



## Research project of counterparts funded at UNJA

Name	Counterpart	Title
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### Background and Methods

The impacts of transportation, transparency, and information technology influence social values and therefore change people's lives. It is possible, therefore, that these impacts will change how people see the value of cooperation. The value of cooperation is part of social capital. In Indonesia, the development of transportation, transparency, and information technology is very rapid. And it is clear the value of cooperation (gotong royong in Indonesian) has changed with the development of technology and accessibility. A difference has arisen between gotong royong in villages close to cities (henceforth "periurban villages") and those away from cities ("rural villages"). This difference seems linked to the development of differences between periurban and rural villages in lifestyle, kinship patterns, and local wisdom. Differences are also detectable in the way in which gotong royong changes people's lives. Despite these features, it is still not clear how gotong royong is maintained or, conversely, reduced.

We therefore 1) examined the driving factors maintaining gotong royong and those causing it to wane in both periurban and rural villages.

2) discovered and analysed the social capital factors inherent gotong royong for both village categories.

3) determined the strategy of adaptation to gotong royong. What can be done to maintain the social capital value of gotong royong?

We used the Delphi method to collect data and analysed it qualitatively. We used the Delphi method because the stages of the Delphi process enable the expression of consensus and of agreement with community statements. In addition, the community itself is able to determine which factors are producing the effects. It was also carried out in three phases. We therefore believe that the answer to the farmers is based on the appropriate analysis of firm data.

### Results and Discussion

#### Analysis of the impact of gotong royong transformation on periurban and rural villages

We found that there were indeed differences in gotong royong between periurban and rural villages (Fig. 1; Table 1). The driving factors for this difference, predominantly a decline in gotong royong in periurban villages, are accessibility, technology, and the increase in personal income. Those that help mutual assistance to persist are kinship, harmony, and a willingness to help. We also found that there were different levers and driving factors in periurban than in rural villages.

There were also differences in the changes of gotong royong as social capital between the village categories. However, these differences were not large, indicating that these values of harmony, kinship, and the desire to help each other are the same in the village categories. Nevertheless, there is a dilemma in that the factors reducing gotong royong were accessibility, technology, and income increase, and these factors are seen as benchmarks of successful village development.

The strategy for defending gotong royong, we believe, is to maintain the values of strength of family, harmony, and help. Another possibility is through selectively minimizing the threat factors reducing gotong royong.

#### Value of Gotong royong as Social Capital in periurban Villages

There is a correlation between social capital and gotong royong in periurban and in rural villages away, namely Familiar Relationship, Voluntary, Mutual Assistance, Empathy, Cooperation, Social Equality, Altruism, Social Identity, Trust, Time Efficiency, Reciprocity. Our results showed no major differences between village categories in the values of social capital. It seems that the value of family, social capital, help, and harmony remained the same. The only differences were in the values of Voluntary, Mutual Assistance, Empathy, Social Equality, Altruism, Social Identity, Trust, Time Efficiency, and Reciprocity. Therefore, empowering the community to maintain harmony, kinship and reciprocal help is a possible means of resolving weaknesses and threats to gotong royong in periurban villages.

The strategy of village community, both periurban and rural, is to accept global technology flows selectively and thereby to maintain the social capital strength of gotong royong.

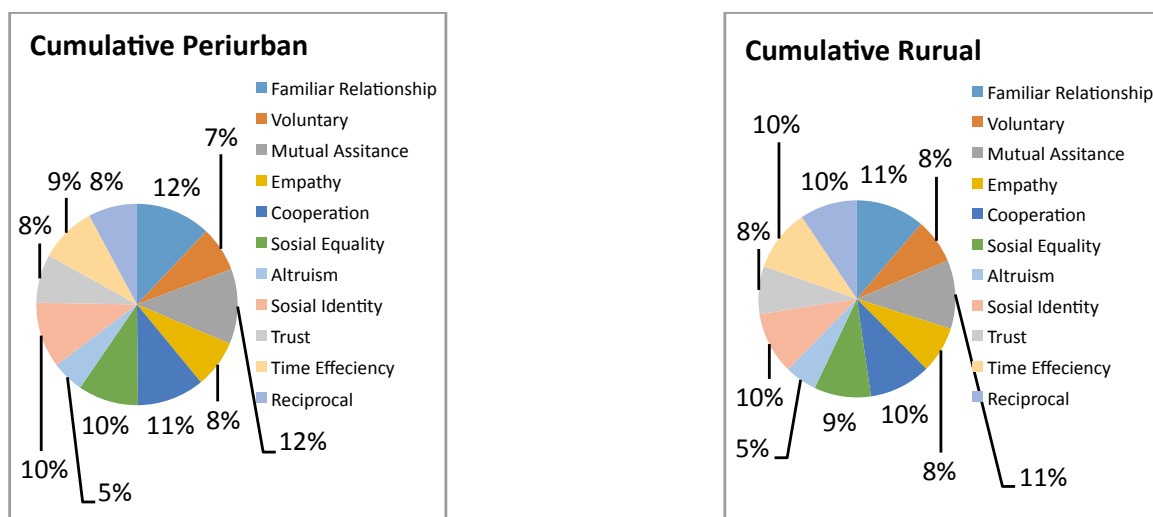
The value of gotong royong, i.e., social capital, is still substantial for family and mutual help. This strength is related to the nation's philosophy of values. Gotong royong is a dynamic ideology describing a joint venture, a charity, a work or a joint work, mutual help in a struggle. Gotong royong is a charity of all for the benefit of all or all of the work for happiness together.

### Conclusion

The value of gotong royong has changed in rural communities in Jambi Province. The changes differ between periurban and rural villages. Some of the reducing factors are technology, increased income, and accessibility. The factors maintaining gotong royong are family, harmony, and help. In rural villages, the value of mutual assistance still exists. If there is a change in the value, it will probably be smaller in rural than in periurban villages.

The value of social capital supports both the people living close to the city and those away from the city in terms of family and harmony, although the values are still the same. However, for voluntary factors such as cooperation, empathy, social equality, altruism, social identity, trust, time, and reciprocal efficiency, there is a difference in value. The value of gotong royong in rural villages is greater than in periurban villages.

The strategy of village communities, both periurban and rural, is to accept global technology flows selectively while still maintaining the social capital of gotong royong. We showed that family, harmony, and high willingness to help are factors that strongly encourage the maintenance of gotong royong even in periurban villages. The reality in the field, even though the village community is close to the city, is the presence of the sense of harmony, family, and willingness to help.



Periurban		
Value	Average	Percentage
Familiar Relationship	80.00	12.06
Voluntary	48.00	7.24
Mutual Assistance	80.00	12.06
Empathy	51.00	7.69
Cooperation	71.67	10.80
Social Equality	64.33	9.70
Altruism	34.33	5.17
Social Identity	70.00	10.55
Trust	51.67	7.79
Time Efficiency	60.33	9.09
Reciprocity	52.00	7.84

Rural		
Value	Frequency	Percentage
Familiar Relationship	80.00	11.29
Voluntary	52.00	7.34
Mutual Assistance	80.00	11.29
Empathy	54.00	7.62
Cooperation	72.00	10.16
Social Equality	66.00	9.31
Altruism	37.33	5.27
Social Identity	72.33	10.21
Trust	55.67	7.85
Time Efficiency	72.33	10.21
Reciprocity	66.67	9.41

Figure 1 and Table 1. The difference between social capital for gotong royong in periurban and rural villages.