

Analysis Program and Institutions Inter-Regional and Health Cooperation Based on Social Capital in Isolated Village of Sungai Benuh, Tanjung Jabung Timur Regency

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Abstract: Challenges facing the demographic bonus of 2045 require Indonesia having ability to equalize basic education and health services, especially in isolated areas. The incessant development in border areas will make the changing in community, so it needs the role of empowering social capital in accelerating development and maintaining cultural values of the communities. This study aims to identify social capital, program needs and appropriate institutional in an education and a health cooperation between regions in Sungai Benuh Village. This is a quantitative research with cross sectional design study to identify social capital, program and institutional involved. The results showed that social capital in Sungai Benuh Village has excellent information potential that provides community access to the world of education, health and fosters trust in strengthening cooperation between both government institutions in Tanjung Jabung Timur and Banyuasin District. Education and health programs are as basic needs nowadays, with the construction of bridges as a link between Sungai Benuh and Tanah Pilih Village are needed to be realized, so education and health development cooperation can be implemented. The ideal institution by empowering social capital as a strategy for implementing development cooperation has been planned. First, by optimizing empowerment at the micro level through family empowerment, study groups, community leaders, religious leaders, traditional leaders and youth associations. The second, by optimizing the power of providing information to Sungai Benuh community in preparing the changes.

Keywords: ideal institution; social capital; Sungai Benuh Village

1. Introduction

Indonesia in 2030-2045 is predicted to experience a demographic bonus, the period in which the population of productive age (15-64 years) is predicted to increase 64 percent of total population of Indonesia with projections 297 million people. This change in population structure is an opportunity to increase productivity, but on the contrary it can be a demographic disaster, while Indonesia faces the quality and competitiveness of Indonesia's young human resources which are still low in competition both ASEAN and global regions (Bappenas, 2017).

The implementation of government in the reform era is actually an opportunity for autonomous regions to improve the functions of local governments according to the aspirations and needs of the people in the regions (Trijono, 2001). However, the conditions faced, limited quality and quantity of resources, both budget, human resources and infrastructure facilities are a challenge, especially in the border areas. Development inequality in border areas is evidenced by several studies that show that the development of infrastructure in border areas is still not optimal, including roads, educational facilities, health facilities, facilities for worship, transportation and other facilities that have not yet reached the standard (Jesley, 2016; Pratikno, 2001; Sari, 2011). These requires local governments can create creativity and innovation to build a more effective and efficient system of government, one of which is the opportunity for regions to cooperate in compulsory and voluntary forms (Pemerintah Republik Indonesia, 2018).

So far, orientations of development tend toward economic development, so it should be accompanied by social development. Social development is not only measured by improved access but also measured by human capabilities improvement to act creatively. Individual social capabilities can be social capital which works through groups or social networks where individual become part of them. Social capital embedded in social relationship and could be one of development strategies (BPS, 2013) The concept of social capital (social capital) is one of the important components to support the human development model where humans are placed as subjects that determine the direction of the development's implementation. Participation and self-organizing capacity becomes

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important so that people can play a role in the human development model. Especially in development in isolated areas that desperately need the fulfillment of basic services, especially education and health (KP2W Research Center for Research Unpad; BPPD West Java Province, 2008; Mawardi, MJ, in Kasjono, 2016).

Cooperation in the border area between the Tanjung Jabung Timur and the Banyuasin Regency is a form implementation of The Government Regulation (PP) Number 28 of 2018. An agreement was made in 2016 on the basis of the geographical conditions of each border village became far and difficult access from the capital of the district, and made these two villages isolated. The Sungai Benuh Village as the end of the Tanjung Jabung Timur can only be reached through a two-hour two-wheeled trip from the capital Sadu, or 6-8 hours by pompong (water transportation) fleet. The village is bordered by Tanah Pilih Village, Banyuasin Regency, with the Benuh River as a barrier, which has a depth of ≥ 35 M low tide and ≥ 70 M tide. The Sungai Benuh village only has one health facility for the part of the main puskesmas with the condition of the building damaged in 2017, and one honorary village midwife. Education facilities owned only by PAUD (early childhood education programs) with buildings hitched to the village office, the elementary school was closed in 2013 because there were no teachers and students. Elementary school children attend school in Tanah Pilih village, with "pompong" transportation for five minutes.

