

Relationship Between Social Capital And Community Awareness Regarding Dengue Fever Prevention (DHF)

Nur Mukarromah

Fakulty of Health Science, University of Muhammadiyah Surabaya

Email: nurmazakarai@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: the occurrence of dengue fever (DBD) can be prevented and reduced by increasing community self-awareness about the impact of that event through social capital which is consisted of norms of trust and cooperation can help to raise public awareness. The purpose of this research was to analyze the social capital relations with public awareness in the prevention of dengue fever. **Methods:** the research design used is cross sectional study with analysis unit the heads of households who are in the working area of Tanggulangin as much as 148 samples. The sampling method used was multistate random sampling. The research instrument used questionnaire that has been tested for validity and reliability. The gathered data were analyzed by chi-square statistic. **Results:** the results showed that social capital with norm indicators p-value of $0,337 > \alpha = 0,05$, p-value of trust with $0,000 < \alpha = 0,05$, while cooperation with p-value of $0,750 > \alpha = 0,05$. **Conclusion:** The discussions and conclusions of these three indicators of social capital showed that only trust which is related to public awareness in the prevention of dengue fever. The strengthening of social capital in increasing public awareness is very important approach to reform. Social capital can mobilize society in Sidoarjo, in preventing and combating the incidence of dengue fever properly.

Keyword: Social Capital, DHF, Public Awareness

INTRODUCTION

Combating dengue fever carefully is failed due to unaware communities and undertake efforts to eradicate the vector-borne diseases. Mosquito eradication may not be completely done when members of the public up to the smallest neighborhood, namely households do not do it. Some of the government's efforts to reduce vector breeding to eliminate the incidence of dengue through various policies and they have not been able to address the existing problems. A program needs to be held by strengthening social capital, empowerment and community development that is sustainable with the monitoring efforts of local health authorities.

Social capital is a force that is able to build civil community that can enhance participatory development. Thus, the basis of social capital is trust, ideology, and religion. Social capital can be characterized in the form of an individual's willingness to give priority to community decision. The impact of this willingness will grow a cumulative interaction that produces performance by containing social value.

Fukuyama (2000) illustrated the social capital in the trust, believe, and *vertrauen* which

means the importance of trust rooted in cultural factors, such as ethics and morals. Trust arises; the community shared a set of moral values as a way to create a common hope and honesty. Fukuyama also stated that associations and local networks have positive effects for the improvement of economic welfare and local development and plays an important role in environmental management. Fukuyama put more emphasis on a broader dimension to everything that makes the community agreed to achieve a common goal. Cooperation is built on togetherness and bound by values and norms that grew and adhered together. The situation has become the key to the success of development in all spheres of life, especially for economic development and democratic stability. In a society that traditionally has been used to the mutual cooperation as well as cooperation within the group will feel the progress and will be able to efficiently and effectively provide an important contribution to the advancement of the state and society. Social capital is also defined as a set of informal values or informal norms shared among members of a community group

that allows the cooperation between them.

METHOD

The method used in this research is observational analytic with cross sectional study design. The populations of the entire head of the families are residing in endemic areas of dengue in Tanggulangin Sidoarjo. Samples are heads of families where one had been diagnosed with dengue and lived in Tanggulangin at least 1 year as much as 148 people. The sample is taken by multistage random sampling. The instruments used were observation, interviews and questionnaires taken from Spellerber's (1997) and Suharto's (2005). The questionnaire has been tested for validity and reliability by using Spearman's

correlation test and cronbach's- α = 0.978. The data were analyzed by Chi-Square statistical test with alpha 5%.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results of this study illustrated the general and specific characteristics of the sample. The following table shows the characteristics of the sample according to age. Most samples with 40-44 years of age, followed by ages 35-39 years. The highest gender in men with a frequency of 76.4% as compared to women. The highest education mostly from senior high school with frequency of 60.8% compared with the education of others. The highest work is also mostly in private employment amounted to 64.2% (Table 1)

