



CAPTURING SOCIAL CAPITAL THROUGH BANDUNG CITY COMMUNITY INDEX ARRANGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

Bandung as a metropolitan city is faced with social problems, one of which is the diminishing value of social capital which has an impact on weak community participation in development. The Bandung City social index is a measure or value that describes the social capital of the city of Bandung and is expected to be the basis for policy formulation in response to various social challenges. However, social index measurement instruments have not been studied, so this study was conducted to compile Bandung City social index measurement instruments with valid and reliable variables and analyze the implementation process of the index measurement policy in the field. Social capital is a key concept in the formulation of a social index that is at the level of the micro aspect of "joint action" in the form of community participation. The research method uses mix methods where quantitative in testing the validity and reliability of instruments, qualitative in formulating indicators and analyzing constraints through in-depth interviews and FGDs with key stakeholders, conducted in the city of Bandung. Measurement instruments are obtained by synthesis of various theories and measurements of global and national social capital, discussed in the FGD, and tested for their validity and reliability. The results show variables of social capital with 15 indicators in 5 dimensions, namely participation, mutual trust, social norms and shared values, mutual respect, and relationships. The main obstacle faced in the process of implementing social index measurement policies is that substantially the measurement can be multi-interpretive, methodologically and psychologically vulnerable to subjectivity bias, and unpreparedness of human resources. The anticipation of various obstacles can be overcome through empowerment and active involvement of neighborhoods heads and socialization in the region.

Keywords: Social Capital, Community Index, Public Policy, Bandung City

I. INTRODUCTION

The main focus of this study is to formulate a social index measurement instrument, which had never been done before in the city of Bandung. Community index is the value/size needed by the City of Bandung to answer social problems as well as challenges to improve inclusive development that is fair, prosperous, and make people happy (Warsilah, 2015, p. 207).

According to Warsilah (2015, p. 207), current development problems are felt to be too reliant on the achievement of economic growth, with no regards for social elements. The social order has

been eroded by capitalism so that social bonds of diversity have been replaced by exclusive individualistic grouping.

Bandung, as an urban metropolitan city that has an area of 167.31 km² with a population of 2,397,396 people and spread in 30 districts and 151 villages, has the characteristics of a creative and open society to change. However, it is undeniable, that it is also faced with a variety of social problems, especially moral degradation such as individualistic, hedonistic, intolerant, and other destructive attitudes such as irritability and bad-tempered (Hajiji & team, 2016, p. 3). One of the causes of this is the abundance of migrants from various

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backgrounds, resulting in a mixture of cultures that can fade cultural values, and also cannot be separated from the pressures of globalization that trigger high competition so that people are further away from the sense of togetherness and empathy.

In addition, increasingly weak social care and volunteerism and low community participation in the development add to the complexity of social problems in the city of Bandung. Participation is an important thing in the development process in the city of Bandung according to Kurniasih (2005, p. 73) which states that the more participation in the creation process of a policy, the broader the support for the policy.

The social index aims to capture the capacity of social capital in the community, in order to create a harmonious relationship to increase community participation in the development. Therefore, the social index is closely related to social capital which can be interpreted as social relations, trust, norms, and values that bind interaction between communities (Fukuyama, 1995, p. 84; Putnam, 1995, p. 665).

In Indonesia, indices related to social capital are not yet quite popular as indicators of development compared to the Human Development Index (HDI) and others, while social capital is one of the factors that influence human welfare, in addition to natural capital, human capital, and physical capital (OECD, 2002, p. 12). Various types of research have mentioned the various benefits of social capital that can increase development participation (Harsono, 2014, p. 131; Mokodompis, 2015, p. 1), community productivity and welfare (Cahyono & Adhiatma, 2012, p. 131; Dwijatenaya & Dewi, 2016, p. 175; Suandi, 2007, p. 4), government performance (Andrews, 2011, p. 938), even mental and physical health (Kitchen, Williams, & Simone, 2012, p. 215).

Measurements on social capital have been carried out in several countries, and in Indonesia, the social capital index has been measured by BPS (most recently published in 2014) by generating national and provincial values. The social capital index for West Java in 2014 (48.10), was below the value of the national social capital index (value of 49.45), and below Central Java (55.62), East Java (53.05) and D.I. Yogyakarta (54.69) (BPS-Statistics Indonesia, 2014, p. 70). This is also a challenge for the city of Bandung, which is in the province of West Java, to be able to increase the capacity of the values of social capital, which is listed in the Bandung City social index.