This study supports the concept of social capital owned by the Sungai Benuh village community in supporting the development of cooperation between the Tanjabtim and Banyuasin Regencies in the education and health fields. The study aims to identify social capital, program needs and appropriate This study supports the concept of social capital owned by the Sungai Benuh village community in supporting the development of cooperation between the Tanjabtim and Banyuasin Regencies in the education and health fields and determining the institutional model of cooperation with the empowerment of social capital as an effort to achieve Indonesia's golden 2045.

2. Research Method

This research uses quantitative method of cross sectional design, to identify social capital, program needs and institutions involved. Sampling technique based on purposively, with location criteria being border areas (villages), isolated and cooperation agreements between regions by the East Tanjung Jabung and Banyuasin Regency. Criteria sample with determined based on data needs, consisting of 12 people, namely Head of District Bappeda, Head of District Education Office, Head of District Health Office, Community Leaders, Religious Leaders, Customary Figures, Chairperson of PKK, Teachers and Health Officers in the village, Youth and Village Head. The study was conducted for 3 (two) months, from July to September 2018. Collected data was carried out through in-depth interviews and questionnaires (check list). Content analyzing uses identify social capital, calculating the number of scores on the level of strength and dependence of each institution involved, and calculating the average level of importance and certainty of the program needed. The analysis was continued by using computer software (SPSS Version 23) to divide each element according to the kurtosis quadrant. The research variable below:

Table 1: Definition of Variables

Variable	Defenition	Measurement type	Instrument	Measurement result	Scale
Identification of the Institutions involved	Identification of stakeholders involved in efforts to develop health and education based on social capital in Sungai Benuh village	Assess roles based on: 1. Level of Strength to influence2. Level of dependence on other institutions	Questionnaire and Check List	The number of strength and dependency scores from each stakeholder based on the assessment of 12 respondents	Ordinal
Identification of Program Needs	Identification of program needs in efforts to develop health and education based on social capital in Sungai Benuh village	Assess roles based on: Assess roles based on: 1. The importance of the program2. Program certainty level	Questionnaire and Check List	The range of assessments is very insignificant? Uncertain, very important/definite, with a score of 1 to 7	Ordinal
Social capital	A collection of resources that are used together, owned by all members in realizing common interests, in cognitive and structural benthic				

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Conditions of Social Capital in the Benuh River

Sungai Benuh Village has social capital which is considered quite complete, with mapping based on groups as follows:

Table 2: Type of Group as a Social Capital Base in the Sungai Benuh Village

Type group	Group name	Numbers of members	Level of participations
Farmers	1. Ingin Maju (Palm, Banana, Horticulture) 2. Anugrah (Banana, Horticulture)	25	Active

Type group	Group name	Numbers of members	Level of participations
	3. Tani Makmur (Banana, Palm, Areca Palm)	15	Active
	4. Albarokah (Palm, Banana)	25	Active
	5. Dewi Harapan Maju (Palm, Banana)	30	Active
Professional group	Keluarga Berencana (Family Planning) Motivator	25	Active
Religious Group	Remaja Masjid (Mosque Youth), Pengajian (Recitation)	10	Active
Youth Group	Karang Taruna, Fisherman	15	Active
Tribe-based group	Jawa-Lampung-Bugis	-	-

Identification based on trust and solidarity found that the community has a habit of mutual cooperation, 2-4 times a month, as well as public trust in the realization of plans for cooperation between the regions. The form of cooperative action is shown by all citizens, who are willing to be involved in the activities of realization of cooperation. Identification based on information and communication compared to 5 years ago have increased considerably. The community, despite the limitations that exist (there is no electricity and cellular telephone signals) still strives to find spot signal areas, as well as television media. Based on cohesion and social inclusiveness, the community has a high sense of sharedness and solidarity, and if there are differences in characteristics, the differences do not have much effect on their lives and do not cause problems, so the environment in the village is quite peaceful.

