

# Village Development Strategy Through Development Social Capital Potential

Bambang Sulistiono<sup>1</sup> Bambang Martin Baru<sup>1</sup> Sangrila Puspita Dewi<sup>2</sup>  
1. Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Merdeka Madiun, Indonesia  
2. Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Soeryo Ngawi, Indonesia

## Abstract

Village development which emphasizes growth results in income disparities in the community, a village development strategy is needed that emphasizes the development of human resources. Community involvement in the village development process is very important to bring development programs closer to the interests of the village community. Social capital owned by rural communities can be a potential development resource in supporting the success of village development. The problem is the lack of realization of public trust in village government organizers, as a result of passive and apathetic communities towards village government programs. Therefore, the village government must be able to grow and convince the community of the development program intended for the benefit of the village community.

**Keywords:** Village Government, Development, trust, social capital.

**DOI:** 10.7176/RHSS/9-14-09

**Publication date:** July 31<sup>st</sup> 2019

## INTRODUCTION

The era of globalization increasingly requires the role of human capital in building existence in social life, increasing competition and complexity requires the growth of initiative and creativity in addressing opportunities that can be developed into an effective approach. The pattern of cooperation between individuals becomes a potential to be developed because it becomes an effective force to deal with the swift products from outside the country. Social capital as potential takes the form of values, social norms, beliefs, and social networks. In social interaction can be built a social relationship that leads to cooperation to achieve a certain goal, and as a binding force of cooperation is based on the existence of social values and norms that have been agreed upon so that trust will be formed which will be the strength of a social relationship. According to Durkheim (1973), asserted, that: Social capital is the collective energy of the community (or nation) to overcome common problems and is a source of motivation to achieve economic progress for the community (or nation). Furthermore Robert D. Putnam (1993) in Martin Baru, et al (2017), states the importance of social capital because: (1) With social capital, citizens can solve problems collectively and this becomes very easy. "People will be better off working together, and sharing. (2) Social capital can increase turnover which can make progress society slowly. (3) Local communities are able to increase public awareness broadly in various ways about what is happening, in other words social capital increases public awareness. 4) Social social capital is believed to be a component in mobilizing togetherness, mobility of ideas, mutual trust and mutual benefit. Thus, social capital can be a strength both individually and in groups that can be utilized extensively for the benefit of community, economic, social and political development. Community development mobility is very dependent on the success of community groups to build cooperation between them. Community group cooperation will be a source of strength if it is oriented towards developing natural resources in its environment. The power of social capital, can be an embryo to build social resources through awareness of the importance of building cooperation between individuals and in social groups. For this reason, community development orientation must be prioritized to utilize the potential of social capital in building more productive activities.

The strength of social capital, can be an embryo to build social resources, prioritizing the role of initiative, creativity and community participation in the whole process of village development. Community involvement in the development process begins when identifying problems, then formulates and determines development programs, and implements and utilizes the results of development programs. For the analysis of social development, social capital is seen as the potential of individual citizens who, if utilized, can be a potential development resource. Through strengthening the capacity of the community it can be a positive energy in solving various social barriers, because people's distrust of their abilities makes the community not independent to overcome their life problems. Community development is a goal and at the same time as a target in village development, because it involves efforts to empower local communities in managing development resources.

Meanwhile, the concept of development which places more emphasis on increasing productivity leads to increasingly high dependence on the role of the government. Then the transformation of knowledge is needed because it can foster community mobility in various activities both concerning the economic, social, political, and so on. With the transformation of knowledge will foster new ideas and ideas in the utilization of resources that exist in their environment. The disadvantage of the village community, one of which is due to lack of trust in