In Bandung City, a community index emerged after 2016 a policy study (Hajiji & team, 2016, p. 4) was carried out in the form of a citizen report card, which has been tested in several sub-districts in the city of Bandung, but there was still rejection

and confusion from community members. Thus, it is necessary to change the policy to become a social index, which basically has the same goal, that the Bandung City Government needs data and information about the level of community participation in social development obtained by quantitative measurement. The data and information needed must be based on real conditions in the field related to the contribution of citizens in social development.

The purpose of implementing the Bandung City Community Index measurement is to find out community participation periodically as a material for determining policies in order to improve development programs and community empowerment. The follow-up plan from this social index measurement can be used as reference material or guidance in regional development planning. Community index mapping is needed to see the profile of the region whose citizens are actively recorded in various social activities so that the follow-up will get a proportion of development funds that are greater than the Bandung City Government. As for areas with low social index, special strategies will be given.

In more detail, this index also has a mission to improve the functions of RTs and RWs in the territories, encourage people to be more caring, more tolerant, have social concerns and have the spirit of mutual cooperation and increase participation in various aspects of development. The high level of social capital reflected through the social index in the city of Bandung is also allegedly able to dispel terrorism and crime according to the concept proposed by Lederman, Loayza, & Menéndez (2002, p. 529) and high social capital can also reduce crime in America (Logan, 2013, p. 353).

Previous research (Hajiji & team, 2016) has mentioned social index indicators in the City of Bandung which include: 1) Community Obedience to Population Administration, 2) Relationships with Community Institutions, 3) Community Participation in Cleanliness, 4) Community Participation in Environmental Security, 5) Obedience in Paying Taxes, 6) Understanding of K3 Regional Regulation, 7) Participation in Mutual Assistance, 8) Participation in Social Activities, and 9) Participation in Greening. However, this indicator has not been studied scientifically and tested for its validity and reliability.

The community index differs from other measurements that have been carried out in the city of Bandung, such as the livability index (Liveable City Index) and the happiness index. The livable city index is a snapshot of people's perceptions of the convenience of a city, in which there are parameters of social perception of democracy in

the comfort aspects of neighboring life, liveliness in community activities, environmental security and the perception of the treatment of the citizens of Bandung City (Bappelitbang Kota Bandung, 2017b, p. 5). The happiness index conducted in the city of Bandung in 2017 (Bappelitbang Kota Bandung, 2017a, p. 5) aims to measure population satisfaction on 10 essential aspects of life, including social life which includes neighboring relationships and participating in joint social activities. Both of these indices cannot be equated with social indexes, because they have not been able to describe the overall social condition of the people in the city of Bandung, especially in covering social values and norms. Another difference is in the measurement methodology, where the social index is not based on subjective data or public perception but emphasizes the value in reality and objectively. Another difference in the measurement of the Bandung city social index, which is to actively promote community involvement, so that it is expected that there will be a transformation of knowledge and values of togetherness, so it is important in this study to formulate a method of implementing the right target.

This social index is expected to describe and contribute to increasing the value of community participation as part of the principles of good governance, where the involvement of all stakeholders in planning and implementing policies is important. The participation process also opens opportunities for policymakers to gain new knowledge, integrate public expectations into the policymaking process and anticipate the possibility of social conflict. Thus, research problems can be formulated as follows: 1) The yet developed social index indicators in Bandung City; 2) The unavailability of strategies and recommendations in the implementation of social index measurement policies in Bandung City.

In realizing a policy that is right on target, it must be based on studies or research. The research-based policy on social indexes through this research is the right step to be accepted and utilized properly by the citizens of Bandung City. In addition to aiming to produce measurement instruments that are right on target, valid, and reliable, this research is also intended to formulate the best policy implementation strategy, which will then encourage the creation of Bandung City people with a high social capital to achieve mutual prosperity. The purpose of this social index is to achieve an independent, qualified, and competitive society as stated in the 3rd mission of the RPJMD (Regional Medium-Term Development Plan) of Bandung City in 2013-2018.

