

Portrait of the Social Aspects of Curiak Island Buffer Village: Challenges and Opportunities in Community Empowerment

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji kondisi objektif desa Anjir Serapat Muara sebagai satu diantara penyangga Pulau Curiak, dengan fokus pada aspek sosial masyarakat setempat. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah pendekatan kualitatif, meliputi observasi lapangan, wawancara mendalam, dan analisis data sekunder. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa desa Anjir Serapat Muara sebagai penyangga Pulau Curiak menghadapi berbagai tantangan dalam aspek sosial, seperti tingkat pendidikan yang relatif rendah dan akses terbatas terhadap layanan kesehatan. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa diperlukan upaya terpadu untuk meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat di desa penyangga Pulau Curiak, satu diantaranya melalui program pemberdayaan masyarakat.

Kata Kunci: Desa Penyangga; Aspek Sosial; Ekonomi dan Lingkungan.

Abstract

This study aims to examine the objective condition of Anjir Serapat Muara village as one of the buffers of Curiak Island, with a focus on the social aspects of the local community. The method used in this study is a qualitative approach, including field observation, in-depth interviews, and secondary data analysis. The results of the study show that Anjir Serapat Muara village as a buffer for Curiak Island faces various challenges in social aspects, such as relatively low education levels and limited access to health services. This study concludes that integrated efforts are needed to improve the welfare of the community in the buffer village of Curiak Island, one of which is through community empowerment programs.

Keywords: Buffer Village; Social Aspects; Economy and Environment

PRELIMINARY

Curiak Island in Anjir Muara Barito Kuala sub-district as an area that has an important role in the social context for the surrounding community. The buffer villages that surround this area are at the forefront of maintaining a balance between the use of natural resources and environmental conservation (Abbas dkk., 2023; Handayani & Alwin, 2024; Mutiani dkk., 2021). One of the buffer villages is Anjir Serapat Muara. However, along with the development of the times and the pressure of development, these buffer villages face various complex challenges that affect the social conditions and the community.

The study of the objective condition of the Curiak Island buffer village is crucial to understand the dynamics that occur in the region. This study aims to comprehensively examine the social aspects that shape the reality of community life in buffer villages (Martiningsih dkk., 2024)(Firdaus dkk., 2024) . An in-depth understanding of these conditions is not only important to identify existing problems, but also to formulate appropriate and sustainable development strategies. In the social context, this study will examine the structure of society, education level, access to health services, and cultural dynamics that take place in buffer villages (Jing dkk., 2024).

The significance of this research lies in the urgency to provide accurate data and analysis as a basis for policy-making and development planning in the region (Maulidah dkk., 2024). By understanding the objective conditions of the Curiak Island buffer village, it is hoped that the right strategy can be formulated to improve the welfare of the community while maintaining the balance of the ecosystem of the island and the surrounding area.

Through a multidisciplinary approach and comprehensive research methods, this study seeks to provide a holistic picture of the challenges and opportunities faced by the Curiak Island buffer village (Rezeki dkk., 2023). The results of this study are expected to be a reference for stakeholders, both the government, academics, and development practitioners, in formulating policies and programs that have a positive impact on the community and the environment in the region.

METHOD

The research method in this scientific article uses a qualitative approach to see the objective condition of Anjir Serapat Muara Village as one of the buffer villages of Curiak Island. Data collection was carried out by direct field observation to Anjir Serapat Muara Village, in-depth interviews with stakeholders such as the Village Government, and analysis of secondary data such as demographic data, education data, health data and settlement data contained in IDM and village profiles. The data analysis technique in this study follows the

pattern of Miles and Huberman which is carried out with three processes, namely data reduction, data presentation, and then drawing conclusions (Moleong, 2015). This article is prepared using a descriptive approach by describing the data that has been collected and then presented in the form of data and narratives so that conclusions can be drawn from the results of the research conducted.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of this study focus on studying Anjir Serapat Muara Village which has an important role as a buffer village from Curiak Island because geographically this village is close to the island. The location of Anjir Serapat Muara Village, which is adjacent to the Curiak Island conservation area, will pose challenges for village development such as lack of access to proper education and health. However, on the other hand, it will also open up opportunities to develop the potential of village one, which can be through community empowerment programs that are carried out in a sustainable manner (Marhaeni dkk., 2024; Wani dkk., 2024).

