14
11	Production Facility Trader	2	3	4	2	2	13
12	Nuku College	1	1	2	1	1	6

Note: K1 = Form of involvement, K2 = Benefits obtained K3 = Form of authority K4 = Work Program K5 = level of dependency

The results of the calculation of the level of importance show that farmers are stakeholders who have the highest level of importance, because the main interest of the group is to get the maximum benefit from the results of clove farming in order to meet the needs of daily life. While stakeholders who have a low level of importance are farmer groups. Gapoktan as a combination of various farmer groups currently does not play an economic role and prioritizes clove agribusiness in its activities.

The stakeholder positions are as follows:

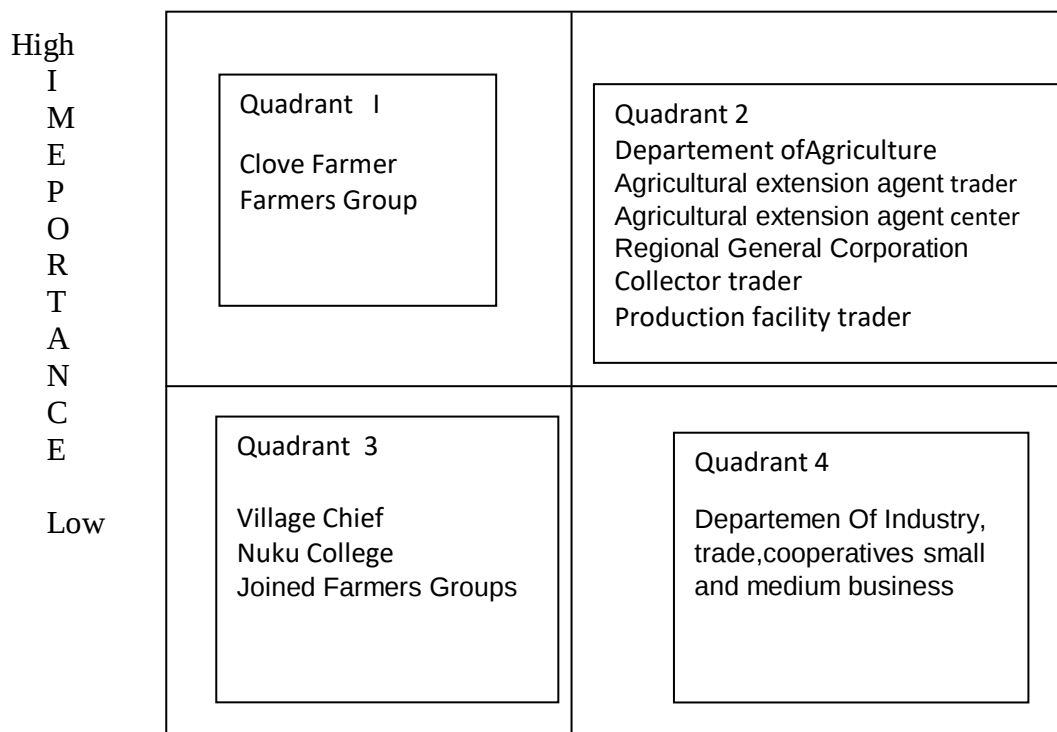


Figure 2. Stakeholder mapping based on the Importance and Effect of Clove Agribusiness

a. Quadrant I (Subject)

Stakeholders who occupy positions in quadrant I are referred to as subjects, namely stakeholders who have high interests but have low influence. Stakeholders included in the subject are clove farmers and their farmer groups. Farmers and farmer groups have a high

importance, because all activities carried out aim to improve the welfare of life through increasing the amount of clove production.

b. Quadrant 2 (Key Player)

Stakeholders who occupy the position of quadrant 2 (key player) are the Department of Agriculture, Regional General Corporation, Collector Traders, Production Facility Trader, Agricultural Extension center dan Agricultural Extension agent. The agriculture office has a high interest in increasing the amount of clove production to encourage regional development and has a strong influence in the formulation of technical policies for the development of clove products and other agricultural products. Perumda as a regionally-owned business entity has an interest in increasing clove production in an effort to encourage regional development and to influence selling prices at the local level. Production facility traders and collector traders have a high interest in order to get more profits in marketing activities and have a strong influence in determining the selling price of cloves. and Agricultural Extension center and Agricultural Extension agent have a high interest in increasing the number of farmers' production in developing regional development promotion.

c. Quadrant 3 (Context Setter)

Stakeholders who occupy quadrant 3 included in the context setter group are the Department of Industry, Trade and Cooperatives which have a high influence, but their importance is low. The Ministry of Industry and Trade is involved in the supervision of trade in agricultural products and has full authority to take action against violations of in measuring device weighagricultural trade activities. However, based on the results of the interview, the Ministry of Industry and Trade has not yet carried out trade supervision especially for cloves. Supervision of clove trade has not been carried out because the continuity of clove availability is not guaranteed in the market.

d. Quadrant 4 (Crowd)

Crowd groups are stakeholders who have low influence and importance. The stakeholders included in this group are the Village Head, Joined Farmers Groups and Higher Education. These stakeholders have no direct interest in clove management. The Village Head only act as facilitators in activities related to clove development. Association of Farmers Groups as a combination of several farmer groups acts as an extension of the government in the distribution of clove seeds. Higher Education provides input and advice to policy makers based on research findings.