II. METHOD

This study uses a method of combining quantitative and qualitative approaches with mixed-methods of a sequential transformative strategy (Creswell, 2009, p. 77). The purpose of using the sequential transformative strategy is to present the best theoretical perspectives from the research team related to the social index. Using a two-phase approach, namely qualitative and quantitative, the sequential transformative method is expected to be able to contribute from a diverse perspective.

The study was conducted in Bandung City from May to July 2017, with a data collection consisting of primary data obtained directly from community members and key stakeholders, and secondary data obtained from the varied related literature. Data collection techniques used are questionnaires and interviews that are adjusted to the indicators that have been established, as well as FGDs conducted with stakeholders consisting of policymakers and program implementers. It is intended that all key stakeholders can be represented and producing comprehensive data.

The qualitative approach is used to answer the research objectives, namely to develop parameters and analyze the constraints of implementing social index measurement policies in Bandung City. A qualitative approach is carried out by the FGD method and in-depth interview, with the aim of the assessment of experts or expert judgment on the feasibility of the social index measurement instrument to be used. Meanwhile, to answer the second research objective, namely the validation of social index measurement instruments, the instruments were tested using a quantitative approach.

Respondents, who were the objects of the study, were residents of Bandung City residing in 30 (thirty) districts consisting of 151 (one hundred fifty-one) villages. The sampling was conducted in Bandung City with a total of 110 (one hundred and ten) respondents using purposive sampling and based on time limits (14 days). The data collection procedures are carried out by distributing questionnaires through local RT/RW based on selected samples, which were considered to have an understanding of social development in the city of Bandung, namely elements of the LKK (sub-village Community) and its staffs, so that respondents in this study can be seen as homogeneous.

The key theory used as a reference in the formulation of social index indicators is the concept of social capital, which was referenced and researched 20 years ago by Fukuyama (1995, p. 84) and Putnam (1995, p. 665), that the unity of concepts about social development is more conceptualized

as social capital. Therefore, the correct theoretical reference to underlying the Bandung City social index measurement rests on the social capital theory.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Social Capital and Index Bandung City Society

Social development in the context of research is defined as a process or activity to build a shared life in a community. The common life stated is both at the level of social interaction with fellow citizens and the interaction of citizens with their environment. Therefore, that understanding, if brought into the context of community participation in social development, becomes a social index. Understanding of community participation in the social development of Bandung City can be interpreted as a situation in which the citizens of Bandung City participate actively, voluntarily, and responsibly in the activities of building a common life, both in social interaction with fellow citizens and community interaction with its environment.

In accordance with Siegler (2014), the level of participation of the people of Bandung City is a reflection of social capital in the lowest or micro level, namely at the individual level. At this level, social capital is reflected in the interactions that occur in social networks, including individuals or households, which will ensure a compliance with norms and values, and a reciprocity between people.

Meanwhile, at the mid-level, social capital is seen more broadly, which includes horizontal and vertical relationships within groups or between groups. Then, at the macro level, social capital includes a very broad relationship, including the political environment, adhering to governance such as law and justice. Social capital is seen as the main shaper of relations between formal institutions (government and non-government) and adopted governance (politics, law, justice, political and civil liberties) (Coleman, 1990 in BPS-Statistics Indonesia, 2014, p. 14).

Even though it is at the micro level, participation is believed to be the core or prime driver of social capital to boost the upper levels, namely at the middle and macro levels. According to Rondinelli (2007) in United Nations (2007, p. 1), participation is in accordance with the characteristics of good governance, which involves all levels of society in development. Therefore, the need to measure the level of participation of the people of Bandung City in social activities is the main capital for the Bandung City Government in the process of mapping and seeing a complete picture of the existing social

capital of its citizens. Nevertheless, the picture of the level of community participation alone is not enough to be used as a basis for measuring the Community Index in a broader context. The research team views the importance of bridges connecting micro and macro aspects. Therefore, identification of the structure and cognition of social capital must be part of this research material.

The existence, usefulness, and functions of local institutions such as RT (Neighborhood), RW (Community), Sub-village, Sub-district, PKK (Development of Family Welfare), LPM (Institute for Community Empowerment), Youth Organization and Posyandu are among the criteria seen in the measurement of the Bandung City Social Index. Likewise, interrelations between citizens and between institutions at various levels are believed to be the glue of citizens' social capital and Bandung City Government. Likewise, with elements of social capital cognition that includes beliefs, norms, and values. All of them are needed to see the context of the entire Bandung city index measurement. Referring to the framework of thinking and the foundation of social capital theory, the measurement of the Bandung city social index can be seen in Figure 1.

