

Social Capital in the Community Empowerment at Makassar City

¹Husain Hamka and ²Hernawan

¹Faculty of Social and Political, Universitas Bosowa, Makassar, Indonesia

²Faculty of Social and Political, Universitas Pejuang,
Urib Sumiharjo Street, Makassar, 90125 South Sulawesi, Indonesia

Abstract: This research aims to assess and analyze the elements of social capital in the community empowerment at Makassar City. This type of research with qualitative descriptive phenomena. Qualitative research analysis model is designed such that it can uncover significant issues related to the focus of the research problem. Informants consisted of Head of Social Services of Makassar as key informants, Chairman of the Planning and Development of City of Makassar, departmental heads social services, district head of Wajo, village head of Melayu and community leaders. Data collected by observation, interview and documentation. Data analysis technique used starting with data collection, data reduction, data presentation and conclusion. The results showed that the elements of social capital in a community consists of, trust, cohesiveness, altruism, attitude of not selfish and not individualistic and mutual cooperation, empathy and helping others and social networking and collaboration. These elements are social capital in empowering local communities to build places of worship, clean up the environment, help people in the affected areas and various community development activities.

Key words: Social capital, community empowerment areas, data collection, social services, Chairman, activities

INTRODUCTION

Social capital is one aspect in the sense of community empowerment that is often forgotten. Meaning of community empowerment includes three aspects, namely create conditions conducive capable of developing the potential of local communities, strengthen the capital (potential) social communities to improve the quality of life and prevent and protect against the strength or level of community life already low become increasingly low (Sumodiningrat, 1997).

Nearly developing countries including Indonesia, more emphasis on economic growth approach. This economic growth approach give the results of national economic growth of 7% in 2014-2015. However, the average rate of poverty 24% in 2014-2015. Contributing factor as governments pursue economic growth regardless of the elements of social capital in a society that is very potential to be mobilized community development (Astuti, 2000).

Community empowerment is more related to the strengthening of the inability of society. Community empowerment is utilizing elements of social capital that is available in the community to be strengthening in building a variety of activities available in the community (Elizabeth, 2016).

The policy of community empowerment at Makassar City can be divided into three groups, namely; First, direct policies (often referred to as practical purposes), aimed at improving access to social development targets. Second, indirect policies, aimed at creating conditions that guarantee the continuity of any effort to improve equity, empowerment, provision of facilities and infrastructure, institutional strengthening and legislation. Third, specific policies, aimed at the socio-economic set up to pass in accordance with local culture (Karsidi, 2005).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The location of the research is Makassar City. In this research, the researcher uses qualitative research, this is done to analyze in depth the phenomenon of social capital issues in the community empowerment at Makassar City. In qualitative research can and are able to describe the actual state (naturalistic) in the field. The research approach used in this study is a case study, the research of an event or events and is a research strategy. Besides that to disclose complete and detailed description of the social capital in the community empowerment at Makassar City.

The data collected in this research include, data elements of social capital in the community development

at Makassar City, the data related with the role of government in the community empowerment and government policies related community empowerment. Sources of data and informants are primary data, secondary data. Informants consisted of Head of Social Services of Makassar as key informants, Chairman of the Planning and development of City of Makassar, departmental heads social services, district head of Wajo, village head of Melayu and community leaders.

Goal of this research is social capital in community development at Makassar City. The focus of the research are elements of social capital in the community empowerment at Makassar City. The description of the focus is:

- Trust, namely the growth of mutual trust between individuals and between institutions in society
- Cohesiveness, namely the close connection and united in building community solidarity
- Altruism are understood that put the interests of others than herself
- Attitude of not selfish and not individualistic, namely prioritizing public interest and others above their own interests
- Mutual cooperation, namely empathy and behaviors that are willing to help others and work together in making various efforts for the common good
- Social networking and collaboration are building a relationship and cooperation between individuals and between institutions both within their own communities/groups in various activities that provide benefits

Data collection techniques, interviews conducted openly and deeply, documentation and observation. Data validation techniques by following the criteria of trust (credibility), transferability, dependability and certainty (confirm ability). Data analysis was performed by an interactive model by Miles and Huberman, namely through data collection, data reduction and data presentation and conclusion and verification of data (Wahyuni, 2007).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Trust: Trust is are growing mutual trust between individuals and between institutions in society. This means that trust is a willingness to rely on others in which we have confidence in him. Trust are mental state that was based on one's situation and its social context. When one takes a decision, he would prefer a decision based on the selection of people who are more trustworthy than the less believed. It is this belief that is built up in the

community of Makassar that in carrying out various activities for The community empowerment can be accomplished.