3.2 Identification and Analysis of Program Needs

The identification of program needs are needed for realizing the cooperation between education and health in Sungai Benuh Village measured through the competent respondent perceptions. Measurements are made by giving score 1-7 of 12 respondents, as identification below:

Table 3: Identification of Program Needs based on Important and Certainty Level

No	Program Requirements	Average Important Program Level	Average Certainty Program Level
1	Connecting bridge construction	6.67	6.33
2	Establishing of junior high schools and dormitories in Sungai Benuh Village	6.85	6.17
3	Rehabilitating and adding of facilities at SD (primary School) Tanah Pilih Village by the Banyuasin Government	6.58	6.08
4	Rehabilitating and adding of Primary Health Centers	6.92	6.17
5	Adding medical staff by the Banyuasin government	7.00	6.17
6	Revitalizing health component with the support of social capital	6.67	6.33
7	The establishing of cellular towers by the Banyuasin Government	6.42	5.50
8	Developing of clean water facilities by the Banyuasin Government	6.58	5.42
9	Providing of clean water sources by the Tanjabtim Government	6.67	5.42
10	Proposing electricity connections from the capital city of Tanjabtim Government	6.85	5.67
11	Proposing of legality in using the road through conservation areas	6.08	5.33
12	Proposing a breakwater building for beaches in both villages	6.42	5.00
13	Applying the component of youth group generation in improving education	6.42	6.33
14	Implementing the land acquisition	6.33	6.33
15	Involving Toma in bridge socialization construction and land acquisition	6.58	6.50
16	Empowering social capital function	6.25	6.17
17	Adding auxiliary teacher for elementary and junior high schools	6.25	5.33

The identification of program needs based on the importance and certainty of the implementation of the program needs to be mapped to determine the programs. It needed certainty for their implementation, so finding programs are still a problem. Here is the mapping to analyze more below:

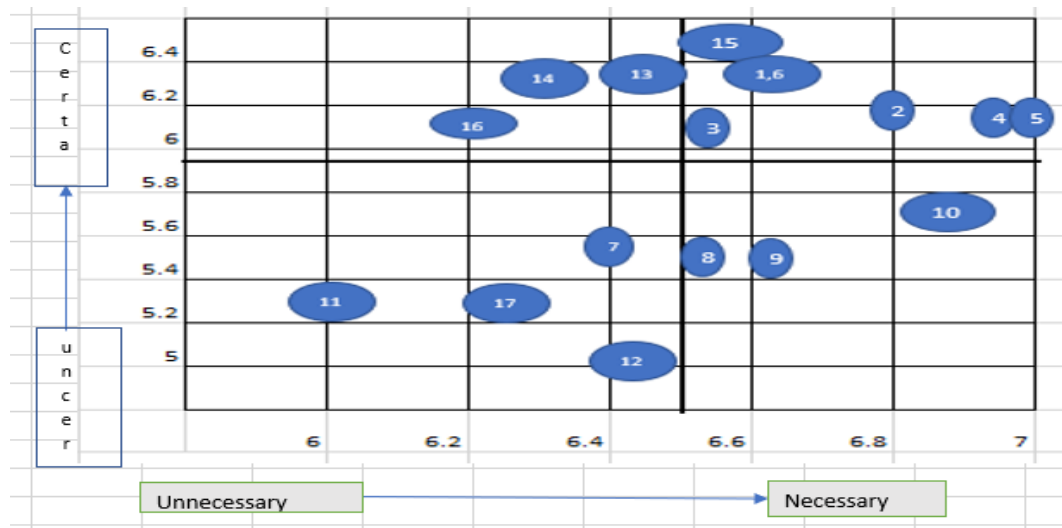


Figure 1. Mapping of the Need for a ModS-Based Inter-Regional Education and Health Cooperation Development Program in the Sungai Benuh Village

Based on the mapping above, priority programs can be identified and at the same time can be a strategy that can be carried out, namely; (1) Construction of connecting bridges between the Sungai Benuh Village of Tanjung Jabung Timur District and Tanah Pilih Village in Banyuasin Sub-District, (2) Establishment of Junior High School's (SMP) and dormitories in Sungai Benuh Village, (3) Rehabilitation and addition of primary school infrastructure in the village of Tanah Pilih Banyuasin, (4) Rehabilitation and addition of infrastructure facilities for Puskesmas (Primary Health Center) by the Tanjung Jabung Timur Regency, (5) Addition of Medical Personnel by the Banyuasin Regency, (6) Revitalizing health component with the support of social capital. Meanwhile, programs that are considered important but are still a problem to be realized, namely; (2) Development of clean water facilities by the Regency Government. Banyuasin, (9) Provision of clean water sources by the Tanjabtim Regency Government (10) Proposing electricity connections from the capital Tanjabtim.