B. Bandung City Community Index Instrument

In principle, the choice of parameters to measure the Bandung City social index refers to the research of social capital theory as the main variables derived in several dimensions, indicators to sub-indicators. The stages of determining the Bandung City social index instrument are as follows:

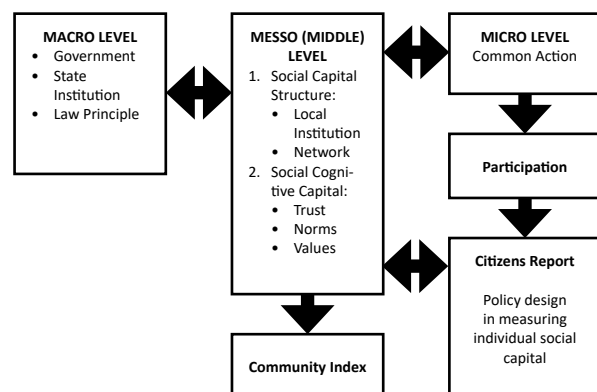


Figure 1. Concepts Linkage of Social Capital and Community Index

Source: Siegler (2014); Researcher Team Processing (2017)

Table 1.

Synthesis of Social Capital Theory Based on the Measurement of Social Capital and Social Capital Index

Bandung Community Index Forming Components	Indonesia	Canada	United Kingdom
Mutual Trust	Trust Action and Tolerance	Trust	Trust and Solidarity
Mutual Respect	Reciprocity Social	Cohesion	Social Cohesion and Inclusion
Participation	Common Action Social	Participation, Empowerment	Empowerment and Political Action; Collective Action and Corporation
Social Norms and Common Value		Community Perception	Information and Communication
Relations (Good relations among citizens/networks)	Group and Networks	Social Interaction	Group and Networks

Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia (2014); Bryant & Norris (2002); Siegler (2014); Harper (2002, p. 4)

1) Formulation of the Bandung City Community Index Instrument

The theory related to this research is the measurement of social capital that has been done in Indonesia (BPS-Statistics Indonesia, 2014, p. 63), as well as various countries, namely Canada (Grootaert, 1998, p. 14; Kitchen et al., 2012, p. 215); Italy (Righi, 2013, p. 4); New Zealand (Statistics New Zealand, 2002, p. 3); Australia (Edwards, 2004, p. 5) and the United Kingdom (Harper, 2002, p. 1; Siegler, 2014, p. 1). In the United Kingdom, Kitchen et al. (2012, p. 220) mention measurement variables in the form of perceptions of social capital (security, trust, friendship, and multicultural relations) and the actions of social capital (volunteer activities and political participation). While in Italy, the calculation of social capital uses factors such as social participation (volunteer activities), participation in international volunteer activities, friendship, and political participation (Righi, 2013, p. 11). In the United Kingdom, as Siegler stated (2014, p. 1), the measurement uses personal relations, social networking, civic engagement (positive contributions to the community), trust and norms. The indicator certainly cannot be duplicated as a whole, because it requires adjustments to the social conditions in Bandung City.

Based on the results of previous research conducted in Bandung City (Hajiji & team, 2016, p. 5), where 9 indicators have emerged to measure the Bandung City Community Index, then those are synthesized with several measurements of social capital in Indonesia, Canada, and the United Kingdom according to Table 1.

The Bandung City Community Index is closely related to the measurement of the national social capital index that has been carried out by the BPS so that it also underlies the formulation. However, the measurement of the global and national scale is certainly not directly duplicated by Bandung City, because in determining an indicator, the criteria are as follows: 1) Built in a conceptual and operational framework mutually agreed upon; 2) Having clear and easy to understand goals; 3) Owning ownership by users; 4) Objective (Grootaert, 1998, p. 14; OECD, 2001, p. 7).

Five components of the Bandung City community index building have been included in the regional innovation design in the form of citizen report cards, but still, require various improvements. Thus, in this study, each indicator, in addition to being mapped from the synthesis of various theories as shown in Table 2 and other measurements, also paid close attention to various inputs from FGD results and in-depth interviews with resource persons, practitioners, and various elements of society.