Based on oral stories from previous communities, Anjir Serapat Muara Village was originally part of Anjir Serapat Lama Village. There was an increase in the population and increasing development, in 1980 the village was expanded so that Anjir Serapat Muara Village was formed as a new administrative area that was established until now.

The increase in population and development in an area can trigger a change in administrative status, namely the formation of new villages, just like Anjir Serapat Muara Village. The establishment of a new village has significant implications for the value of IDM. The Developing Village Index (IDM) is an important indicator to provide an overview of the level of development progress in a village. In accordance with the development concept expressed by Adisasmita (2013) that IDM can provide an overview of the extent of a village's success in improving the welfare of its community.

Based on article 74 paragraph (2) contained in the Village Law, it is stated that to measure the Building Village Index (IDM) consists of three components, namely the Social Resilience Index (IKS); Economic Resilience Index (IKE); and the Environmental Resilience Index (IKL). This is in accordance with the concept of sustainable development which includes social, economic, and environmentally friendly dimensions (Astika & Sri, 2021).

The Developing Village Index classifies villages into five categories, namely; (1) independent villages or villages with an IDM value of > 0.815 ; (2) developed villages or pre-Sembada villages with IDM values > 0.707 and < 0.815 ; (3) developing villages or intermediate villages with IDM values of > 0.599 and < 0.707 ; (4) disadvantaged villages or

pre-intermediate villages with IDM values > 0.491 and < 0.599 ; (5) very disadvantaged villages or primary villages with an IDM value of > 0.491 (Rima et al., 2022; Desmawan et al., 2023).

Table 1. IDM Data of Anjir Serapat Muara Village in 2024

IDM Indicator	Value
Social Resilience Index (IKS)	0,7600
Economic Resilience Index (IKE)	0,6667
Environmental Resilience Index (IKL)	0,8667
Total IDM	0,7644

Sumber: IDM Data of Anjir Serapat Muara Village

The data above shows that the total IDM obtained by Anjir Serapat Muara Village in 2024 is 0.7644. This states that Anjir Serapat Muara Village is included in the category of Advanced Villages or Pre-Sembada Villages because the total IDM obtained > 0.707 . An advanced village is the ability of a village to manage resources both in terms of social, economic, and ecological optimally which will contribute to improving the welfare of the community to improve the quality of life, especially in poverty alleviation (Darmawan, 2021).

The Social Resilience Index (IKS) is the main indicator set by the Developing Village Index (IDM). This shows that social resilience is the top priority in designing village development. This means that IKS is very important to measure the success of villages in facing various challenges and opportunities experienced (Nomaini, 2019) (Noor, 2024).

Ministerial Decree Number 12 of 2006 defines social resilience, namely the ability of a community to overcome risks due to social, economic, and political changes. A community is said to have high social resilience if it is (a) able to effectively protect its members, including vulnerable individuals and families, from social change; (b) be able to make social investments in social networks; (c) be able to develop effective mechanisms in managing conflict and violence; (d) be able to develop local wisdom in utilizing natural resources. There are several dimensions that are indicators in the assessment of the Social Resilience Index (IKS) in a village as follows:

Table 2. Social Resilience Index Indicators

Dimensi	Aspek
Health	Service
	Community empowerment for health
	Health Insurance
Education	Access to primary-secondary education
	Access to non-formal education
	Access to public knowledge
Social capital	Social solidarity
	Tolerance
	Villagers feel safe

Settlement	Social welfare
	Access to clean drinking water
	Access to electrical facilities
	Access to communication and information facilities

Sumber: IDM's Anjir Serapat Muara Village

Based on the village profile of Anjir Serapat Muara, the development of health facilities and infrastructure services can be presented in the table below:

Table 3. Development of Health Services in Anjir Serapat Muara Village

No	Description	YEAR					
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	Bidan	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	Posyandu	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	Polindes	-	-	-	1	1	1

Sumber: Profil Desa

The data above shows that the health services in Anjir Serapat Muara are said to be very lacking, because the description above shows that there are only 3 health facilities and infrastructure in each year. This means that Anjir Serapat Muara in health services has not significantly increased. There are so many health services that do not exist in Anjir Serapat Muara Village, such as health centers, polyclinics, pharmacies, and maternity homes. However, on the other hand, with the lack of health facilities and infrastructure, based on data from IDM Anjir Serapat Muara, as many as 500 residents are registered as participants in BPJS health, National Health Insurance (JKN) and Healthy Indonesia Card (KIS). This means that there is an effort from the Village Government to provide access to health insurance to the people of Anjir Serapat Muara Village (Cahya dkk., 2024).