The need for connecting bridges between the two villages is indeed very urgent at this time, where the access of Tanah Pilih Village to the regency capital, Banyuasin Regency is currently blocked by the protected forest of Berbak Sembilang National Park. The closest access to get basic service facilities by the community in this village is only from Sungai Benuh village. However there are quite deep rivers as separators of the two villages, with depth at low tide conditions of ≥ 35 M and high tide of ≥ 70 M. Likewise the Benuh River Village which currently does not have Elementary School education facilities, while there are in Tanah Pilih Village, so that transportation to reach the elementary school uses Pompong (a type of river transportation). If there are already these bridge facilities, ofcourse cooperation between regions in the form of education and health can be realized soon. Social capital (showed in number 13 and 16) exactly it considered puzzledly, whereas for respondent if the social capital can be implemented, it raised the certainty of equalizing education and health implementation in Sungai Benuh village.

3.3 Related Institution Identification and Analysis

There were 14 institutions (stakeholders) related to the development of cooperation in the education and health sector in Sungai Benuh village, with the mapping of each based on the Cartesian quadrant can be described in Figure 2.

Institutions (stakeholders) involved in the development of cooperation between educational areas and social capital-based health in the Sungai Benuh Village, are divided based on the assumption of values for strength and dependence, as below:

Sector I, where institutions are very little related to the system, consisting of; grades 4 & 5, namely the Provincial Education Office and the Provincial Health Office

Sector II, where the institution will depend (not free), consisting of; grades 5 & 8, namely the District Education Office, and grades 6 & 8, namely the District Health Office.

Sector III, where institutions are sensitive and unstable, consisting of; the value of 9 & 7 are in the District Public Works Service, 9 & 8 values for PLN (State Electricity Company) and Value 8 & 8 for PDAM (Local water company).

Sector IV: grades 10 & 13 are in Bappeda province. The value of 11 and 12 are in Bappeda regent, the values of 10 & 13 are Indigenous People and Community Leaders.

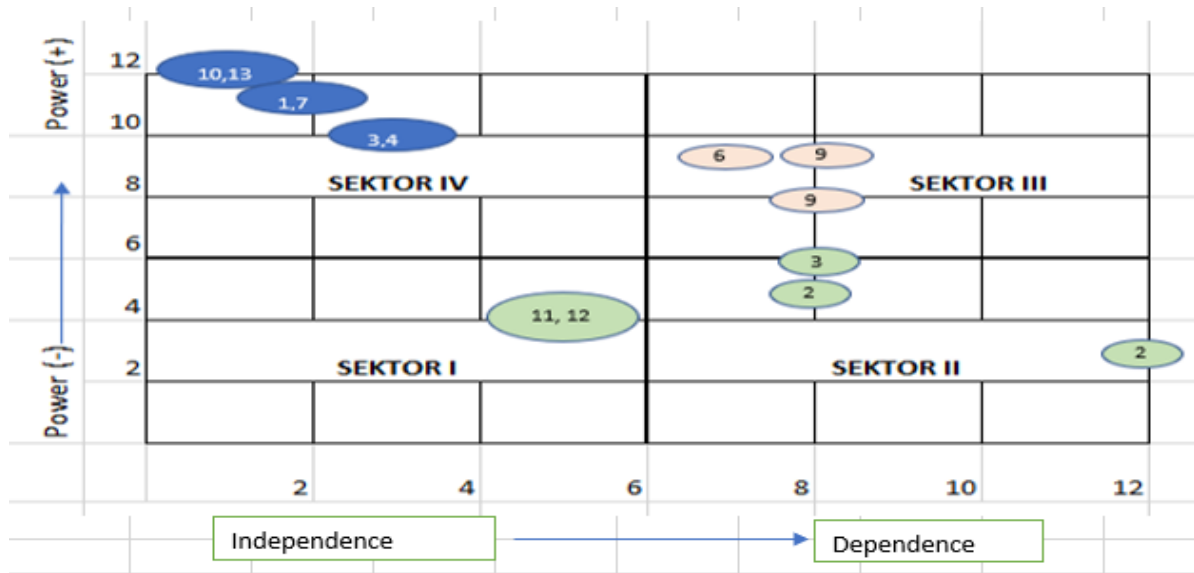


Figure 2. Institutional Kurtosis Quadrant related to the Development of Inter-Regional Cooperation in Education and Health Based on Social Capital in the Benuh River Village