the capabilities it has, in terms of each individual has the potential that can be utilized to support his social mobility. The limited ability also makes the village community lack ideas and ideas to cultivate the potential sources that exist in the village environment. Therefore, the concept of village development must pay attention to the community not only as an object that receives benefits but also as a subject or actor in development. The concept of community-based resource management can be an alternative village development strategy that provides opportunities and opportunities for rural communities to manage the village development process. This strategy gives more freedom to villagers to plan, implement and supervise the success of development. By being given the opportunity to manage village development indirectly the village community is also responsible for the successful implementation of village development. In contrast to conventional development strategies that are more concerned with the results than the transformation of knowledge to rural communities. In conventional development strategies all decisions and policies are carried out centrally so that the village community only plays a role in receiving the results of the development that has been carried out. This development strategy is less educative because village communities have very limited role in development, so there is no social transformation especially in managing development resources for rural communities. The element of village community involvement in the development process is only limited to the implementation of development that has been formulated by the government, so that the position of the village community is only as a consumer of the village development program. Thus, the success of the performance of community-based resource management can be seen from the level of mobilization of rural communities in utilizing available resources to be more productive, equitable and sustainable to meet the various needs of the village community. According to Korten (1987: 3) in Soetomo (2010: 386-387), that: the success of the community development process that uses this strategy is not enough to use productivity testing but empowerment testing. Productivity testing is also important to see the capacity of community-based resource management towards efforts to fulfill collective needs in order to improve welfare. Besides that, it is also important to test empowerment to see the extent of the role of rural communities in managing existing resources. This strategy is quite promising in an effort to improve the welfare of rural communities if involvement in controlling the management of resources can be widely distributed within the community, not depending on the village elite, or from the government.

In the life of the village community, it is very easy to organize themselves for the benefit of the general public, because the village community is still strong in the presence of collective awareness, social solidarity and common interests. Social values become the potential to be utilized in the movement for the broader interest, when the community has the initiative and creativity towards efforts to realize the development program it will be easier to mobilize the village community, and even the village community often contributes in various forms its ability to support the realization of joint actions independently and self-management. While social responsibility in the village community is very high awareness, therefore the control or control of the development program should be left to the local community. So what is needed is to increase the capacity of community control over joint decisions needed by organizations and approaches that can encourage initiatives, responsibilities and management independently that can strengthen the social degree process.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Village development strategies that place more emphasis on community-based resource management as a correction for the failure of conventional production-oriented development strategies. Conventional development is more centralized, while community-based resource management is decentralized. Decentralization in the concept of community-based resource management is in decision making starting from identifying problems, planning and determining development programs, and implementing and utilizing the results of development programs. Therefore in this strategy the implementation prioritizes self-management, where local communities get the widest opportunity to manage activities related to meeting their needs. This is different from conventional centralized development strategies, emphasizing the command or instruction pathway where local communities only carry out development programs because the central government decides. According to Ascher and Healy (1990) in Soetomo (2010: 396), centralization tends to show a concentration of authority in: (1) the level of the central government compared to regional or local levels, (2) departmental command lines compared to semi-autonomous authorities or to institutions who are dedicated to a special program, (3) local authorities compared to local communities, (4) local community elites compared to the broad spectrum of community members.

Decentralization in community-based management strategies, not decision-making as if handed over at a lower level of authority but decision-making is still in the central government, or decentralization is not interpreted as technocratic decision making, namely determination based on the analysis of experts or practitioners, but the expected decentralization concept is that decision making must be truly returned to the local community so that it will be relevant and accommodating to the problems and needs of the local community. The mechanism and procedure for decision-making must be fully given to the community, so that the community will learn to be responsible for its own decisions and consequently the community will bear the consequences of that decision. Such an answer mechanism and procedure is expected to be institutionalized in

people's lives. Unlike the conventional approach, where the mechanisms and procedures for answer coverage are also delegated from the central government to local governments, a mechanism like this will create "small kings" at the local community level, because this mechanism still relies on the local government through taking mechanisms decision on the development program.