The implementation of community empowerment due to the trust because as one's relationship with others who will do certain transactions in line with expectations in an environment of uncertainty. In Makassar City, trust between the various ethnic, religious longstanding and has become the hallmark of the community of Makassar.

Cohesiveness: Cohesiveness is the close connection and united in building community cohesion. Cohesiveness is the desire of every member to build solidarity. Cohesiveness is the close connection and united in building solidarity maintain their membership in the group which is supported by a number of independent power but a lot more focused on the interests among the members. Community in Makassar has been built, since, the time of the Kingdom of Gowa where many migrants, especially Arab, India and China. Such a long time resulted in a close relationship in building solidarity.

Cohesiveness contained in each individual in society and to characterize and thus the relationship that has been built during this increasingly becomes the bond between individuals in society. Thus empowerment in community building efforts will be more easily implemented.

Altruism: Altruism are understood that put the interests of others than herself. Altruism can be said to be attentive to the welfare of others without regard for oneself. This behavior are virtue in many cultures and is considered important by be some religion. This idea is often described as the golden rule of ethics. South Sulawesi city of Makassar in particular, since, the Kingdom of Gowa, the relationship between tribal religions and cultures have been intertwined. In terms of religion, especially Islam, that helping others is a religious obligation towards others despite religious differences. In Islam, the neighbor is are most family nearby in case of problems because the neighbor was are first relief in case of disaster.

Attitude of not selfish and not individualist: Attitude of not selfish and not individualist is that the interests of the public and others above their own interests. Attitude of not selfish and not individualist basically do not have greed and have a lack of fear and lack of fear of losing what was his or her right. Even this attitude in society has a great need of peace or security. The attitude shows that individuals who grow up in a society to establish mutually put in the position of others and see the perspective of others.

Mutual cooperation: Mutual cooperation is empathetic attitude and willing behavior to help others and work

together in making various efforts for the common good. This means that mutual cooperation is an activity carried out jointly and voluntary activities undertaken in order to run smoothly, easily and lightly. Community in Makassar City, since, then was to have mutual cooperation in empowering nature of the construction of public facilities in the neighborhood. Thus everything can be done more easily and quickly resolved if through mutual cooperation can all work together and more easily and quickly done.

Social networking and collaboration: Social networking and collaboration is to build relationships and cooperation among individuals and between institutions both within their own communities/groups in various activities that provide benefits. Social networking and collaboration is one form of social interaction. In other words, a social process in which there are certain activities aimed at achieving a common goal to help each other and understanding each other's activities.

Social networking and collaboration means working together to achieve common goals. This is basic social processes. Typically social networking and collaboration involving the division of tasks where each of us is doing any work which he is responsible for the achievement of common goals.

Trust: Along with reforms in Indonesia has been running for 13 years, the trust between fellow citizens, the better. This can be seen by the increasing number of activities that are social, culture and religion. Various social and cultural activities take place because the the community has grown to trust each other (Pranadji, 2006). Confucius religious celebration for Chinese people with a variety of cultural attractions performing well. In this case, the community around the area where the event activities of religious, social and cultural materialize, participated and be involved in maintaining security.

Due to the existence trust between citizens of different ethnicity, religion and race, then at Makassar City has carried out many activities that have a positive impact in the development of Makassar.

Cohesiveness: Makassar City are oldest city and developed, since, the time of the kingdom of Gowa, long before the Indonesian state is formed. As the port city of Makassar have visited the various tribes, both for trade and social, cultural, religious, educational and other activities. Thus, long ago or since, the time the Kingdom of Gowa has awakened the cohesion between the various ethnic groups, both in marriage and a variety of social and cultural exchanges between ethnic groups.

Altruism: The majority of residents of the city of Makassar is the religion of Islam which embraces

tolerance to other religions such as Christianity, Buddhism, Hinduism and others. One of the teachings of the Islamic religion is issued zakat 2.5% each time get a windfall, including zakat. This means that the people that live in the City of Makassar diverse Islam obliged to issue a zakat 2.5% of the fortune he earned included his property should be excluded zakat to citizens who are less capable. In Makassar City there are organizations that regulate zakat. Thus alms collected from the community coordinated by an agency called Amil Zakat, Sadaqah and Infaq Agency and then used for the benefit of the wider community including for disadvantaged communities.