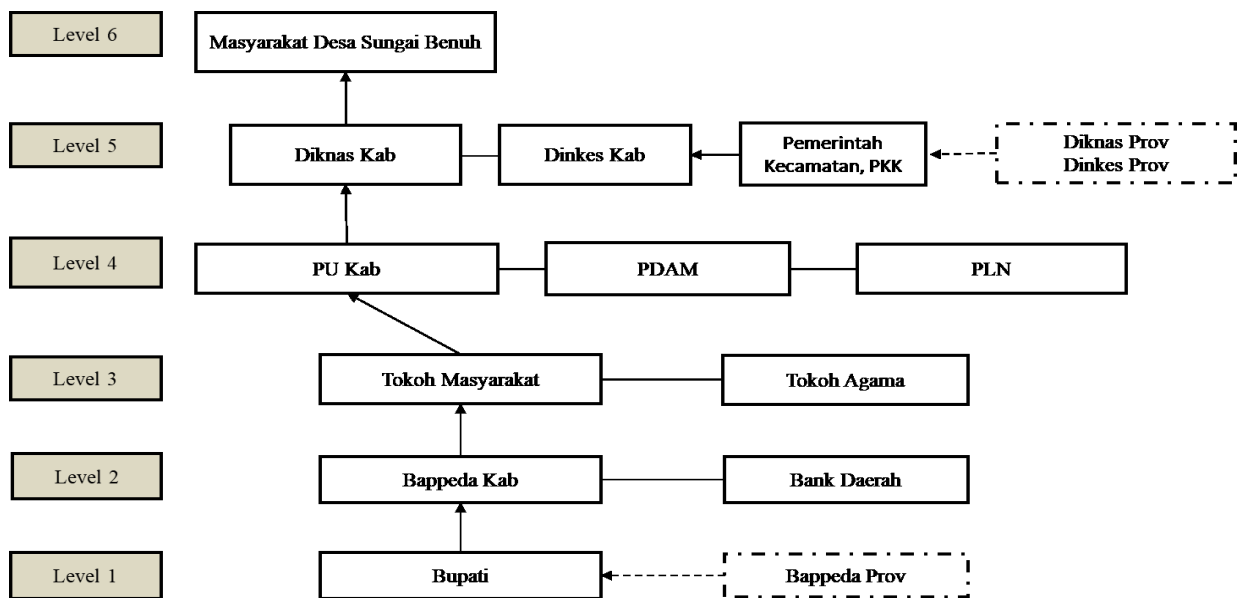


Figure 3. Stakeholders involved in the Development of Inter-Regional Cooperation in Education and Health Improvement through the Empowerment of Social Capital in the Sungai Benuh Village

Efforts to equalize education and health in Sungai Benuh Village through cooperation with the Banyuasin Regency will be more effective if done through empowering social capital by involving community leaders, religious leaders, community organizations in the village. Trust and relationships that occur between individuals, both within groups and between groups are a capital or strength in togetherness creating development, especially in the readiness of the community to accept the flow of technological advances that will occur in their lives. The involvement of social capital starts from the planning process. Empowerment of social capital through several research results has also shown effectiveness in development efforts. The use of social capital in poverty reduction in West Java, as well as the utilization of social capital in the efforts to revitalize cadres (larva monitoring officers) in efforts to combat Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) have proven effective in accelerating the program (KP2W Research Center for Research Unpad; BPPD West Java Province, 2008.; Nasution, 2016; Subaris, 2016; Yamin, S., Dartanto, 2016).

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded the following matters:

1. Social capital in Sungai Benuh Village is formed in the form of deep community groups based on equality both because of kinship, ethnic equality, religious equality, equality of residence and work, so that the form of social capital is still in the bonding stage, not yet as a bridge (bridging) that connects all potential residents. The potential for providing information is a very adequate capacity possessed by social capital in Sungai Benuh Village, which can be utilized in the acceleration of development to be carried out in Sungai Benuh Village through development cooperation with other regions, including the education and health sectors.
2. The need for education and health programs is a basic need at present with the construction of bridges as a link between Sungai Benuh Village and Tanah Pilih Village is needed to be realized, so that education and health development cooperation can be implemented.
3. Efforts to empower social capital with involvement starting from the preparation of planning to the implementation of education and health development in Sungai Benuh Village are strategies that can be carried out, so that planned development can be more effective and the community has better resilience in accepting change.

5. Recommendation

Efforts to accelerate education and health development in order to optimize the role of social capital by empowering at the micro level through family empowerment, study groups, community leaders, religious leaders, traditional leaders, youth associations and optimizing the power of providing information from these capital in preparing communities to face changes in development in the village of Sungai Benuh.

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