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ANALYSIS PROGRAM AND INSTITUTIONS INTER-REGIONAL AND HEALTH COOPERATION BASED ON SOCIAL CAPITAL IN ISOLATED VILLAGE OF SUNGAI BENUH, TANJUNG JABUNG TIMUR DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Challenges facing the demographic bonus of 2045 require Indonesia to have the ability to leverage the development of basic education and health services as an effort to equalize development, especially in isolated areas. The incessant development in the border area will make the local community experience major changes so that efforts need to be prepared for equitable distribution of education and health development by empowering the role of social capital in accelerating development and maintaining the cultural values of the communities in their respective regions. This study aims to identify social capital, program needs and appropriate institutional in cooperation between regions with the empowerment of social capital in education and health development in Sungai

Benuh Village. The research was a mixed method study with a qualitative approach to identify social capital, and a quantitative approach to identify the program and institutional needs involved. The results showed that social capital in Sungai Benuh Village has excellent information potential that provides community access to the world of education and health and fosters trust in strengthening cooperation between the two government institutions in East TanjungJabung and Banyuasin District. The need for education and health programs are the basic need nowadays, with the construction of bridges as a link between Sungai Benuh and Tanah Pilih Village are needed to be realized, so that education and health development cooperation can be implemented. The ideal institution by empowering social capital becomes a strategy for implementing development cooperation that 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 from these capital in preparing the community to face changes for development in Sungai Benuh Village.

Keywords: Social Capital; Ideal Institution; Benuh River

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 the total population of Indonesia with projections of 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[1].

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[2]. 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 [3, 4, 5]. This requires local governments to be able to 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 [6].

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 [7]. 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 implementation of development. Participation and self-organizing capacity becomes 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 [8, 9].

Cooperation in the border area between the TanjungJabung Timur District Government (Tanjabt看) and the Banyuasin Regency Government is a form of 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 that had far and difficult access from the capital of the district, and made these two villages isolated. The Benuh River village as the end of the East TanjungJabung Regency 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 1 health facility for the PuskesmasPembantu (Auxiliary or Sub of Primary Health Center) with the condition of the building damaged in 2017, and 1 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 5 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 Regency 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 Regency 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 was a mixed method study with a qualitative approach to identify social capital, and a quantitative approach to identify the institutions involved and program needs. The location of the study was conducted purposively, with location criteria being border areas (villages), isolated and cooperation agreements between regions by the East TanjungJabung District and Banyuasin District were conducted. The study was conducted for 3 (two) months, from July to September 2018 start to identify or mapping of social capital, institutions and programs that must be done.

The research population was district stakeholders, community leaders, youth leaders, traditional leaders, village officials, sub-districts, PKK (Family Welfare Education Program) mobilization teams and health and education stakeholders in the village. While the research sample was the total population that has been determined based on data needs, consisting of 12 people, namely Head of District Bappeda,(Development Planning Agency) at Sub-National Level 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 research variable as follows:

Table 1. Definition of Variables

Variable	Defenition	Measurement type	Instrument	Measurement result	Scale
Identification of the stakeholders involved in efforts to develop health and education based on social capital in Sungai Benuh village	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: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				

Data collection was done with two events namely quantitatively and qualitatively. Instrument for collecting quantitative data was questionnaire and check list sheet, while qualitative data uses interview and observation guidelines. Quantitative data was carried out through in-depth interviews and filling out questionnaires (check list), while qualitative uses interview guidelines and Focus Discusi Group (FGD). While secondary data was collected from district, sub-district and village governments that supported this study.