The decentralized approach prioritizing community-based resource management is more flexible in determining the development program of each local community, because it is recognized that each local community has different characteristics, which are related to the source of the problem it faces, and the resources it has. With a decision-making mechanism for the local community, it will be more effective because the people who formulate and determine the development program are also the community, so that the development program will be closer to the needs of the local community. Moreover, through this approach the potential and resources available can be more actualized because the local community knows better and knows more about the various potentials and resources available. In addition, this approach also has advantages, especially in utilizing local resources that are more oriented to environmental balance, because local communities have values that are passed down from generation to generation. These natural resource management patterns can be carried out in an institutionalized and self-managed manner. so that it enables the implementation of community building activities on initiatives and creativity from within and does not interfere with the balance of the environment. According to Soetomo (2010: 399-402), the implementation of decentralization in the form of self-management with various changes in methods in the decision-making process required several preconditions. First, new mechanisms in the decision-making process and management of development need to be facilitated in the form of social institutions that are quite entrenched in the community concerned. The social institution in question is not only in the form of the presence of a formal organization or institution, but rather as a pattern of activity that has become an integral part of people's lives. The existence of a pattern of joint activities that are actualized in the new mechanism of decision-making processes and development management, to be sufficiently established and entrenched, requires an institutionalization process to occur, the pattern of activities and mechanisms has the capacity to encourage joint action, and as rooted institutions will be able to survive in the long term, so as to enable more continuity and independence of the development management process. Second, giving authority to local communities in decision making supported by community capacity. Management and control of resources requires the capacity of the local community itself to do so. The authority possessed without the capacity to do so will not produce results that are idealized. On the other hand, the issue of capacity is often used as a pretext for parties outside the local community, including the government, not to or have not provided such authority. In terms of, as already stated through long experience and social learning processes, local communities basically have self-management capacity. That the capacity of the local community needs to be continually improved, it is something that is certain and that can be done through the social learning process. Capacity in question includes capacity in identifying problems and needs, identifying resources and opportunities, and capacity for managing resources. The problem that often arises is the different perceptions in identifying, which is not often caused by differences in references and interests, for example between local communities and the government. Because of this difference, often the government through its bureaucracy appraises that what is identified by the local community is not a list of needs, but a wish list. This kind of thing is often used as an excuse to judge that the local community does not yet have the capacity to identify needs. In this case, the community-based resource management approach actually assumes that the local community itself knows best what is the problem and its needs. Third, basically decentralization implies delegation of authority to lower levels, in this case to the local community. If in the conventional development paradigm of authority, then with the conventional development paradigm the authority in decision making is carried out centrally so with a paradigm that is centered on the people, that authority is given to the local community. For this reason, it takes political will from the government in giving such authority, in the sense of wholehearted delegation with sincerity, not as the Javanese proverb says, given its head but its tail is held. The delegation of whole-hearted authority contains more essential and substantial meaning, not merely procedural. It is very possible, procedurally as if decision-making has been carried out at the level of the local community, but actually is essentially and substantially still held by the government. In the practice of implementing community development, it is not uncommon to find the presence of new established institutions from above, which are formally functioned as a forum for community participation and facilitating decision-making from below. However, in reality these institutions are rarely rooted in people's lives and tend to be more upward-oriented. Therefore, various programs that are actually top down then formally and procedurally are conditioned as if they are bottom up through the mechanism within this institution.

The willingness of the government to give authority to the community in making decisions requires a change in the vision and attitude of the government bureaucracy. While the appraisal of government officials to the local community over the capacity to make decisions too under estimate is not fundamental, it is only not wholehearted to give authority to the local community. The relationship between the bureaucratic apparatus is no longer between rulers and those who are controlled but rather horizontal relations. Thus the position of the

government and its apparatus does not always have to be more informed, more powerful and more in control of resources. Such a change in vision and attitude is not easy because a centralized approach that places the government bureaucracy and its apparatus in a higher position than the local community has been going on for quite a long time and is quite coloring the attitudes and thinking patterns of the bureaucratic apparatus. This condition makes failure in realizing village development goals. For this reason, in a community-based development strategy emphasizing the utilization of community potential as a resource for rural development. Every individual has the potential for social capital, which is formed in values, social norms, beliefs, and social networks that are very useful to support various activities both individually and in groups. If the potential for social capital can be institutionalized, it can be a great force to support the development process, only the problem is the community's trust in the village administration. Trust can be grown through the policies and actions of the village government towards the interests of the community. The policies produced in the form of development programs must be truly oriented to the interests of the wider community, and through the actions of the village government to always pay attention to community services. The growth of the trust will produce mutual cooperation as a strength of community cooperation in supporting the village development process. The mutual cooperation attitude can be done through active involvement in various village development activities, and fostering awareness of social responsibility for the success of village development.

From the concept of thought above, it can be stated as a hypothesis in this study, are:

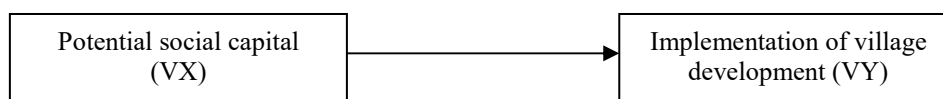
*Ho = There is no relationship between the potential of social capital towards the implementation of village development,*

*Ha = There is a relationship between the potential of social capital towards the implementation of village development.*

While the focus and direction of this research can be illustrated in the diagram as follows:

Picture. 1

Relationship structure of potential social capital and implementation of village development



## RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a quantitative approach to determine respondents' assessment of the potential of social capital, and the implementation of village development. Data was collected through distributing questionnaires to 120 respondents who were randomly selected in 6 villages in Madiun Regency. Each village was assigned 20 respondents by stratified random sampling, which consisted of: village heads, village officials, BPD, LKMD, community leaders, PKK, and the community. Respondents' assessment was measured using a Likert scale with gradations from very positive to very negative, in the form of words such as: a) Strongly agree with a score of 5, b) agree with a score of 4, c) Hesitate with a score of 3, d) No agree with the score 2, and e) Strongly disagree with the score 1. While the method of data analysis uses a regression analysis model with processing through SPSS.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.