Attitude of not selfish and not individualist: Makassar City residents inhabited by several tribes such as Makassar tribes, Bugis tribes, Mandar tribes and Toraja tribes and some tribes of some corners of the archipelago. Openness of the Makassar tribe, Bugis tribes, Mandar tribe and Toraja tribes making immigrants from various corners of the archipelago received well. In social life, it all boils down to a unity that is perceived in different cultures together but one goal for community development in the City of Makassar. Between one tribe and other tribes of mutual respect and thus not selfish and not individualist attitude not be felt in everyday life.

Unselfishness and not individualistic, made between individuals in a society not hate each other and hostile. With the government's role to safeguard the life of society for mutual respect between citizens easier, so that, the process of community development with a variety of activities can be carried out by the government well (Nasdian and Bambang, 2004).

Mutual cooperation: Mutual cooperation is an activity carried out jointly and voluntary activities undertaken in order to run smoothly, easily and lightly. The nature of mutual cooperation, since, the first developed in Makassar the community and is a trait that has taken root in society. Thus walks of life in the City of Makassar to do any activities by means of mutual cooperation. Everything that can be done more easily and quickly resolved and of course construction in the City of Makassar will be more smooth and advanced.

Awareness in layers of society in implementing the mutual cooperation behavior brotherly relationship or the relationship will be more closely (Widiyanto, 2005). Lots of construction activity in the City of Makassar to do community development in mutual cooperation such as the construction of houses of worship such as Mosque, public toilet construction and various other social activities.

Social networking and collaboration: In the City of Makassar on the importance of the development of social

networking and collaboration more advanced and supported by technology. Thus, the various activities undertaken by citizens in the community empowerment efforts can be implemented rapidly. The technology that supports the creation of social networking and collaboration has been available in the City of Makassar as digital magazines, internet forums, weblogs, social blogs, micro blogging, wikis, social bookmarking and others.

Social networking and collaboration that occurred in the City of Makassar for their common interests, the awareness of common interests and the organization that collects such togetherness. Networking and collaboration in the City of Makassar in the form of formal business conducted deliberate, purposeful and systematic. Besides that, there are also social networking and collaboration in the form that is held intentionally informal but do not plan and do not systematically.

CONCLUSION

In the City of Makassar are social capital in the community empowerment program which consists of trust, cohesiveness, altruism, attitude of not selfishness and not individualistic, mutual cooperation and social networks and collaboration.

REFERENCES

- Astuti, W.S.J., 2000. [Looking for a new form of socio-economic development]. MBA Thesis, Department of Communication Science and Community Development, Faculty of Human Ecology, Institut Pertanian Bogor, Bogor, Indonesia. (In Indonesian).
- Elizabeth, R., 2016. [The sociological phenomenon of farmer metamorphosis: Towards the alignment of marginalized rural peasant societies with the concept of a populist economy (In Indonesian)]. *Agro Econ. Res. Forum*, 25: 29-42.
- Karsidi, R., 2005. [Community empowerment for small and micro enterprises institutional and social capital]. Master Thesis, Department of Social Sciences, Faculty of Agriculture, Institut Pertanian Bogor, Bogor, Indonesia. (In Indonesian).
- Nasdian, F.T. and Bambang, 2004. [Sociology for institutional development and social capital]. Master Thesis, Department of Social Sciences, Faculty of Agriculture, Institut Pertanian Bogor, Bogor, Indonesia. (In Indonesian).
- Pranadji, T., 2016. [Strengthening social capital for rural community empowerment in the management of dryland agro-ecosystem (Case Study in Villages (Upstream DAS) Ex bangun desa project, Gunungkidul Regency and Ex Dryland Farming Project, Boyolali District) (In Indonesian)]. *J. Agro Econ.*, 24: 178-206.
- Sumodiningrat, 1997. [Regional Development and Community Empowerment]. Bina Rena Pariwisata, Jakarta, Indonesia, (In Indonesian).
- Wahyuni, E., 2007. [Thinking and writing scientifically]. Institut Pertanian Bogor, Bogor, Indonesia. (In Indonesian).
- Widiyanto, 2005. [Empowering communities of poor farmers through development of joint business groups]. Institut Pertanian Bogor, Bogor, Indonesia. (In Indonesian).