3. Relationship between Clove Agribusiness Institutional Relations

Institutional linkages in clove agribusiness can be seen from the relationship between the activities of providing production facilities, farming activities and marketing activities. The interrelationship of relations between stakeholders is a cooperative relationship, reciprocal relations and potential conflicts. The close relationship between upstream agribusiness institutions and farming activities can be seen in the activities of input providers including farmer shops and blacksmiths who play a role in providing production facilities such as seeds, fertilizers and agricultural equipment needed in clove farming.

Conditions that occur at the study site, farmers obtain clove seedlings from the results of nursery activities conducted by themselves. In addition, the government also plays a role in the supply of clove seeds by providing assistance to farmers through farmer groups, but only some members get clove seedlings assistance. Potential conflicts involve farmers with their farmer groups and the Department of Agriculture. Seed assistance which is a government program triggers conflict, because it is considered that the determination of beneficiaries is not transparent and not all farmers receive seed assistance.

The linkage between marketing institutions and farming institutions (Backward linkage), namely traders collect cloves produced by farmers with the agreed quality and price.

Whereas the forward linkage is the collecting traders who distribute cloves to the clove processing industries so that they are ready to be used by consumers.

Table 6. Relationship between Stakeholders based on Level of Interest and Influence in Clove Management

Stakeholder	Relationship that happens
Between Primary Stakeholders	
Farmers Cloves with farmers groups	Farmers collaborate with group members in pruning clove gardens and during the harvest season
Farmers Clove with Collector Trader	Relationships between farmers and traders during marketing activities, where each farmer sells cloves to the merchants his customers. In addition, traders also provide loan assistance in the form of cash or production facilities to farmers on the condition that if the clove harvest must be sold to the trader, may not be to other traders
Production facility Trader and Collector Trader	A competitive relationship occurs between the trader and the trader in obtaining cloves through a different selling price game between traders.
Primary Stakeholder and Key Stakeholder	
Farmer groups, farmers and the Agriculture Service	Relationships occur in the form of cooperation through the provision of clove seedlings to farmers through each farmer group
Agricultural Extension agent with Farmers Groups	Extension officers provide information on clove maintenance technology to farmer groups
Between Primary Stakeholders and Secondary Stakeholders	
Farmers groups with the Head of the village	Facilitating and coordinating the implementation of activities and programs at the village level related to clove development

The institutional connectivity played by each stakeholder produces several types of social networks involved in clove agribusiness. First, social networks are formed because of family relationships / blood ties. Second, social networks formed due to work relations, Third, social networks formed by interests. The pattern of stakeholder involvement in the development of clove agribusiness shown in Figure 16 shows that, farmer groups and farmer groups are not involved in clove marketing activities, each farmer sells his clove harvest to collectors. The agriculture service and agriculture instructor have not been directly involved in the clove farming business. Neither the Department of Industry and Trade has directly played a role in marketing cegkeh conducted by farmers. However, the realization has not yet touched the clove trade, only for other commodities such as copra. Camat and kelurahan have a role in providing data and facilitating activities carried out by the Department of Agriculture. The tertiary institution in Tidore is Nuku University. One of the existing study programs is the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry. So far, universities have only contributed to the development of research activities in agriculture, but have not directly conducted research on the development of clove agribusiness.

Based on the findings we have obtained, it can be concluded that social networks are formed because of the existence of attachments and agreements that are realized in the form of

cooperation to achieve goals. The more social networks that are formed, the more access to relationships that occur in an effort to make ends meet.

IV. Conclusion

The development of clove agribusiness is influenced by institutional interconnectivity in the form of the involvement of all stakeholders that are well integrated. Stakeholders in clove management include a). Primary stakeholders consist of clove farmers, farmer groups b). Key stakeholders consist of the Department of Agriculture, , Agricultural Extension Workers. C). Secondary stakeholders include sub-district heads, village heads, Department of Industry and Trade, Joined Farmers Groups and College Nuku.

Improving institutional performance involved in agribusiness requires government support and attention. In addition, the government should intensify extension activities in order to improve the performance of farmer groups in order to be able to play a more optimal role in mobilizing their members and to intensify extension activities in how to maintain good cloves.

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