### Correlation Test

For the hypothesis test, a correlation test between the potential variables of social capital (VX) as an independent variable on the implementation of village development (VY) as the dependent variable is conducted. The correlation test results are as follows:

Table. 1

Relationship between the potential of social capital towards the implementation of village development

### Correlations

		potential of social capital	implementation of village development
potential of social capital	Pearson Correlation	1	,852**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000
	N	120	120
implementation of village development	Pearson Correlation	,852**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	
	N	120	120

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

From the table above, the value of the correlation between the potential variables of social capital and the variable of village development is equal to 0.852 with a value of  $pvalue = 0,000$ . When compared with the value of  $\alpha = 0,05$ , it is known that  $p\ value = (0,000) < \alpha (0,05)$ . Thus, the  $H_a$  hypothesis is accepted, namely there is a correlation between the potential of social capital and the implementation of village development.

**Regression Test**

The results of the regression calculation between the variables of potential social capital towards the implementation of village development are:

Table. 2  
 Effect of potential social capital on the implementation of village development  
**Coefficients<sup>a</sup>**

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	1,187	3,235		,367	,714
potential social capital	,970	,055	,852	17,659	,000

a. Dependent Variable: implementation of village development

From the regression equation ( $Y = a + bX$ ), it can be identified: (1) Constant value 1,187; shows that the potential for social capital will be constant if the variable of village development is zero (none), assuming other factors remain or do not change in value. (2) Variable potential for social capital valued at 0.970 (positive) indicates the influence of potential social capital on the implementation of village development. If the potential for social capital increases by 1 unit, the implementation of village development also increases by 0.970. Thus the potential of social capital has a positive effect on the implementation of village development.

**Determination Test.**

The coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ ) is used to measure how far the model's ability to explain variations in the dependent variable (Ghozali, 2006). The test results of the coefficient of determination are:

Table. 3  
 Determination Test Results between the variables of potential social capital  
 and implementation of village development  
**Model Summary<sup>b</sup>**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,852 <sup>a</sup>	,725	,723	4,596

a. Predictors: (Constant), potential social capital

b. Dependent Variable: implementation of village development

The amount of Multiple Coefficient of Determination (R Square) is 0.725 or 72.5% which means that the implementation of village development can be explained by the potential variables of social capital, while the remaining 27.5% is explained by other variables not explained in this study. Social capital as a social resource can be a potential force to support village development, because social capital will produce a form of cooperation between villagers and village government in implementing village development. For this reason, it is necessary to involve the villagers in the village development process, namely to start identifying problems and formulating village development programs, up to the implementation and utilization of village development. The involvement of the villagers will bring the village development goals closer to the needs of the villagers, so that the benefits of development can be felt by the villagers

**CONCLUSION.**

The role of human capital in the era of globalization is very important because competition is increasing and the complexity of the problem requires initiative and creativity in addressing the various opportunities that exist to grow the people's economy. Social capital as a social resource can be an effective force to mobilize and foster people's economic mobility in order to deal with the swift products from abroad. Social capital as a potential can be built on cooperation in utilizing more profitable social networks. For this reason, social capital can be a village development strategy in driving the rural economy, because social capital is still developing well and even becomes a binding tradition value to rural communities.

**CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

There is no conflict of interest.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

This article is sponsored by the Kemenristik-Dikti Indonesian Research Grants Program.

## REFERENCES

- Durkheim, E. 1973. *Moral Education: Study in the Theory and Application of the Sociology of Education*. New York: Free Press
- Ghozali, Imam, 2006, *Aplikasi Analisis Multivariate Dengan Program SPSS*, Semarang: Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro.
- Martin Baru, Bambang, dkk, 2017, *Penguatan Lembaga Pemerintah Desa melalui Potensi Modal Sosial*, Yogyakarta: Penerbit: Laksbang.
- Soetomo, 2010, *Strategi-Strategi Pembangunan Masyarakat*, Yogyakarta: Penerbit: Pustaka Pelajar.