The choice of several social dimension and index indicators takes into account three important things, namely: First, universality, in which the chosen dimensions are things that get the most attention or become the attention of many experts in the development of the concept of contemporary social capital in several countries used in local, national, regional and global scale. Second, propriety/obedience to the principle, which is the dimensions chosen in the assessment of social indices that cannot be separated from the direction and normative guidelines of policymakers

Table 2.
Synthesis of Social Capital Theory Based on Various Literature

Bandung Community Index Forming Components	Indonesia	Canada	United Kingdom
Mutual Trust	Trust	A feeling of mutual trust and safety	Trust
Mutual Respect	Reciprocity	Proactivity in a social context; tolerance of diversity	
Participation	Social Norms	Participation in the community	Norms
Social Norms & Shared Value	Shared Value: harmonious value, achievements, hard work, and competition	Value of Life	Value
Relations (Good relations among citizens/networks)	Networks-Social networking	Work connections; neighborhood connections	Network; Social Networks

Source: Bourdieu (1986, p. 242); Coleman (1988) in BPS-Statistics Indonesia (2014); Fukuyama (1995); Lin (1999, p. 35); Onyx & Bullen (2000); Putnam (1995); Siegler (2014)

that have been contained in previous regional research and design innovations in Hajiji & team (2016, p. 4). Third, contextual & specific, where the chosen dimensions are the things that get the main attention or the main concern of the people in Bandung City at the lowest level. Table 1 and Table 2 show that the social model components in the social index are reinforced by several other theories and

measurements, so the research team concluded that there were 5 important aspects of social capital, namely mutual trust, mutual respect, participation, social norms and shared values, and relationships.

Table 3.
Initial Parameters of Society Index Measurement in 2017

Dimension	Indicators	Statements/Questions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community participation in cleanliness Participation in environmental security Participation in mutual cooperation Participation in social activities Community participation in greening 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritizing the cleanliness of our surroundings Participate in environment security Participate in community involvement activities Participate in community social activities Greenings in house yards/ environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trust 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trust in neighbors Feel safe in the neighborhood Trust local leaders (RT, RW, Lurah, Community Leaders) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trust in the neighborhood's condition in the local area Feel safe in the local area Trust in Leaders in the local area (RT, RW, sub-villages, community leaders)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Norms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obedient in paying taxes, citizens' contributions Obedient in population administration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritizing in paying taxes In dealing with civil administration, be in contact with local RT/RW

Dimension	Indicators	Statements/Questions
• Common Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding of Regional Regulation on Cleanliness, Order, and Beauty (K3) • Smile, greet and Say Hello 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know and understand Regional Regulation on Cleanliness, Order, and Beauty (K3) • Get used to smile, greet, and say hello
• Proactive Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The initiative to maintain the security, comfort, and beauty of the surrounding area • Initiate to collect garbage in the surrounding area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate to maintain security, comfort, and beauty of the surrounding • Initiate in collecting garbage in the surrounding local area
• Mutual Respects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help without expecting rewards • Promote harmony or peace between neighbors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help without expecting rewards • Promote harmony and peace between neighbors
• Relations (Good relations among citizens/networks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing information with neighbors • Relationships in community institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Join the social media of the surrounding community • Channel the aspiration through the existing community institutions
• Tolerance on Diversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tolerance in SARA diversity • A dialogue in environmental issues without interests and intolerance (SARA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tolerance in the diversity of SARA • A dialogue in addressing environmental problems without interests and intolerance (SARA)

Source: Research Team Processing, 2017

2) Reliability and Validity Test of the Bandung City Index Instrument

The results of the process of social index instruments were then lowered into 20 variables and were tested by distributing questionnaires to 110 respondents, according to Table 3.

The reliability of the questionnaire test results using Cronbach Alpha test equipment is obtained from the results of SPSS version 19 in Table 4.

Table 4.
Reliability Test Results of Community Index Measurement Instruments

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
0.933	20

Source: Researcher Team Processing, 2017

The number shown in Cronbach Alpha is 0.933 for 20 statements. The standard criteria used in testing the instrument in the form of a minimum limit questionnaire is 0.700. Thus, the test results show that the number $0.933 > 0.700$ so that the test results prove that the questionnaire is reliable and

consistent in measuring the social index of Bandung City.