Characteristics	Tanggulangin	
	Frecuency	%
Ages:		
25 - 29 year olds	4	2,7
30 - 34 year olds	18	12,2
35 - 39 year olds	37	25
40 - 44 year olds	45	30,4
45 - 49 year olds	32	21,6
50 - 54 year olds	4	2,7
55 - 59 year olds	6	4
65 - 69 year olds	2	1,4
Education background:		
Elementary school	4	2,7
Junior High School	28	18,9
Senior High School	90	60,8
Bachelor Degree	26	17,6

Occupation:		
Government employee	4	2,7
village officials	4	2,7
employee	95	64,2
Household	7	4,3
others	42	26

The result of social capital shows on table 2 below.

Indicators	Tanggulangi		p-value
	Frequency	%	
Norm			0,337
good	42	28,4	
Fair	69	46,6	
Poor	37	25	
Trust			0,000
			**
good	68	45,9	
Fair	47	31,8	
Poor	33	22,3	
Cooperation			0,750
good	40	27	
Fair	79	53,4	
Poor	29	19,6	

The above table shows that the norm indicators are p-value 0.337, cooperation with p-value 0.750. While trust with p-value of 0.000. So from the three indicators of social capital that exist in the study only trust that has been associated with the public awareness on dengue prevention with a p-value of $0.00 < \alpha = 0.05$.

Based on the Chi-Square analysis on social capital indicators, the norm was obtained p-value of 0.337 which is greater than $\alpha = 0.05$. This means that there is no difference norm in both

areas. Norm is built from individual or group custom, which later became common rules and embraced by the entire community. That habits are becoming common rules, though it is unwritten rules and must be obeyed by the community in Tanggulangi. Every society has a value, which is considered good, true and expected its existence, and the norm is a manner or a way to realize these things. For those who violate the rules and norms will receive moral sanction from the community itself.

According to Ridell (1997), there are three parameters of social capital, namely trust, norm, and network. Norm consisted of understanding values, expectations, and goals which are believed and run together by a group of people. It can be came from the religion, morality guide, in spite of secular standards, as well as the professional ethic code. It was built and thrive based on the history of cooperation in the past and applied to support the climate of cooperation (Putnam, 1993; Fukuyama, 1995). It can be a precondition nor a product of social trust.

The result of research conducted by Parks et al., (2012) mentioned that doubts such negative effects, such as decreased reliability of the administration, even after construction has been completed, mistrust, and confrontation in rural communities have a detrimental effect on the formation of a friendly atmosphere for tourists. However, if the various stakeholders involved in tourism development are involved in the decision making process or the distribution of benefits, so they can act appropriately and profitably during the development process. In this process, the level of social capital in community members is considered as in management conflict among the

population as a significant factor. High desire is to help social capital in enhancing the effectiveness of community-based tourism village development. The element of social capital (norms, beliefs, and network) in rural communities affected the ability of local communities to control or influence the results and growth of rural tourism. According to the fac or analysis related to social capital, there are four factors that make up the dimensions of social capital of citizens during the process of developing tourist villages, namely cooperation, norms, beliefs, and network.

The next component of social capital in this study is a belief system. Tanggulangin subdistrict become the highest belief system is a good category sequential enough categories and less category. Different conditions in both areas show a different social environment. Social distrust between groups or individuals in Tanggulangin is low due to environmental changes as a result of the Lapindo mud disaster. Trust system derived from religious belief system or vice versa, if the trust organized and held various aspects inherent in human life and take an important role in individuals or humans. On the side of social capital, trust plays an important role in social life. Social capital is a commitment of each

individual to be open and trusting authority for any person who chooses to act in accordance with its responsibilities. This tool can generate a sense of community, solidarity, and responsibility will progress together.

