

Fungsi kapital sosial dalam program pemulihan pasca bencana: studi kasus pemulihan pasca bencana gempa dan Tsunami di Desa lampulo Kecamatan Kuta Alam Banda Aceh NAD

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Abstrak

[Disertasi ini membahas interaksi antara bonding social capital dan bridging social capital dan fungsinya dalam program pemulihan pasca bencana. Studi ini merupakan hasil penelitian kualitatif deskriptif dengan menggunakan studi kasus di desa Lampulo, kota Banda Aceh yang terkena dampak bencana tsunami. Hasil studi ini menunjukkan interaksi antara bridging social capital (organisasi) dengan bonding social capital (komunitas) menghasilkan kinerja kapital sosial yang bervariasi. Desa Lampulo mempunyai empat dusun atau setingkat Rukun Warga (RW) yang disebut Lorong. Di Lorong Satu dan Lorong Tiga, kapital sosial berfungsi positif sejalan dengan tingkat integrasi sosial yang tinggi dalam kedua kelompok sosial itu. Sebaliknya, di Lorong Dua, Lorong Empat, kapital sosial kurang berfungsi sejalan dengan rendahnya integrasi sosial di kedua Lorong itu. Kapital sosial yang muncul dari hubungan dengan organisasi luar (bridging social capital) dalam program pemulihan pasca bencana di Lampulo terbagi dalam dua kategori. Pertama, organisasi dengan tingkat sinergi tinggi dan integrasi yang tinggi. Kategori kedua, organisasi yang mempunyai tingkat sinergi yang rendah, namun dengan integrasi yang sedang. Relasi dengan organisasi luar menghasilkan kinerja kapital sosial, yang mendukung program dalam pelaksanaannya. Organisasi dengan tingkat sinergi dan integrasi tinggi menghasilkan kinerja yang tinggi. Kinerja kapital sosial yang tinggi mempunyai pengaruh positif dalam keberhasilan program pemulihan pasca bencana. Namun demikian kinerja kapital sosial juga didukung oleh kapital fisik dan kapital manusia dalam mencapai keberhasilan program; This dissertation discusses interactions between bonding social capital and bridging social capital in Lampulo village, and their functions in the disaster recovery programs. This dissertation is a descriptive qualitative research using the case study method, with Lampulo village as the case. Lampulo Village has four hamlets (Lorong). The study result shows that interaction between bonding social capital (community) and bridging social capital (organization) produces a varied social capital performance. At Lorong Satu and Tiga, social capital functions positively in high level of social integration accordingly. While at Lorong Dua and Empat, social capital does not function well because of lack of social integration. In Lampulo, social capital that emerges from a relationship with external disaster recovery program organizations consists of two categories. First, organizations with high levels of both synergy and integration. Second, organizations with high levels of synergy but low integration. The performance of relationship between an external organization's social capital and a local community's social capital is related to the successful implementation of programs. An organization with high levels of synergy and integration working will support successful disaster recovery programs., This dissertation discusses interactions between bonding social capital and bridging social capital in Lampulo village, and their functions in the disaster recovery programs. This dissertation is a descriptive qualitative research using the case study method, with Lampulo village as the case. Lampulo Village has four hamlets (Lorong). The study result shows that interaction between bonding social capital (community) and bridging social capital (organization) produces a varied social capital performance. At Lorong Satu and Tiga, social capital functions positively in high level of social

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