The results of testing the validity of the questionnaire can be shown in Table 5. Judging from the value of Corrected ITM Total Correlation, the overall value is above the testing threshold, which is more than a score of 0.300. A value of 0.300 is the lower limit value or critical value in the validity of the questionnaire. Based on the table, 20 statements in measuring the Social Index in Bandung City, all show a number greater than 300 (> 0.300) so that it can be said that all statements are valid criteria. That is, the initial questionnaire is arranged with 1 variable, namely social capital, 9 dimensions, namely participation, mutual trust, social norms, shared values, proactive actions, mutual respect, relations, and tolerance for diversity are seen as appropriate and suitable to be used to measure the Bandung City Social Index. However, in the next stage, the research team reviewed it by simplifying the dimensions and indicators of the research to facilitate filling out the questionnaire according to the results of the discussion analysis.

The simplification result has agreed that the validity test value was below 500, included in the eliminated statement category. Furthermore, the results of the limited discussion also agreed that the proactive action variable had a slight difference with participation. That is, proactive actions that are represented through indicators of initiative or

Table 5.
Validity Test Results of Community Index Measurement Instruments

Item-Total Statistics				
	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
X1	64.16	131.900	.540	.932
X2	64.38	129.046	.685	.929
X3	64.47	128.582	.687	.929
X4	65.07	131.261	.460	.934
X5	64.37	130.566	.648	.930
X6	64.42	130.264	.635	.930
X7	64.25	131.159	.752	.928
X8	64.30	130.175	.703	.929
X9	64.15	129.447	.744	.928
X10	64.08	130.718	.719	.929
X11	64.43	130.557	.691	.929
X12	64.11	130.116	.798	.927
X13	64.33	131.030	.676	.929
X14	64.22	130.979	.726	.929
X15	64.18	129.141	.735	.928
X16	64.27	130.145	.580	.931
X17	65.16	133.257	.349	.937
X18	65.04	130.329	.551	.932
X19	64.12	132.802	.602	.931
X20	64.52	134.160	.460	.933

intention are already represented by indicators of participation that are stronger because they have led to action.

Thus, the dimension of proactive action is omitted from the social index parameters. Likewise No. 20 about dialogue in solving various problems which are substantially considered very important, but apparently the reliability test shows insignificant numbers. Likewise with statement No. 17 about being incorporated in the social media community in a residential environment, which is a reflection of the dimension of relations with indicators of information sharing with neighbors. The response obtained is insufficient to be appointed as a

measurement parameter of the Bandung city index. The same thing happened in statement No. 4, namely participation in social activities. However, different treatments were applied to maintain the contents of the Questionnaire No.4.

Improvements were made by including sub-indicators related to the statement, namely participation in the gathering of RTs, Posyandu, PKK, LPM, Karang Taruna, recitation, etc. The next dimensions reviewed are mutual respect and tolerance. Finally, based on the results of the focus group discussion and follow-up analysis, it was agreed that these two dimensions had a fairly strong slice so that the dimension of tolerance was

eliminated and one indicator in that dimension was incorporated into the dimension of mutual respect, namely tolerance for diversity. Subsequent assessments were carried out on indicators of understanding the Regional Regulations concerning Cleanliness, Order, and Beauty (K3). Through the process of analysis, the understanding of the K3 law has been represented by statements related to the dimensions of participation. The answer to the indicator of participation actually reflected the

curiosity of the Bandung City Government about the level of public understanding of the regulation. Finally, an agreed Social Index measurement instrument from 8 dimensions was tested, with 20 indicators reflected in the research instrument then simplified into 5 dimensions with 15 indicators or statements. This is in accordance with the results of the FGD where too many indicators can affect the mentality of the community, especially if this index is carried out continuously. Thus, it can be

Table 6.
Dimensions, Indicators, and Statement of Community Index Measurement of Bandung City