Based on the results of an interview with the village secretary of Anjir Serapat Muara, Mr. Sugiyanto stated that many children are stunted. Stunting is a condition in which a child's height is shorter than the standard growth of children of his age. This condition is caused by a lack of nutrition from the womb to the beginning of life. The impact of stunting is inhibiting physical growth and brain development (Rusliani, Hidayani & Sulistyoningsih, 2022). The efforts of the Anjir Serapat Muara village government in overcoming stunting conditions are to provide posyandu whose purpose is to provide convenience for mothers and children in obtaining health services (Mulyani dkk., 2024).

The village profile of Anjir Serapat Muara explains that educational facilities and infrastructure in Anjir Serapat Muara Village have schools from PAUD to elementary schools that are only available in RT. 07. This states that the educational institutions available only up

to elementary school, means that in Anjir Serapat Muara Village there is no Junior High School (SMP) and Senior High School (SMA) / Equivalent whose data can be seen below:

Table 4 List of Education in Anjir Serapat Muara Village

No.	Types of Infrastructure Facilities	Name of Infrastructure Facilities	Location	Number of Students
1	Early Childhood Education (PAUD)	Pertiwi	RT 07	35 Student
2	Al-Qur'an Education Park (TPA)	Salamunajjah	RT 07	198 Student
3	State Elementary School	Anjir Serapat Muara	RT 07	240 Student

Sumber; Profil Desa

In addition to access to education, which is an indicator in the Social Resilience Index (IKS), social capital is also a driver in the development of this village. High social solidarity facilitates cooperation in various activities, such as the development of joint ventures in sustainable natural resource management. The processing of crispy seluang fish is one of the social capital in Anjir Serapat Muara Village. The existence of an MSME house in Anjir Serapat Muara Village can create a creative and innovative community in improving social welfare as part of community empowerment to improve a better quality of life.

In fact, based on the profile of Anjir Serapat Muara Village, it was found that there were 127 poor Heads of Families (KK) in Anjir Serapat Muara Village spread from RT. 01 to RT. 08 were recorded as 44 Heads of Families (KK) as recipients of the Family Hope Program (PKH) and 89 Heads of Families (KK) as recipients of Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT). The high poverty rate is closely related to the inability of people to have livable houses. Therefore, in an effort to overcome this, the Village Government (PemDa) has launched a house surgery program.

Settlements in Anjir Serapat Muara Village are still very dependent on natural water sources such as rivers and wells that do not necessarily meet health standards (Fajriyah dkk., 2023). It also does not reflect sanitary behavior. Sanitation is an effort to maintain a clean life to prevent diseases by avoiding direct contact with dirt or other materials (Sa'ban, et. Al. 2021). Sanitation facilities that are still dominated by latrines that are not equipped with *septic tanks* cause environmental pollution and have the potential to cause various diseases (Saswili dkk., 2024).

Based on the results of an interview with the village secretary of Anjir Serapat Muara, Mr. Sugiyanto stated that efforts to improve sanitation facilities are by building toilets equipped with *septic tanks*. The criteria for families who receive assistance for the construction of this toilet are families who use latrines on the riverside. In addition, another criterion is that if one of the family members is stunted, it will be the top priority of the Village Government to get assistance for the construction of toilets. Mr. Sugiyanto stated that 20 toilet buildings have been built in Anjir Serapat Muara Village (Wijayanti dkk., 2024).

The existence of stable access to electricity and a wide communication network has opened up opportunities for the people of Anjir Serapat Muara Village to be able to develop their potential. The existence of electricity, people can run small businesses and with internet access, it allows them to obtain information related to the development of skills that can be used as an effort in community empowerment. Public facilities such as schools, posyandu, and village offices are now equipped with various modern equipment that supports services to the community.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion of the above research, it can be concluded that as a buffer village on Curiak Island, Anjir Serapat Muara Village is faced with various social challenges, especially in terms of education and health. The existence of this research can be used as an urgency in the development of sustainable development strategies. By relying on accurate data accompanied by in-depth analysis, various parties can formulate effective policies to overcome social problems in Anjir Muara Village. The strategy must be able to balance the use of natural resources and environmental conservation involving all stakeholders in the planning and implementation process.

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