Coleman (1988) stated that the sustainability of every social transaction determined by the presence and maintenance of confidence (trust) or a trustee of the parties involved. Social transaction is only possible because it possesses a mandate that gave birth to their obligations and expectations. When the obligation is not met, then the confidence will be reduced or lost and future transactions between two parties will be difficult to be done. Trust is something that is expected of honesty and cooperative behavior based on norms and values. They have also been submitted by Fukuyama (1995), trust is a growing expectation in a society that is shown by the honest behavior, arranged, and cooperation based on shared norms and often there is a contrast between groups and individuals in terms of approach. I propose that the individual relationships form the basic elements of social capital, both groups and individuals. This is in line with the results of Folland's research (2007), which some view proposes that social capital is the

natural state of the social relationships between individuals. It is also in line with the Putnam's view that social capital is a relationship between individuals in social networks and the norms of reciprocity and trust that arise from them (Putnam, 2000: 19). Note that Putnam incorporates characteristics and qualities of this relationship, while Robison and Flora (2003) describes the important relationship because sympathetic.

The other indicators in social capital which is studied is cooperation. Sub-variable analysis results illustrate that there is no difference indicator in Tanggulangin cooperation indicators. It shows that the study area has a good natural cooperation among individuals in the community that can be proved by sharing in social activities.

Togetherness, solidarity, tolerance, spirit of working together, the ability to empathize is social capital inherent in social life. The loss of social capital can be certain that the unity of the community, the nation, and the nation would be threatened or at least the collective problem will be difficult to resolve. Togetherness can ease the burden, share thoughts, so you can bet the stronger social capital, the higher the resilience, fighting spirit, and quality of life of a community.

Putnam and Robert (1993) argued that social capital is a characteristic of social organization such as networks, norms, and social trust that facilitate coordination and cooperation for mutual benefit.

This is in line with those produced in the Jingyan Liu,s research et al., (2014), social capital emphasized structural norms and rules of society, whereas cognitive social capital included values, attitudes, and beliefs. In a more detailed examination of the concept of cognitive social capital can be specifically as mediator function for the relations between economic benefits and the residents' pro-environmental behavior. These results indicated that the population gathered together with values, attitudes, and beliefs that have a stronger influence on their behavior rather than the norms and rules of society. However, there was no significant relationship between structural social capital and pro-environmental behavior of citizens. This may arise from the norms and rules decided by anonymous. It can also be caused by some rules and norms that are still in the process of development and requires further improvements in both sampling communities.

CONCLUSION

The results showed that not all indicators of social capital related to public awareness in the prevention of dengue fever. Among the indicators of norms, trust and cooperation related to public awareness is trust.

REFERENCE

- Cox, E. (1995) Background Material and Boyer Lecture (<http://www.leta.edu.au/Coxp.htm>).
- Coleman, J.S. (1998) Social Capital: The Creation of Human Capital, American Journal of Sociology, 94 (Supplement), S95-S120, (Dalam Word Bank, 1998, pp 5-7).
- Fukuyama, F. (1995) Trust: The Social Virtues and the Creation of Prosperity, New York: Free Press, ISBN 0684825252.
- Fukuyama. (2000) Social Capital and Development: The Coming Agenda. SAIS Review XXII, (1): 23-37.
- Onyx. (1996) The Measure of Social Capital, "Paper presented to Australia and New Zealand Third Sector Research Countain on Social Kohesim Justice and Citizenship," The Role of Voluntary Sector,

Victoria University
Wellington.

Putnam, R.D. (1995) Bowling Alone: America's Declining Social Capital. Journal of Democracy.

Putnam dan Robert, D. (2000) Bowling Alone: The Collapse and Revival of American Community, New York: Simon dan Schuster, ISBN 9780684832838.

Riddell M, (1997) Bringing Back Balance to Policy Development in Robinson ed. In David Robinson ed. Social Capital and Policy Development. Wellington, NZ: Institute of Policy Studies;

Robinson, S.L. (1996) Trust and Breach of the Psychological Contract. Administrative Science Quarterly, 41, 574-590.