Dimensions	Indicators	Statement
Participation	Community participation in cleanliness	Prioritizing environmental hygiene (cleaning the house, ditch, throwing garbage in its place)
	Community participation in environmental security	Participate in environmental security (contributions or patrol)
	Community participation in mutual cooperation	Engaged in mutual cooperation activities
	Community participation in social activities	Participate in social activities (RT gathering, PKK, Posyandu, religion study, etc.)
	Community participation in reforestation	Plant trees/plants around the house
Trust	Trust in neighbors	Trust in neighbors
	Feel safe in the neighborhood	Feel safe in the neighborhood
	Trust in Local Leaders (RT, RW, sub-villages, Community Leader)	Trust the leader in the neighborhood (RT, RW, Lurah, Camat, Community Leader)
Social Norms and Shared Value	Obey to pay land & building taxes and community contributions	Pay land & building taxes and community contribution
	Obey the civil administration (Own ID Card, Family Card, Birth Certificate, etc.)	In contact with local RT/RW in dealing with the civil administration (ID Card, Family Card, Birth Certificate, etc.)
	Smile, Greet, Say Hello	Get used to smile, greet, and say hello
Mutual Respects	Help voluntarily	Helping selflessly
	Promote harmony or peace between neighbors	Maintain harmony with neighbors
	Tolerance in SARA diversity	Appreciating ethnic, religious and racial diversity (SARA)
Relations	Relationship with community institutions	Channel aspirations through community institutions (RT, RW, PKK, Posyandu, LPM, etc.)

Source: Research Team Processing, 2017

dimensions that become the size of the Bandung City social index along with the indicators in Table 6.

According to Yang (2007, p. 25), open and developing questions are prioritized in measuring social capital, because they can show more comprehensive values, but because the methods of this measurement are more on self-assessment, so the choice of answers to questions will lead to scale (not good, less good, good and very good), and does not raise open questions. But this is certainly very dependent on stakeholder policy and also the purpose of index measurement.

The formulation of community index indicators in Bandung City is not a standard thing but can develop along with the needs, policies, and development of the times. The most important objective of the compilation of community index measurement instruments is the information and analysis produced must be able to contribute to the improvement and increase of government performance in the implementation of development. This indicator can certainly be replicated in various city governments in Indonesia, which are tailored to their individual needs and policies.

C. Bandung City Community Index Implementation Strategy

Based on the results of the survey and the trial of the Bandung City community index measurement instruments, the main obstacle in the process

of implementing this policy was faced with the problem of multi-interpretation of the substance of the policy. Policy evaluation was also carried out when regional innovation proposals in the form of citizen report cards that had been simulated in several sub-districts in Bandung City according to previous studies by Hajiji & team (2016, p. 4) was still with several objections and obstacles.

In order to minimize these obstacles, policy dissemination needs to be carried out intensively so that people can understand the importance of social index measurement. In addition to the implementation in the field, in this case, the involvement of local institutions ranging from RT, RW, sub-villages, and sub-districts need to be strengthened by providing appropriate information about the purpose, benefits, and substances of the community index measurement. The role of local institutions needs to be strengthened and have the same vision and mission and requires a transformational spirit. According to Darto (2016, p. 214), transformational is defined as a mindset to serve the community which is shown by building involvement and understanding the needs of the community, as well as placing the main problems in the community as creative and innovative change priorities. This is reinforced by Cahyono & Adhiatma (2012, p. 131), where transformational leadership is needed to improve the optimization of the role of social capital.