Qualitative data analysis was an analyzing content, while quantitative data by 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.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1Conditions 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. Want Maju (Palm, Banana, Horticulture)	25	Active
	2. Grace (Banana, Horticulture)	15	Active
	3. Farmers Prosperous (Banana, Palm, Areca Palm)	25	Active

	4. Albarokah (Palm, Banana)	30	Active
	5. DewiHarapanMaju (Palm, Banana)	25	Active
Professional group	KeluargaBerencana (Family Planning) Motivator	10	Active
Religious Group	Remaja Masjid (Mosque Youth), Pengajian (Recitation)	10	Active
Youth Group	KarangTaruna, Fisherman	15	Active
Tribe-based group	Jawa-Lampung-Bugis	-	-

Source: Primary Data

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 has 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 needed in realizing the development of cooperation between regions of education and health in the village of Sungai Benuh was measured through the perceptions of respondents who were considered competent in assessing the required program. Measurements are made by giving a score of 1-7 of the 12 respondents found, with identification as follows:

Table 2. Identification of Program Needs based on Important Levels and Program Certainty Levels

No	Program Requirements	Average Program Important Level	Average Program Certainty Level
1	Construction of a connecting bridge	6.67	6.33
2	Establishment of junior high schools and dormitories in the village of Sungai Benuh	6.85	6.17
3	Rehabilitation and addition of facilities at SD (primary School) TanahPilih Village by the Banyuasin Regency Government	6.58	6.08
4	Rehabilitation and addition of Primary Health Centers	6.92	6.17
5	Addition of medical staff by the Banyuasin regency government	7.00	6.17
6	Revitalizing health cadres with the support of social capital	6.67	6.33
7	The establishment of cellular towers by the Banyuasin Regency Government	6.42	5.50
8	Development of clean water facilities by the Banyuasin Regency Government	6.58	5.42
9	Provision of clean water sources by the Tanjabtim Regency Government	6.67	5.42
10	Proposing electricity connections from the capital city of Tanjabtim Regency	6.85	5.67
11	Submission of legality of road use through conservation areas	6.08	5.33
12	Propose a breakwater building for the beaches of the two villages	6.42	5.00
13	Youth group regeneration in improving education	6.42	6.33
14	Implementation of land acquisition	6.33	6.33
15	Toma's (public figure's) involvement in the socialization of bridge construction and land acquisition	6.58	6.50
16	Development by strengthening the function of social capital	6.25	6.17
17	Addition of auxiliary teachers for elementary and junior high schools to be built	6.25	5.33

Source: Processing of the primary data

The identification of program needs based on the importance and certainty of the implementation of the program needs to be mapping to determine the programs that are needed and have certainty for their implementation, and to find programs that are still a problem. To be more clearly seen in the following picture:

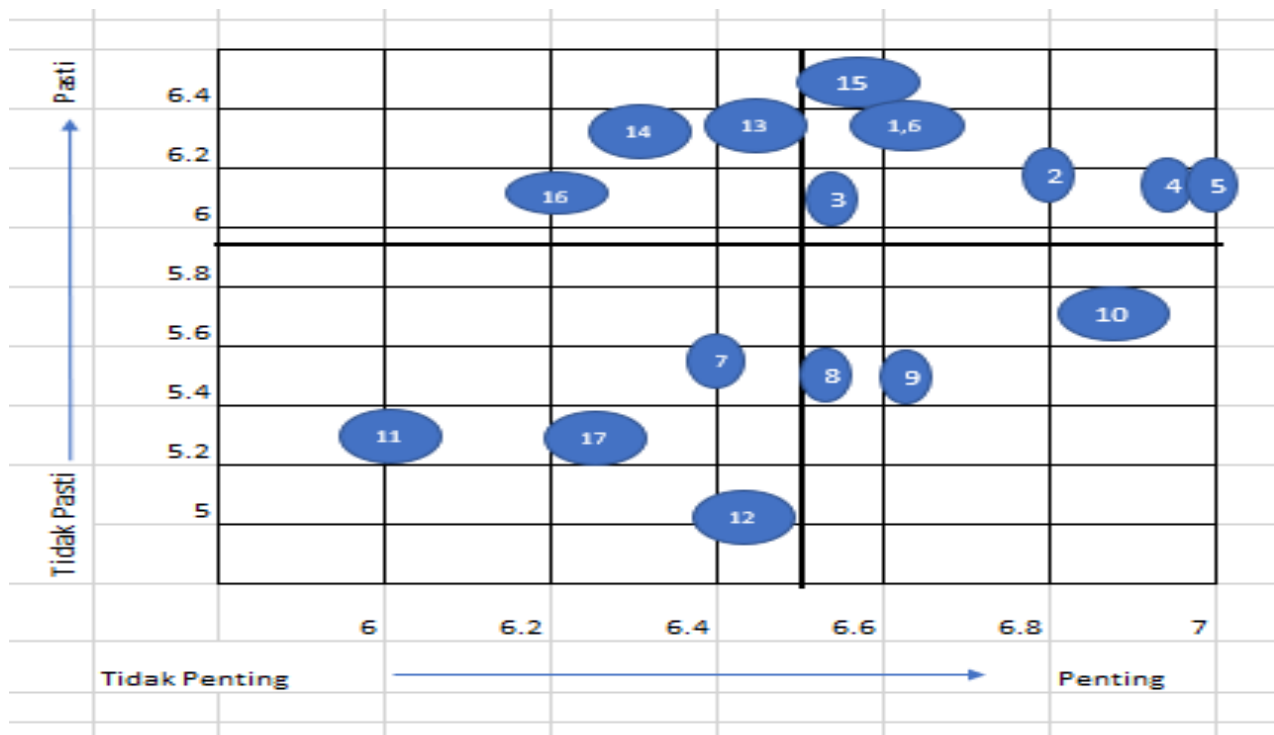


Figure 1. Mapping of the Need for a Mods-Based Inter-Regional Education and Health Cooperation Development Program in the Sungai Benuh Village

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 Benuh River village of TanjungJabung 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 PilihBanyuasin, (4) Rehabilitation and addition of infrastructure facilities for Puskesmas (Primary Health Center) by the East TanjungJabung Regency Government, (5) Addition of Medical Personnel by the Banyuasin Regency Government, (6) Revitalization of health cadres 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 BerbakSembilang 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.

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 as follows:

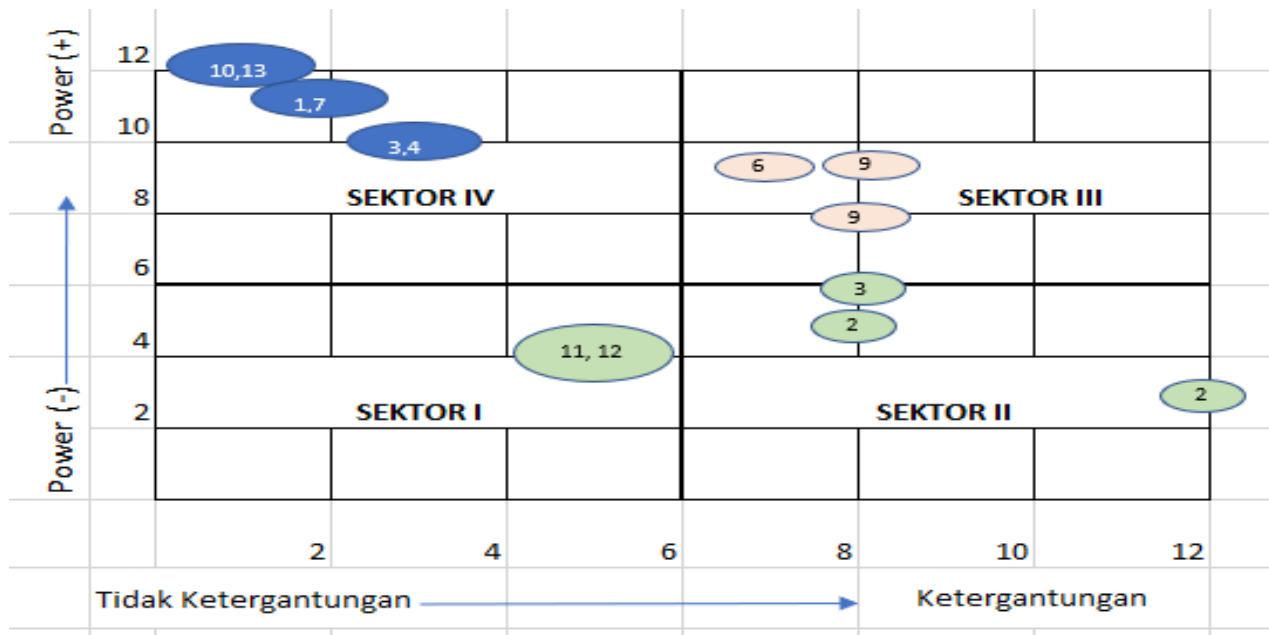


Figure 2. Institutional Kurtosis Quadrant related to the Development of Inter-Regional Cooperation in Education and Health Based on Social Capital in the Benuh River Village

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 follows :

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 is the District Public Works Service, 9 & 8 values for PLN (State Electricity Company) and Value 8 & 8 for PDAMs (Local water company).

Sector IV: grades 10 & 2 namely Provincial Bappeda and Regent. the value of 11.2 is the District & Regional Bappeda, the values of 10 & 3 are Indigenous People and Community Leaders.

Based on the quadrant above, it can be illustrated the institutional level formed, namely as follows:

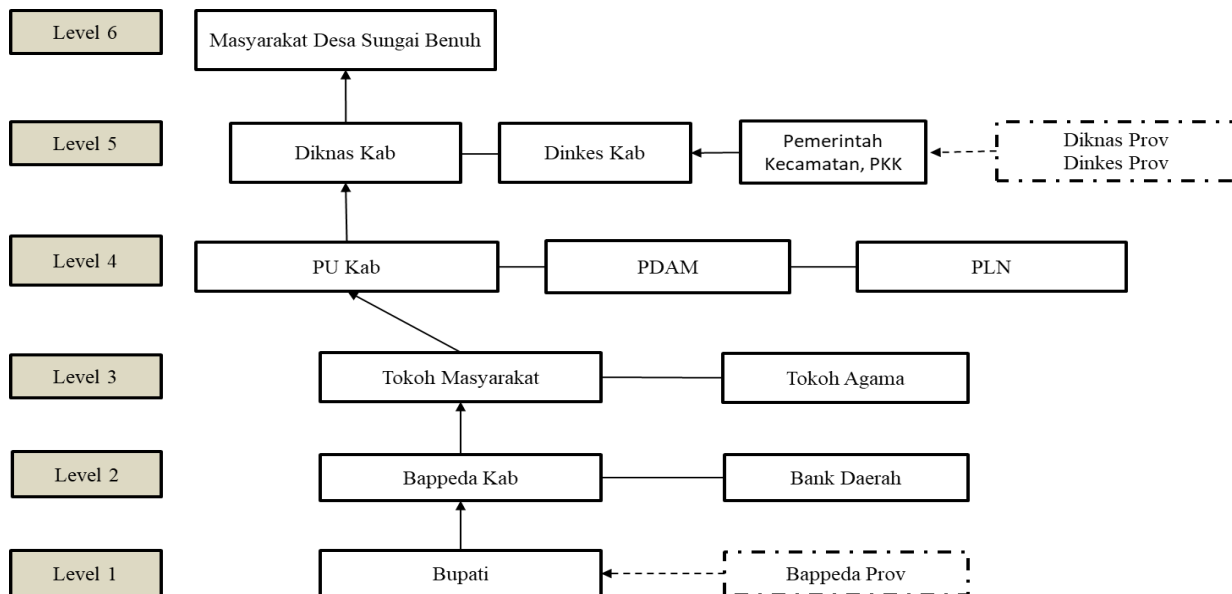


Figure 3. Stakeholders involved in the Development of Inter-Regional Cooperation in Education and Health Improvement through the Empowerment of Social Capital in the Sungai Benuh Village

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[8, 10, 11, 12].

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 kindship, 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. SUGGESTION

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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