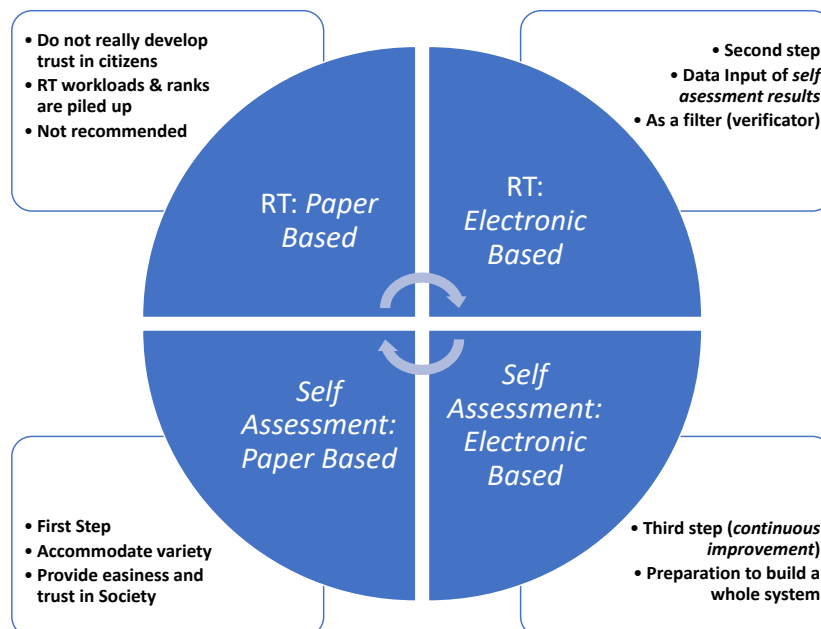


Figure 2. Scenario for Implementing Community Index Measurement in Bandung City

Source: Researcher Processing Result, 2017

Methodologically, the constraints on the implementation of the Bandung City community index measurement policy will always be faced with a subjective bias assessment. However, there are several ways to minimize these biases. The alternatives offered in this study are in accordance with Figure 2, namely: a) If the filling of the social index measurement instrument is carried out by each head of household through the self-assessment method, then the role of the RT and its staff is needed as an appraiser and confirmation of bias by seeing and observing its citizens individually more objectively. This method must be carried out both in the implementation of policies by means of paper-based self-assessment (manual) and through technology assistance (electronic-based). The function of the Head of RT and his ranks is as a filter or confirmation of bias as well as an appraiser (verifier) before the data is continued to a higher level. b) If the filling of the community index measurement instrument is carried out by the RT or its staff, to minimize the bias, the results of the contents must be communicated or conveyed to the citizens with an individual approach. That is, RTs and their ranks must go down, so they can find out objectively the conditions of the community they lead. This prerequisite applies both to filling in instruments carried out by citizens (self-assessment), especially if filled in by the Head of RT or his staff, both paper-based and electronic-based.

Constraints and problems that will be faced in the process of implementing the Bandung City Community Index Measurement are: First, substantively, the multi-interpretive index measurement policies. Second, methodologically and psychologically, the implementation tends to be susceptible to subjectivity biases. Third, technical constraints regarding the availability and readiness of various resources.

According to Warsilah (2015, p. 212), in development, there need to be aspects of the need to complement, togetherness and balance. This can be done with a good program socialization strategy for community members. The method or measure of measuring the social index is divided into two parts, namely the use of paper or filling manually (paper-based) and filling with application-based tools (electronic-based). Whereas seen from the perspective of the actor, those who can fill the Bandung City Social Index measurement instrument are the citizens directly, as represented by the Head of the Family (self-assessment) or carried out indirectly, which is filled by RT/RW and its staff.

Alternative solutions for measuring social indices that are most likely in the first stage are done manually (paper-based) directly by citizens (self-assessment). The next step is the process of

inputting the data from the questionnaire conducted by the RT/RW and its staff by using the tools of the Community Index Measurement Application (APIK).

IV. CONCLUSION

The social index is a value/measure that describes the social capital of the community, which is essential to be measured. This is because the development program is not only in the form of physical development but also the development of human resources with a higher level of difficulty because it takes a long time and the costs are not small. The current measurement of development does not only prioritize things that are physical but also need to look at social elements. Measurement of social capital is something that is not yet popular in Indonesia, so that Bandung City needs precise and valid measurement instruments, to be able to produce quality data. In addition, the measurement of social indices will be different from other indices, because it prioritizes direct community involvement so that the transformation of social cohesiveness values can be created. So, it is also necessary to analyze the implementation the policy to be right on target and in accordance with the principles of Research-Based Policy in the Local Government order. In the formulation of the social index, primary data collection has been carried out with FGD methods and questionnaires, as well as secondary data collection by searching and synthesizing relevant theories and concepts. The results of the analysis show 5 dimensions of social index namely participation, mutual trust, social norms and shared values, mutual respect, and relations, which are derived into 15 indicators.

The measurement of the social index of Bandung City will bring reciprocal and overall benefits. For the Government of Bandung City, the measurement of a social index is a way to identify the social conditions of society that accumulate in the form of social capital. Although there will be many opinions or controversies in the community, but concrete steps to measure social indexes that are carried out correctly and appropriately, both through assessments carried out by citizens and neighborhoods and their staffs, manually and electronically, still require the closeness of the relationship between leaders in the lowest local institutions with the people they lead. The knowledge of the real condition of the community mandated on the leadership at the lowest level will be accumulated to the level of the City Government. The multiplier effects of the enactment of this policy will bring positive changes that are magnitude to the inclusive development process that is in accordance with democratic values. Through the

implementation of social index measurements, directly or indirectly, the arm of the government at the lowest level will move along the niches of Bandung City and will form a stronger social capital of society and produce many benefits.

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